"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Friday, fair; moderate to fresh north winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,641. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA EXPECTS WAR, MOBILIZES 1,200,000 MEN; CZAR ALSO SUMMONS RESERVISTS TO THE COLORS; BELGRADE BOMBARDED AND OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIA; KAISER IN COUNCIL ON NAVAL PREPARATIONS

WILSON REASSURES N. Y. CONGRESSMEN

Won't Oppose Tammany Men Who Support His Administration, He Tells Delegation.

BUT VISITORS ARE DAZED

Can't Exactly Make Out President's Intentions, Especially as to Patronage—Malone Not Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Thirteen of the twenty Democratic Congressmen from New York City went to the White House this afternoon to find out who was who and what was what in New York politics. They had worked themselves up to a high state of indignation, but the indignation apparently oozed out before they reached the Executive offices, where the President received them. Tonight the New Yorkers are wondering what happened, anyway.

The New York City Congressmen went to the White House primarily to ascertain if Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, had any authority for giving the impression that President Wilson was opposed to the Tammany men in the House of Representatives. Mr. Malone's name was not mentioned at the White House conference.

There had been feeling among the Congressmen against William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who is the President's son-in-law, and at one time there was talk of complaining bitterly to Mr. Wilson about Mr. McAdoo's attitude toward organization Democrats in his State—New York. At the conference Mr. McAdoo's name was not mentioned.

The thirteen New Yorkers swore themselves to secrecy as to what occurred during their conversation with the President, but one of them unbosomed himself enough tonight to remark that the White House visit reminded him of the King of France and his 40,000 men, who, it will be remembered, marched up the hill and then marched down again. Some of the thirteen are accusing the delegation, themselves included, of a lack of courage in stating their case to the President.

The five New York Congressmen who did most of the talking told the President that certain unnamed Federal officeholders in New York, who had been appointed by Mr. Wilson, had done everything possible to make it difficult for the New York City Congressmen to obtain renominations. These officeholders, they said, had given the impression to the public that they had orders from the White House to oppose all Tammany Congressmen.

The President showed himself to be a good listener. When it came his time to say something, he told the New Yorkers that he regarded the situation with which they were concerned in two lights—that of a State contest and that of a contest involving national issues. He said that Democratic Congressmen from New York who had supported the Administration and its policies had nothing to fear from him. The Administration, he declared, would not put any stones in the way of their desire to obtain renomination. And to this the president added that any appointee of his who sought to put out the impression that the Administration was opposing the efforts of the New York Democratic Congressmen to obtain renomination was acting without authority.

After the conference the following statement, supposed to have been prepared by the President, was given out at the White House:

> The conference was taken up by a very full and frank expression of opinion about the political situation in New York and the prospects of the party there in the Congressional elections. The conference was welcomed by the President. No plans were discussed. It was understood to be a conference for information. The conference was characterized by a spirit of cordiality on both sides.

The thirteen members of the New York City delegation who visited the White House were Frank E. Wilson, Harry H. Dale, James P. Maher, John J. Fitzgerald, Daniel J. Griffin, James H. O'Brien, and Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn; Daniel J. Riordan, Michael F. Conroy, John F. Carew, Thomas G. Patten, and Henry Bruckner of Manhattan, and Joseph A. Goulden of the Bronx. Those who were not present were Henry M. Goldfogle, George W. Loft, Jefferson M. Levy, Peter J. Dooling, Jacob A. Cantor, and Henry George, Jr., of Manhattan, and Denis O'Leary of Queens.

Mr. George and Mr. Loft are in Europe. Mr. Levy and Mr. Cantor did not attend because they were not in sympathy with the purpose of the visit. Mr. Dooling, who intended to accompany his fellow-members to the White House, was obliged to go to New York. Members of the delegation said that Messrs. Goldfogle and O'Leary had started for the White House, and that it was not known what had become of them.

After the White House conference some of the New York Congressmen indicated that action by the White House in the near future would determine how they stood with the President. This was taken to mean that if the President in filling Federal appointments in New York did not select pronounced anti-Tammany men his disposition toward the New York City Congressmen of his party would be regarded as favorable.

Some of the New Yorkers found a fly in the ointment of Executive non-interference. They were satisfied with what the President told them, so far as it went, but were disappointed that he did not offer to announce publicly that the assertions of anti-Tammany Democrats seeking nomination to Congress that they had the Administration indorsement were unauthorized. Such an announcement, they thought, would put a quietus on the activities of Collector Malone and other leaders of the Independent movement in the Democratic Party.

The New Yorkers told the President that conditions in the Democratic Party in New York City were becoming chaotic, and that only united effort would produce party victory. They declared that there was a feeling against the Administration through the creation of the impression that it had discriminated against the metropolis. The New Yorkers did not particularize, but it was made known afterward that what they had in mind was dissatisfaction over the action of the Organization Committee of the Federal reserve banking system in failing to include Connecticut and Northern New Jersey in the New York Federal Reserve District.

The President told the Congressmen that he was not conscious of having made any discrimination against New York, and certainly did not intend to discriminate. He declared that in the New York political situation the thing to keep in mind was not men, but the perpetuity of Democratic principles, and that he would be actuated by that idea.

EUROPE'S CRISIS

By Dr. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

The noted Harvard Professor of History visited Servia and Austria after the Balkan war and prophesied the present trouble. Read his article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TOURISTS HELD UP IN THE YELLOWSTONE

Two Lone Bandits Collect $3,000 from a Line of Park Stages.

HELD THEM UP ONE BY ONE

Many Easterners Among Those Compelled to Disgorge—Robbers Take Only Cash.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyo., July 29.—One hundred and sixty-five persons, many of them tourists from Eastern cities, were held up in Yellowstone National Park this morning by two bandits and relieved of cash which aggregated about $3,000. The robbers refrained from taking any jewels. They made their escape.

The hold-up occurred about 10 o'clock near Shoshone Point, between Old Faithful Inn and the Thumb Lunch Station. The 165 tourists were traveling through the park on thirty-five stage coaches owned by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, the Yellowstone Western Stage Company, the Wylie Camping Company, and the Shaw & Powell Camping Company.

As each of the thirty-five coaches reached the point of the holdup, a lone highwayman, about 5 feet 8 inches in height and armed with a Winchester rifle, compelled the passengers to descend from the vehicle and deposit their money in a sack which the robbers had prepared for the purpose. The chief highwayman politely informed the astonished passengers that he required "cash only."

The second highwayman had taken up a position a short distance down the trail, preventing the coaches from retreating to Old Faithful Inn to give the alarm.

Driver Frazier of the Yellowstone Western Stage Company, with Lieut. R. B. Paddock and a party in a coach somewhat behind the thirty-five others, on coming to the top of Shoshone Point, saw in the road below all the stages lined up and being robbed. Frazier turned and made a lively retreat to Old Faithful, where he reported the hold-up to Col. Brett, Superintendent of the Park.

Following is a partial list of the passengers robbed:

Mrs. S. P. Kidder, Madison, Wis.; Martin Rutkowski and wife, Milwaukee; Frank Bole, Davenport, Iowa; Russell Bole, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. H. J. Baldwin, Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. H. L. Cawley, Kansas City; Carolin J. Williams, Carolyn Shepherd, Stayner Richards and Mrs. Richards, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Neslen, all of Salt Lake City.

One man in the party reported to have had $1,000 discreetly dropped a fifty-cent piece in the extended sack and got away in safety with the rest of his money.

Some of the passengers who had cameras and who had somewhat regained their nerve asked for leave to take pictures of the hold-up. The bandits agreed and several passengers took photographs.

After an hour's delay the bandits consented to the coaches proceeding, and Thumb Lunch Station was reached about an hour later, none of the 165 passengers having suffered any physical injury. The robbers had cut the wires to the Yellowstone Park Hotel before starting the hold-up, and some time elapsed before an alarm could be given.

Col. Brett has a large force of men pursuing the robbers, who are reported to be heading toward the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming. The transportation companies offered rewards aggregating $500 for the capture of the highwaymen.

Passengers on the stage said the one man who did the actual work of robbing held up each stage as it passed the canyon by pointing a gun at the driver.

The highwaymen had the advantage because Government regulations prevent any person except those with permits from carrying arms in the park.

FALLS UNDER WILD HORSE.

Policeman Hurt Mortally in Stopping Runaway Near the Waldorf.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night persons in Broadway were thrilled by the sight of a runaway horse galloping down the street with a pair of shafts and part of the whiffletree banging at his heels, while behind came half a dozen automobiles, headed by one which carried on its running board a policeman blowing his whistle to warn traffic. The horse had bolted at Fifty-first Street and had broken loose from the victoria to which it was harnessed.

The chase continued down Broadway and at Thirty-fourth Street the policeman, George Doerr of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, got near enough to the horse to reach for its bridle. He missed and frightened the animal out of its course into Thirty-fourth Street. Near the Waldorf Doerr made another attempt, and this time caught the bridle. Before he could bring the animal to a stop, however, it had veered toward the sidewalk and plunged into a six-foot excavation in front of the hotel. Doerr landed underneath.

A block and fall was rigged and the horse was pulled out. Then they got Doerr. He was unconscious and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. On his arrival there it was found he had serious internal injuries and his recovery was considered doubtful.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS — SS Adriatic, (White Star Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 784 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:35 P. M.; due 31st, afternoon.

SS Michigan, (Phoenix Line,) Antwerp to New York, was 750 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:30 P. M.; due Aug. 1, afternoon.

St. Petersburg Convinced Political Miracle Only Can Avert War.

CZAR WOULD HEAD ARMY

Grand Duke Nicholas and War Minister Soukhomlinoff Seconds in Command.

PRAYERS FOR SERB VICTORY

Sacred Ikon Presented for King Peter's Forces—Great Patriotic Demonstrations.

BALTIC LIGHTS OUT NOW

Warsaw Arsenal Reported Blown Up — Bombs in Post Office — Revolution Rumor Denied.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—This evening Russia's intervention in the Austro-Servian conflict appears to be imminent. Certainly, after the receipt of the news of the bombardment of Belgrade I was so informed at the Foreign Office.

Russia even now will take steps to stay Austria's mobilization, being pushed forward actively, and an official announcement has been issued that a general mobilization will be Russia's reply to Austria's action.

The Vienna theory that the war is a mere punitive expedition is not admitted by Russia. The utmost admitted is that if Austria retires immediately there may still be room for diplomatic efforts.

Measures have been taken on the Baltic and at Sebastopol for the preparation of two fleets and there has been hurried promotion of officers.

Gradual transfer of the control of the railways to the War Office is proceeding.

These and other stirring events all indicate that the decisive moment is approaching.

A fateful manifesto expected tonight had not been forthcoming to the time of wiring.

Nothing could be more warlike than the official and popular attitude just now, and yet I found moderate people who still hold that the possibility of peace remains if Austria will but evacuate Belgrade immediately after its occupation.

Many people here eagerly grasp at the hope that the British fleet will intervene by a demonstration or otherwise to help Russia to bring pressure to bear on the Middle Empire.

Russia Believes the Die Is Cast.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—In Russian eyes the die is cast. Only a political miracle can avert war.

Russia does not swerve from her determination to support Servia, and partial mobilization has been ordered. There is every indication that the whole vast military machinery of Russia will soon be set in motion.

Should, as is understood, Emperor Nicholas become generalissimo of the forces an immense wave of enthusiasm will sweep over Russia.

The political parties have sunk their differences. The general attitude is not "jingoistic," but one of resolute confidence in the justice of the country's cause, and readiness to make all sacrifices.

The proposal attributed to Austria to discuss terms when Belgrade has been occupied is regarded as impossible. It is pointed out that before the opening of hostilities Russia proposed to Austria a direct exchange of views which Austria rejected.

[The foregoing paragraphs were passed by the censor without revision—a fact which is considered highly significant.]

Czar's Seconds in Command.

It is considered probable that Emperor Nicholas will become the Generalissimo of the Russian forces, his seconds in command being his second cousin, Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, and Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War.

The cadets of the naval school were promoted today to the rank of officers. In addressing them, the Emperor said:

"I have given orders that you should be incorporated in the navy in view of the serious events through which Russia is passing. During your service as officers, do not forget what I say to you—trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our mighty country."

By orders of the Emperor, the enforcement of the legislative resolution restricting the acquisition of real estate by companies and also restricting the inclusion of Jews on Boards of Directors has been temporarily suspended.

The Maritime Bureau has announced the closing of additional lights, both in the Baltic and Black Seas.

In Yalta and the surrounding districts in the Crimea a state of reinforced protection or a modified form of martial law has been proclaimed.

Great Patriotic Demonstrations.

A great patriotic demonstration took place on the Nevsky Prospect this afternoon. A procession was formed and with banners flying marched to the Servian Legation, where there were speeches, singing, and cheering. Thence the procession moved to the French and British Embassies, where similar scenes of enthusiasm were indulged in. The German and Austrian Embassies were guarded on all sides by strong detachments of police, and nobody was allowed to stop on the adjacent footpaths.

At the Kauzan Cathedral a special service was held and prayers were offered for victory to the Slav arms. The cathedral was thronged, and the officiating priest, after the ceremony, presented to the Servian Minister a fac simile of the ikon of the Holy Virgin of Kazan for the Servian Army. The Minister handed the ikon to officers who are starting for the front tonight.

A monster demonstration in favor of Servia was held at Moscow.

At Odessa processions marched through the streets bearing the portraits of Emperor Nicholas and the Kings of Servia and Montenegro, and cheering for Servia, France, and Great Britain.

A confident feeling prevails here of Great Britain's support. Germany's attitude is regarded as incomprehensible, except on the assumption that she is anxious for a trial of strength at the present moment.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO CZAR.

Personal Letter Expected to Have Important Influence on the Crisis.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Novoe Vremya says that the Austrian Emperor has addressed a personal letter to Emperor Nicholas which is likely to have an important influence on the crisis.

VIENNA, July 29.—Germany and Italy today continued their efforts to localize the war declared yesterday by their ally, Austria-Hungary, against Servia, and the efforts of all the European diplomats are being directed toward the same object.

The Russian Ambassador conferred with Count Leopold von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, but it is understood the interview was only for the purpose of obtaining information.

Nothing whatever is known here of the reported intention of Russia to make a declaration of neutrality in case Austria-Hugary should renounce the idea of territorial expansion at the expense of the Balkan State.

When the British Ambassador here called on Count von Berchtold yesterday to submit the mediation proposal put forward by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, he was informed that the good intentions of Great Britain were appreciated, but that war had been declared already.

The war spirit is increasing hourly. The streets of Vienna tonight were crowded with enthusiastic processions, singind and hurrahing, and traffic in the leading thoroughfares was almost brought to a standstill. The patriotic demonstrations today surpassed in extent and fervor anything witnessed within memory.

The City Council, at a special war session today, voted large sums to start relief funds for the families of the soldiers at the front and for Red Cross purposes.

WAR CHEERS GREET POINCARE.

Great Crowd Welcome the President on His Return from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—President Poincaré returned to Paris this afternoon from Russia, accompanied by Premier Viviani.

The President's homecoming was made the occasion of a great patriotic demonstration. Hundreds of thousands of Parisians lined the streets from the Gare du Nord to the Elysée and shouted, "Vive Poincaré!" "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive France!" "Vive l'Alliance!"

The demonstration was the more significant on account of its spontaneity, for it was not known until late this morning at what hour the President would arrive.

A detachment of mounted guards went to the station to act as M. Poincaré's escort. The men were loudly cheered by the crowd. When the Presidential train arrived there was an impressive silence for a few moments. Then, as M. Poincaré came into view, a great cry of "Vive La France!" arose. Heads were bared, handkerchiefs were waved, and bouquets were thrown from balconies.

Many notable persons were in the crowd, including Edmond Rostand, who shouted with enthusiastic fervor, "Vive la France!"

After the Presidential procession formed the demonstrators lined up and marched behind the escort of mounted guards, singing the "Marseillaise," while along the route people marching on the pavement took up the refrain.

President Poincaré landed at 9 o'clock at Dunkirk, where several political notabilities awaited him. A huge crowd there gave him a rousing welcome. A wireless telegram from the battleship France announced that a German torpedo boat passed within a mile of the French warship carrying the President, and gave him a salute of twenty-one guns, to which the Jean Bart responded.

M. Poincaré presided this afternoon at an important Cabinet Council. This evening the President had several interviews with leading politicians, including ex-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Ribot, Pichon, and Delcassé. Premier Viviani received several Ambassadors.

Although the general impression in Paris is more pessimistic today, the population remains self-reliant and there is no fear of a panic. The boulevards and principal streets today displayed considerable animation, everybody discussing the latest events and the possibility of forthcoming mobilization.

At the Bank of France and leading Paris banks large crowds have gathered to draw out money. There has been in the last few days a rush for gold everywhere. At many Paris shops gold in change for bank notes is given only to customers buying more than ten francs' worth of goods.

The prospect of mobilization has led to a considerable number of orders to military tailors' shops. One of these has received 1,500 orders from reserve officers for new uniforms.

The army authorities are taking the necessary precautions on the Eastern frontier. Six army corps are fully ready to move.

On all the railway lines from Paris to the Eastern frontier the tunnels and bridges are being guarded by soldiers.

All aeroplane factories are guarded by soldiers and orders have been issued to aeroplane manufacturers prohibiting them from delivering aeroplanes to private customers.

It is generally expected that the next move of the Government will be to recall to the colors the contingent of men who completed their period of active military service last year, which would mean an addition of 200,000 to the present strength of the army.

Czar Summons Immense Number of Reservists; His Ukase Sweeps Empire for Additional Soldiers

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—An Imperial ukase, issued by the Emperor tonight, calls to the colors an immense number of reservists. The men called out are:

First—All the reservists of twenty-three whole governments and of seventy-one districts in fourteen other governments.

Second—Part of the reservists of nine districts of four governments.

Third—The naval reservists in sixty-four districts of twelve Russian governments and one Finnish government.

Fourth—The time-expired Cossacks of the territories of Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg and Ural.

Fifth—A corresponding number of reservist officers of the medical and veterinary services, in addition to needful horses, wagons and transport services in the governments and districts thus mobilized.

Heavy Bombardment of Belgrade Failed to Provoke Response.

MANY BUILDINGS DAMAGED

Two Banks Hit and a Banker Wounded—Protest Lodged at German Legation.

SEMLIN BRIDGE BLOWN UP

Big Gun Duel at Vichnitza—Serbs in Dual Monarchy Held as War Prisoners.

TWO ARMIES OF INVASION

Gen. Von Hoetzendorf, in Chief Command, to Attack Servia and Gen. Ermoly, Montenegro.

Austria Occupies Belgrade

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: After a heavy bombardment by the Danube gunboats, Belgrade was occupied by the Austrian troops Wednesday.

By MARTIN H. DONOHUE.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

SEMLIN, Hungary, July 29.—The Austrians began hostilities this morning by bombarding Belgrade.

Three monitors took up their positions at the confluence of the Danube and the Save, but close to shore, and opened fire. The monitors' guns were directed on the Belgrade barracks, and no pains were taken to avoid hitting the public buildings, some of which were seen, even from here, to be damaged. The Servians made no reply to the Austrian gunfire, but have destroyed the railway bridge between Semlin and Belgrade. The bombardment was bloodless, so far as the imperial forces were concerned.

Banks Damaged, Banker Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 29.—The Servian Legation has received the following telegram from Nish, dated July 29:

"During the night Belgrade was bombarded. Shells fell in various quarters of the town, causing great damage. Several fell on the Franco-Servian and the Androvitch banks. M. Androvitch, of the banking firm, was wounded. Both banks have lodged a protest at the German Legation.

"An artillery duel is proceeding at Vichnitza, about 3½ miles down the river from Belgrade."

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—It is stated in connection with the blowing up of the railway bridge across the River Save by Servians, that the Austrians have another bridge in sections on their side of the river, which they can put up in a few days.

Dispatches from Servian points yesterday indicated that the Bosnian frontier was looked upon as the most likely point of attack of the Austrian troops, and thither the soldiers of King Peter were being hurried in great numbers.

Strong forces were dispatched to the fortified towns of Valyevo and Uzhitza, on the frontier, and to Svilajnatz, in the eastern part of the country, while strong divisions of volunteers reinforced by regulars were gathering along the River Drina, near Losnitz.

The Montenegrin soldiery, evidently preparing to support their brother Serbs, have also concentrated along the Bosnian frontier. A brigade with a mountain battery was stationed near Priboj, where the women were busy building earthworks.

Servian and Austrian aviators at the same time were flying along the frontiers, trying to locate the positions of the opposing forces.

VIENNA, July 29.—The Servians at 1:30 o'clock this morning blew up the bridge spanning the River Save between the Austrian town of Semlin and Belgrade. The Austrian infantry and artillery stationed at Semlin, in conjunction with monitors on the Danube, fired on the Servian positions beyond the bridge. The Servians retreated after a short engagement, with trifling losses.

The shells wrought havoc in the exposed part of the city, damaging the King's Palace, the fortification walls, and the barracks and other buildings.

A small detachment of pioneers, in co-operation with the customs officers, yesterday captured two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and arms. The pioneers and revenue guards, after a short, sharp encounter, overcame the Servian crews and took possession of the vessels and their dangerous cargoes. The captured ships were towed away by one of the Danube steamers.

Emperor to Go to Budapest.

Emperor Francis Joseph will return to Vienna from Ischl tomorrow and may then go to Budapest in order to be near the scene of action. Popular enthusiasm is growing since the Emperor's manifesto, and patriotic demonstrations are being held all over the country. Runs on the savings banks are diminishing.

All Servians liable to military service residing in Austria-Hungary are being arrested and handed over to the military as prisoners of war.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt learns that the Austrian plan of campaign consists of operations by two great armies under the general command of Gen. Baron von Hoetzendorf, Chief of General Staff. The larger army, under the command of Field Marshal Potiorek, is to carry out the invasion of Servia, while the smaller army, commanded by Cavalry Gen. Ermoly, will attack Montenegro.

KAISER AND CZAR CONFER.

Cabinet Meeting Follows Naval Council of War at Potsdam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 30.—The Kaiser last evening held a naval council of war, which was attended by Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine; Prince Henry of Prussia, Admiral Commanding in Chief; Admiral von Pohl, Chief of the Admiralty General Staff, and Vice Admiral von Mueller, Chief of the Imperial Naval Cabinet.

This meeting was followed by a council of the Cabinet, which lasted for some time.

No announcement of what occurred at either meeting was made.

The Crown Prince also was in conference with the Kaiser today, the interview lasting three hours.

Imperial Messages Exchanged.

After a day of what financiers called "almost intolerable anxiety" Berlin learned officially late in the afternoon that an exchange of telegrams regarding the international situation was in progress between the Kaiser and the Czar.

It appears that the Czar dispatched a telegram to the Kaiser, which crossed a message which the German Emperor had just sent to Emperor Nicholas. No details of the communications passing between the two monarchs have been disclosed, but the fact that they are in progress has created an unmistakably favorable impression.

The German Foreign Office simultaneously authorized the statement that "more peaceable sentiments now prevail in Russia."

The North German Gazette, on the strength of this alleged circumstance, said:

"The amicable tone of the official Russian communiqué of July 28 evokes a lively echo in Berlin. The German Imperial Government shares the wish for the maintenance of peaceful relations. It hopes the German people, by continuing to conduct itself with moderation and quiet, will support the Government's endeavors."

Anxiety Over Russian Movements.

The Lokal Anzeiger, obviously on Foreign Office inspiration, published the following:

"The pretended conciliatory aspect of the Russian policy is in grave contrast to the restless, comprehensive military dispositions of the Czar's army on the German frontier. As long as these continue there can hardly be any question of the relaxation of the political tension. It can only be hoped that the Czar will also give some tangible proof of his peaceable inclinations by ordering the immediate cessation of the conspicuous concentration of troops in the western regions of the empire."

The German high seas fleet, which was in the midst of its Summer battle practice in Norwegian and Danish waters when the crisis broke out, returned to its home stations yesterday, the North Sea squadrons anchoring at Wilhelmshaven and the Baltic divisions at Kiel.

All the Powers Massing Great Armies in Fear of Possible Conflict.

CZAR CALLS 16 CORPS

France Is Gathering Her Forces —Persistent Report That Germany Has Begun Mobilization.

FIRST BRITISH FLEET SAILS

Under Sealed Orders, but an Official Statement Says the Step Is Only Precautionary.

KAISER MEETS WAR CHIEFS

Gathering Follows Reported Exchange of Messages with the Russian Monarch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—Premier Asquith's simple announcement to the House of Commons yesterday that the European situation, growing out of the Austro-Russian crisis, was one of extreme gravity, summarizes the present position of affairs.

The exchange of views that was proceeding between the Russian Foreign Minister, Sazonoff, and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Szapáry, have ceased. On the other hand, German diplomacy is believed to be trying to re-establish relations between St. Petersburg and Vienna. The result of these efforts is not known.

An exchange of telegrams is alleged to have taken place between the German and Russian Emperors.

Rumors of an impending mobilization of the German Army are circulating in several Continental capitals, but these rumors are not yet confirmed.

The hostilities between Austria and Servia, which, according to one report, have resulted in setting Belgrade afire, shrink into insignificance before the military preparations which are reported to be in progress in every part of Europe. In most countries these are described as precautionary measures, but they are upon a scale never before known in history.

The news of Russia's partial mobilization, given in the St. Petersburg dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is confirmed. In diplomatic circles Russia is understood to have informed Germany that only the southern and southwestern corps of the Russian Army are mobilizing. These sixteen corps at their war strength represent 1,200,000 men. In the event of war the Czar, it is stated, will take the field as the Commander in Chief.

The Russian mobilization, according to St. Petersburg, affects only the Austrian, not the German frontier, and does not imply war between Russia and Austria.

Says Russia Spoiled Peace Parleys.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, whose Berlin telegrams are frequently inspired, asserts that the Russian mobilization has prejudiced the diplomatic negotiations "perhaps fatally."

According to The London Times this morning, direct diplomatic intercourse between Austria-Hungary and Russia was suspended yesterday. This suspension indicates the growing tension of the situation. Since October, 1908, when diplomatic intercourse was interrupted between Russia and Austria-Hungary after the annexation by the latter of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there have been several periods of such silence.

In the Spring of 1909 and again in the Winter of 1912-13 large bodies of Russian and Austro-Hungarian troops faced each other for months on either side of the Russo-Galician frontier. On the latter occasion the ominous silence between Vienna and St. Petersburg was broken only by the action of Emperor Francis Joseph in dispatching Prince Gottfried von Hohenlohe-Langenburg to the Russian Court on a special mission.

The gravity of the present situation lies less in the breaking off of the exchange of views than in the fact

GLOOMY FEELING IN LONDON—TIMID TOURISTS CUT SHORT EUROPEAN TRIPS

that the breach followed upon the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war against Servia.

British Fleet Leaves Portland.

Great Britain's first fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir George A. Callagan, left Portland yesterday morning under sealed orders, amid stirring scenes. A large number of officers and men who were ashore on leave were called out from theatres and moving picture palaces the previous evening, the announcements being made from the stage that every man had to be aboard by 10 o'clock. The excited audiences rose as the men left and cheered heartily, while the orchestras played "Rule, Britannia."

Thousands of persons congregated about the pier where the jack tars arrived arm in arm with their sweethearts. Women in evening dress were driven to the pier in taxicabs to bid their husbands and sweethearts goodbye.

An Admiralty note of warning has been circulated throughout the British fleet and all naval stations ashore. All the officers and men are especially cautioned against communicating any information to the press or to unauthorized persons. It is pointed out that great mischief may result from apparently unimportant items of information becoming public.

England Hoping Amid the Gloom.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—Yesterday's events brought no relief to the suspense nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Servian war to those nations. The feeling on the Continent, as reflected by the correspondents of the London papers, was distinctly more anxious last night than the night before.

Two events made for pessimism. The direct negotiations between Russia and Austria, which gave the other Governments hope of a compromise, have ended in failure. Russia is mobilizing against the Austrian frontier four army corps in each of four districts, consisting of 1,200,000 men. Russia's resolve to stand by Servia appears to be fixed, and a manifesto by the Russian Emperor making his policy clear is expected hourly.

St. Petersburg messages say that Russia asked Austria for a direct exchange of views, and that Austria refused. The refusal appears to have been to extend the much-discussed negotiations which yesterday were regarded in all chancelleries as the principal basis for optimism.

Diplomatic representatives do not entirely despair, however. They base their hopes on the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy do not want war, and do not think the Austro-Servian quarrel important enough to justify it.

Grey Framing New Proposals.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom all look as the foremost conciliator of Europe, is attempting, it is believed, to frame fresh proposals for a settlement. The diplomatic world of London clings to the belief that a means can be found whereby Austria may satisfy Russia that she can attain her ends without recourse to measures which the Russian Government and Russian public opinion cannot accept.

Councils of state were held yesterday in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris.

The British Government continued to hold the attitude that the crisis did not yet concern Great Britain, save as a spectator and peacemaker. An official statement issued last night said:

"No measures have been taken by the military authorities which are of the nature of mobilization. The only orders which have been given are of a purely precautionary and defensive character. The naval measures are also precautionary. No mobilization has been ordered."

"In the face of what so calm a statesman as Viscount Morley called in the House of Lords last night, "the possibility of a vast catastrophe," politicians and the press have become sobered to an extent that this country has never before known. Not a word inciting to international or domestic hostility comes from any quarter. The most bitter anti-German papers speak of Germany in terms of respect and friendship.

C. F. G. Masterman, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster some months ago, speaking at Ipswich last night, said:

"Should international war come it would mean a new story in the history of civilization—a kind of death grapple in the darkness, a cosmic catastrophe."

LONDON TIMES PESSIMISTIC.

Blames the Austrian Ruler—Fears England Will Be Drawn In.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—The London Times, commenting on Emperor Francis Joseph's manifesto, says:

"It is calculated to stimulate the passions of the nation, which, once kindled, diplomatic protocols and conversations can do little to arrest in its fatal course. In its tone and phrases it recalls a former occasion when, in an access of desperation, the Emperor rashly drew the sword. The charges which it makes against Servia now closely resemble those leveled against Piedmont fifty-five years ago.

"Then, as now, the Hapsburg monarchy possessed a large measure of European sympathy in her legitimate grievances, until she forfeited it by flinging restraint and prudence to the winds. Then, as now, this country spared no exertions to maintain the peace of Europe. They were on the very point of being crowned with success when the patience of Vienna broke down and precipitated a conflict which ended at Solferino."

The whole tone of The Times's editorial article is pessimistic. It concludes by an expression of apprehension that Great Britain will be drawn into the conflict.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—The Times, speaking of the war crisis, says today:

"If France is menaced or the safety of the Belgian frontier, which we guaranteed with France and Prussia, we shall know how to act.

"We can no more afford to see France crushed by Germany or the balance of power upset against France than Germany can afford to see Austria-Hungary crushed by Russia. Upon that issue, should it have to be determined by arms, our friends and our enemies will find that we think and act with one accord."

SAYS ENGLAND WON'T FIGHT.

France's Reluctance a Still Stronger Peace Asset, Herr Ballin Thinks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Hamburg Correspondent publishes an interview with Herr Ballin, President of the North German Lloyd Line, in which he states that England may be eliminated from the powers which may eventually take sides either with Austria or Servia. England has no occasion whatever to intervene in the conflict, no matter what turn it takes.

"The highest authorities in London," he says, "are positively determined to take no steps based on participation in the war."

Herr Ballin also says that France's disinclination to go to war is even a stronger asset in favor of peace than England's amicable disposition. "Painful uncertainty" will continue for some time, he concludes, but can be borne by Germans with assurance and confidence.

FIVE BILLIONS LOSS IF BIG WAR COMES

British Bankers Count Cost of Conflict, Figuring It Would Crush World's Industry.

IMMENSE LOSSES ALREADY

Cecilie's Gold Cargo a Factor in Delay of Hostilities, So Great Is Financiers' Need.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—With fifteen failures on the Stock Exchange and general conditions tending to justify the characterization of yesterday as the blackest day the City had known in twenty years, with the Stock Exchange committee considering the necessity of taking the gravest steps to protect members, and with war rates at Lloyds rising by leaps and bounds, London financiers are in anything but a bellicose mood.

The fact that one steamer alone, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, has $10,000,000 in gold aboard, bound for a German port and mostly insured with the London market, may make for peace until the steamer arrives. This gives some indication of the liabilities of English business men.

As to the possible loss that a European war would impose on the belligerent countries and the world, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed by a high financial authority that if the greatest catastrophe of all occurred, the cost could scarcely be less than $5,000,000,000, all of which would have to be drawn from the resources of industry, from the world's working capital. This authority points out that the South African war cost this country far above $1,000,000,000, and if a European war cost only two and one-half times as much the total would be $2,500,000,000, which is probably a very conservative estimate.

The money publicly raised in London every twelve months is about $1,000,000,000, so a war on a $5,000,000,000 scale would be draining the capital market directly of five years' supplies of the greatest money capital in the world.

But when the direct cost of the war has been calculated and the bills paid to the last cent, the world would only be beginning to realize the waste, only touching the edge of the actual loss. In every part of the world today capital is in a difficult and strained position. The supply is not adequate, and the amounts already expended in industry are jeopardized because further amounts are not at hand to keep the works moving.

The world is turning a bad corner, and under the happiest conditions the passage would not be easy, hence the financial centres are especially vulnerable and the war crisis has already hit them very hard.

Between Friday and Tuesday—the period between the Austrian ultimatum and the declaration of war—Canadian Pacifics and Rio Tintos fell 12¾ and 10¼ points, respectively, showing that in that time Canadian Pacifics depreciated to an extent of $33,000,000 and Rio Tintos $18,750,000. In other words, the threat of war and not the outbreak has within four days caused a loss in two securities of over $51,000,000.

Carry the calculation through the Stock Exchange list, says the same financial authority, and one begins to see in dim outline something of the waste of war.

WAR RISKS STILL ADVANCE.

Lloyds Rates at the Highest Level Ever Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—"The demand for insurance against war risks yesterday," says The Times, this morning, "exceeded anything ever before experienced in this country.

"As compared with the preceding day, rates trebled and even quadrupled. Discounting many rumors, the business done reflected the serious view taken of the situation.

"The following rates of insurance were paid: Against Great Britain being involved in war with any Continental power within three months, 20 guineas per cent.; against hostilities between Germany and any European power, 25 guineas per cent.; to cover the risk of war between any of six powers over three months, 40 guineas per cent.; to cover the risk of war between Germany and Russia only for three months, 40 guineas per cent.

"Fifty guineas per cent. was reported as to six powers and an enormous amount of business was done in connection with cargoes and ships.

"Generally speaking, the rate to cover the war risks on British ships to Australia and the East via Suez was 20 shillings per cent., and for other flags 40 shillings. A fair amount was done at rather less.

"Surprise was occasioned by the stiff rates quoted to cover the large amount of specie which the Carmania is bringing from New York to Liverpool. These ranged from 5 to 10 shillings per cent. The latter rate was also paid to cover specie being brought from Brazil by German lines. In this case the gold is consigned to Paris.

"In the afternoon produce in and from Russian Baltic ports received considerable attention. To cover war risks high rates were paid in connection with eggs in storage in Riga."

PESSIMISM IN PARIS.

Doubt That Russia Will Allow Servia to be Seized.

PARIS, July 29.—At the Foreign Office a pessimistic view of the general situation prevailed this evening. The officials there think the only hope of averting war is that Austria-Hungary will recognize the determination and unity of views of Russia, Great Britain, and France, and that she will modify her attitude toward Servia.

The officials argued that Russia could not allow the occupation of Servian territory, as that would be the beginning of the reduction of the small Balkan States geographically close to Russia to the position of vassals of the Germanic powers, and the same would apply if Russia permitted a punitive expedition.

It was pointed out that in this case Servia and the other States of Southeastern Europe would one by one fall into the Teutonic system. However, it was contended that as long as there was no actual fighting there was still a chance that Germany might devise a solution acceptable to all the powers.

One dispatch today was hopeful. The Temps said Russia was officially informed at about 12:30 P. M. that Austria-Hungary would respect the territorial integrity of Servia, and wished even to abstain from occupying Belgrade, the Servian capital.

France continues quietly to prepare for war. The troops of the active army are gradually concentrating near the frontier.

A military guard has been placed in the great flour mills at Corbeil, near Paris, which, in the event of war, would be taken over by the army, while the bakers in Paris are laying in large stocks of flour and the city authorities, to prevent all possibility of famine in the capital, started today to form a reserve store of 15,000 tons of flour.

The Police Department is exercising a general surveillance over Austrians and Germans in Paris, where many thousands of them reside.

The Prefect of Police today ordered the discontinuance of the service of the public at tables on the sidewalks and on the terraces in front of cafés in consequence of disorders which have occurred since the beginning of the international tension.

The Government has made an appeal to the press to keep calm and carefully to verify its news concerning the crisis before publishing it.

Adolphe Messimy, the Minister of War, today visited the military wireless station on the Eiffel Tower and ordered the staff to be doubled and that officers remain on duty night and day.

Notwithstanding an order of the Government prohibiting an anti-war meeting tonight, called by the revolutionary labor organizations, thousands of workingmen assembled and tried to rush the cordons of police in order to enter the meeting place.

Fierce scrimmages ensued, and 250 of the rioters were arrested.

As a result of the crisis President Poincaré has abandoned his contemplated vacation in the Alps.

Paris Press Calm in Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.—This morning's papers continue to contradict the French reputation for hotheadedness. All the editorials are remarkably restrained.

Stephen Pichon, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in The Petit Journal, says:

"Intervention must be tried, even if it is necessary to modify its form in order to satisfy German demands. Above all let us have it quickly."

The Figaro sums up general opinion on the crisis thus:

"All eyes are turned toward the German Sphinx."

The Journal adds a rider to this statement, which indicates the general doubt of Germany's good faith:

"Germany seems determined on a policy of courteous evasion until Austria has defined the nature of the negotiations by military action."

The Matin, whose correspondent, Jules Hedeman, cables from Berlin that the situation has improved, comments:

"Hitherto, alas, Germany's goodwill has been dissipated in words."

GERMANY MAY MOBILIZE.

Report That Russian Mobilization Would Not Be Held a Casus Belli.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 30.—An important official conference on the Austro-Servian situation was begun here early last evening and continued until a late hour. When it adjourned it was announced that nothing concerning the conference or the results arrived at would be made public at that time.

It is understood that the conferees included, in addition to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Minister; Admiral von Tirpitz, Minisiteer of Marine, and one of the Emperor's aides de camp, and a number of the commanding Generals of the German Army.

It was reported late in circles close to the Austrian Embassy that a mobilization of the German forces today was highly probable. No confirmation of this report was obtainable.

The French Embassy professes to have assurances from the German Government that Germany would not regard a Russian mobilization on the Austrian frontier as an absolute casus belli—assurances perhaps received since Emperor William's return to Germany.

But the situation undoubtedly is bad, and the pessimism of the bankers and the public is justified. While the Reichsbank yesterday decided to leave its rate unchanged the decision is believed to have been intended to allay further alarm, and a rate advance is fully expected before the end of the week.

The German Crown Prince arrived at Potsdam yesterday and a family council was afterward held in the new palace. The Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince, and the other Princes of the imperial family were present.

Private reports from the Russian frontier say distinct indications of Russian military activity have been noticed there. The Russian regiments which have been moving forward to occupy such important strategic points as Wirballen, Russian Poland, have been served with 350 rounds of ammunition per man, while hasty purchases of forage have been made for the cavalry.

A number of German regiments have been moved toward the frontier as a precautionary measure. The men wear the new gray service uniforms and carry their field equipment.

The commander of the Fifteenth German Army Corps, stationed at Strassburg, announced to the local press yesterday that important night manoeuvres would take place today in the neighborhood of Strassburg. The announcement stated that the exercises had been long prepared and that the population in the vicinity should not be disquieted if artillery firing were heard, since it would have no relation to the present international situation.

Socialist anti-war demonstrations at Stuttgart yesterday led to such serious collisions between the manifestants and the police that the authorities called out the troops to cope with the disturbances. The district where most of the foreign legations are situated was surrounded by police guards who were attacked with volleys of stones by the people.

WARSAW CITADEL BLOWN UP?

Bombs Also Exploded in Post Office, It Is Said—Report of Revolt Denied.

VIENNA, July 29.—Dispatches received here dated Warsaw, Poland, report that several powder magazines exploded in that city on Monday and that several bomb explosions occurred in the principal Post Office, many persons being killed or wounded.

Another telegram says the entire citadel of Warsaw was blown up and that semi-official explanations declared the explosion to have been caused by lightning. The dispatch added there was no truth in the report that a revolution had broken out among the Russian Poles.

AMERICAN TOURISTS FEAR A WAR TRAP

Thousands in Paris Abandon Plans to Go On East and Worry About Getting Home.

CROWDS AT THE CONSULATE

Many Have Trouble Getting Cash for Drafts, but There Is No Panic Among Travelers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—The international crisis thus far has had the effect of causing the majority of the thousands of American tourists now in Paris to abandon trips eastward, but only in a few instances have Americans become so frightened as to book passage home immediately.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent called today on all tourist and steamship agents, banks, and express companies, and found an entire absence of panic so far as Americans are concerned. But at the Consulate and Embassy hundreds of travelers are seeking information. There are about 700 callers a day now at the Consulate against 60 on ordinary days. For the majority the first question is: "Is it safe for us to go into Germany or Austria?" The second question is: "Is it safe to remain in Paris three or four weeks without jeopardizing our chances to return to America?"

The Consulate and the diplomatic officials not having any news of a definite character can only point out that in case of war the chances of getting home would be very slim. In such a case the only boats leaving French ports for America would be four small ships of the American Line.

At the German steamship offices and also at the French Line it is stated that in case of an outbreak all boats would be taken immediately into Government service. All steamship agents say they have many inquiries, but in only a few cases are they shoving ahead sailing dates. All boats are crowded normally from now until October. At the embassy the majority of callers are persons traveling on business who desired passports.

The greatest inconvenience to Americans on account of the situation is at the banks, many of which refuse anything but their own paper. This is also the case at Cooks', and in consequence many persons without letters of credit or express company checks are in an embarrassing position until they can arrange for the remission of funds.

Most members of the American Chamber of Commerce are marking time quietly, many expressing the belief that the situation can be adjusted, but one American banker, talking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on the absence of panicky feelings on the part of American travelers, said: "I don't believe they realize the gravity of the situation."

AMERICANS TAKING CHANCES.

Going On from London to the Continent and Into Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Hundreds of anxious American tourists en route to the Continent besieged the travel agencies, the express companies, and the Embassy today clamoring for information and advice. As a result of meagre and often contradictory information some are remaining in London to await the developments of the next forty-eight hours, but the bulk of American travelers are going ahead.

The manager of a West End hotel said: "Our American guests are not easily induced to give up their plans. Why, one party left this morning for a motor tour on the Continent."

The branch manager of a well-known tourist agency said: "There has been no noticeable let up in the rush to France, Germany, and Switzerland. We are also selling many tickets to Austria today, despite the printed dispatches from Vienna that the railways have been taken over by the military and traffic for the general public is suspended. Many travelers, mostly Americans, are willing to take the chance of getting into Austria and out again. The English are postponing their visits to Carlsbad, Marienbad, and other watering places indefinitely, whereas the Americans are still sticking to their programmes."

The same thing was learned at the local offices of the Austrian State railways, which were swamped by inquiries as to the possibility and advisability of going to Carlsbad or Marienbad at the present time. Inquirers all received advice to wait for a week or ten days.

The passenger agent, who is in telegraphic communication with the Austrian Ministry of Railways, thought there was no danger to Americans in Carlsbad or other watering places of being marooned owing to mobilization. He said:

"I understand that the Carlsbad Express, as well as the Orient Express, is still running. But even if all the rolling stock was commandeered by the military, Americans in Carlsbad or Marienbad could still get home by motoring to the German frontier. If they are marooned in Austria it will be their own fault, for they will have had a chance to get out during the forty-eight hours' time limit given to the general public to travel after a general mobilization is proclaimed.

"A wire from Innsbruck says that so far as Tyrol is concerned there is no change in rail service, so there would be no difficulty in getting out of Austria via Tyrol. I understand that on the Hungarian railroads there are two trains daily each way, running on the main line between Budapest and Vienna, and one daily in each direction on the other principal lines."

As against this official's optimism one Londoner today received a delayed telegram from a relative at an Austrian watering place announcing that she had been ordered out of the place in twelve hours and warned that if she stayed there might not be a train or even a motor to take her to the station.

Americans going to Austria now require passports.

CARLSBAD CUT OFF.

Americans Unable to Get to or from There by Train.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—Americans marooned at Carlsbad, which is now cut off from the rest of Europe both by telegraph, telephone, and railway, are warning friends and relatives waiting to start for there from German points not to come under any circumstances.

One of the last wires to get through from the famous Bohemian spa was sent early this morning by Frank A. Munsey of New York to a brother publisher, Lieut. Col. I. B. MacLean of Toronto, who is at Adlon. Mr. Munsey said: "Leaving here next week. Don't come. Weather bad. Only few people are left."

James Speyer of New York, who hurried here to consult the German financial authorities in regard to the monetary situation and expected to return to Carlsbad today to rejoin his wife, found that there were no more through trains, and decided instead to go to Frankfort, his wife's former home, which she will reach by motor car and train.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tried today to file a telegram to Carlsbad, but the German telegraph authorities refused to accept the message, saying it would get there much quicker if sent by mail.

German spas like Baden Baden, Kissingen, and Mergentheim, which ordinarily cannot compete with Carlsbad, are rapidly filling up with would-be Carlsbaders and Carlsbad refugees.

APPONYI WEDS IN HASTE.

Hungarian Takes American Bride and Hurries to Join Regiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.—Miss Gladys Virginia Stewart, daughter of John S. Stewart—whose widow married the Swedish diplomatist, Strale Dikna—married Count Julius Apponyi at 3 A. M. on Wednesday at the Hôtel de Ville, Geneva, by special license.

The religious ceremony took place immediately afterward at St. Joseph's Church. Then the couple with the bride's mother caught the 5 A. M. train for Budapest, whence the bridegroom must depart at once to join his regiment in the Hungarian Army. He is twenty years older than his bride who is just 21.

The witnesses were Consul Keene, the Misses De Strale and Eisenhoffer and the proprietor of the Bellevue Hotel. The couple originally intended to have a fashionable wedding, followed by residence in Paris, but the war changed their plans.

EASTERN FLEETS PREPARING.

British and German Ships Make Ready Off Chinese Coast.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—The British Far Eastern Fleet is mobilizing at Wei-Hai-Wei, on the north coast of Shan-Tung Province.

The German fleet is mobilizing at Tsing-Tao, about 200 miles to the south.

The British fleet is composed of the battleship Triumph, four cruisers, three gunboats, eight destroyers, three submarines, four torpedo boats, ten river gunboats, a dispatch vessel, and two sloops.

The German naval force consists of the armored cruiser Scharnhorst, the flagship of Vice Admiral Count von Spee; another armored cruiser, three small cruisers, seven gunboats, and one torpedo boat.

Spain Assembling Her Warships.

GIBRALTAR, July 29.—Spain has ordered every available warship to assemble at the Balearic Isles. The battleship Pelayo and several cruisers are proceeding from the Moorish coast, and the cruiser Extremadura and a torpedo boat squadron are leaving Algeciras for the same destination. All necessary precautions are being taken here.

Belgium Calls Out Reserves.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 29.—The Belgian Cabinet decided today to call out immediately three classes of the army reserves.

SHIPS LEAVING WELL FILLED.

War Cloud Has Not Yet Affected Travel, Lines Here Say.

There has been no falling off so far in the outgoing cabin passenger lists of the big liners on account of the war cloud in Europe, it was said yesterday at the Atlantic steamship offices. The Carmania of the Cunard and the Savoie of the French line sailed yesterday with well-filled cabins for this season of the year, and the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland will leave on Saturday with more than 700 in her first cabin, which is a record list for Aug. 1 eastbound, it was said.

Officers of the Vaterland and Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Bremen, respectively, were very much interested in the latest war news, and sent stewards for the evening newspapers as soon as the ships were made fast.

The officers of the liners are all in the naval reserve, and in the event of a war in which Germany was concerned, they said, the ships would be kept in New York and the officers and crew would go home to fight if they could get there by some means unknown to the enemy.

Antwerp's Trade Paralyzed.

ANTWERP, July 29.—Financial and commercial business in Antwerp is paralyzed as the result of the Austro-Servian situation. The Stock Exchange was closed today. It is expected that business with the United States will increase enormously if a general war ensues.

Japanese Silk Market Hard Hit.

TOKIO, July 29.—A slump in the raw silk market has resulted from the outbreak of war between Austria and Servia and the withdrawal of orders by Europeans. Several banks have raised their exchange rates on London.

WAR CRISIS STOPS BUYING IN PARIS

Rue de la Paix Business Almost at a Standstill—Autumn Openings Postponed.

HOTELS BEING EMPTIED

Americans the Only Guests — Paris Amusement Places Also Suffering from the War Tension.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—As the world's centre of luxury, Paris is already feeling the effects of the war crisis.

The dressmaking industry, according to information supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES today by a great Rue de la Paix couturier, is almost at a standstill. Of chief interest to Americans is the fact that the openings, usually set for the first week of August, are all postponed until Aug. 20 at the earliest.

Whether or not war comes, it will be impossible to show the models of Autumn styles before that date. As a matter of fact, the manufacturers are glad to cease making models, because of the uncertainty of obtaining orders.

Business will, it is expected, slump badly. No Austrian buyers are coming, and all German and Russian buyers have been told not to leave their countries unless the situation is ameliorated. British, Spanish, and Italian custom is likely to fall off also, so the only hope left is the American trade.

American buyers usually begin to sail about Aug. 1 with sample lines costing from $60,000 to $80,000. This year their purchases will be greatly curtailed.

The hotels show signs of being emptied of all but American travelers, and the amusement places are also suffering from the war tension.

Many of the 100,000 Germans resident in Paris have either departed or are preparing to go away, particularly those who must join their regiments.

News has arrived here from Carlsbad that all the waiters at the hotels there have been ordered to their homes, and that the Government has commandeered trains, the result being that guests are unable to get away.

SUPPORT WHEAT MARKET.

Big Chicago Houses Prevent Failures—Prices Slump Violently.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Relief given by some of the stronger houses and the renewed hope of peace in Europe confined the fluctuations in the wheat pit to a bad half hour at the start today and to conditions approaching a collapse at the close.

Calls for margins to a degree, not permitted by the rules, kept the volume of trading down to less than a quarter of yesterday's huge total, and was the principal cause of a 4½-cent extreme decline, as compared with yesterday's advance of 9¼ cents.

Transfers of trades from some shaky concerns prevented failures today, according to statements from well-informed sources. No prominent firms, however, are said to have needed such aid, the only cripples being minor establishments upon which yesterday's violent rise came with crushing force.

The breathing time allowed by today's set-back in prices has apparently given opportunity to prepare for a new shock, even if it is more severe and continued than that of yesterday. So, whereas this morning the Directors of the Board of Trade were considering the advisability of granting a petition to close the Exchange to avoid possible ruin to some dealers, tonight the Directors had to deal with complaints that the emergency measures were already a burden and should not be longer maintained. The chief complaint was that calls for 20 cents a bushel margin violated the Exchange code, 10 cents being the authorized limit. Action on the complaint was deferred on the ground that after tonight no further calls for such large margins were likely, so decidedly had the situation changed in twenty-four hours.

AUSTRIA CALLS HER SONS.

Embassy Sends Out Word for American Reserves to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Austro-Hungarians in this country subject to military duty are called to the colors in a notice made public in this country through Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador. Under its terms reservists belonging to eight army corps must make arrangements to go home and take up arms. Here is the text of the "call to the colors":

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor and King, has commanded a partial mobilization in Austria-Hungary.

Those men liable to military service under this order will receive a personal card of notification.

The expense for the journey home will be refunded. The men receiving cards of notification who are unable to bear the necessary expense of the journey should report to the nearest Austro-Hungarian diplomatic or Consular office, to receive the necessary sum for their journey home, upon presentation of their cards of notification.

To the rest of those men liable to military service, the expenses for their journey home will be refunded according to the existing regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, July 29.—The call to the colors was received at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate tonight, Consul Bukva said that in the twelve counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania, in his district, there were between 80,000 and 100,000 subjects of the Austrian Emperor. Under the partial mobilization order he expected that about 2,000 men would return home for service. If a general mobilization order comes, he said that at least 30,000 men would return.

Special to The New York Times.

GARY, Ind., July 29.—The Servian reservists here, of whom there are more than 5,000, have been instructed to await the call to the colors. The foreign quarter tonight was aflame with war excitement. Slav adherents were in the majority. A racial clash was feared, and the police were asked to prohibit Servian and Austrian parades at the same hour.

Col. Louis Gorkovich has been elected war commissioner and on Friday will go to New York to assist the Servian Consul in planning the mobilization of the reservists. Greek and Servian women have organized a Red Cross League, and have collected $3,000. Slav reservists here subject to the call of Emperor Franz Josef will ignore the order and will go to King Peter's aid instead. Officials at the steel mills fear a labor shortage should there be a general war.

WEIGH WAR'S EFFECT HERE.

Predictions That General Conflict Would Stimulate Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States Government has been notified officially by Austria-Hungary of the Dual Monarchy's declaration of war against Servia. The Austrian Government delivered a copy of the declaration of war to the American Embassy in Vienna and Ambassador Penfield forwarded it by cable to the State Department. Other Governments were notified at the same time through their diplomatic representatives in the Austrian capital.

President Wilson has been kept informed of the European war situation through reports from American diplomatic officers abroad. These reports tell of the gravity of the situation and the prospect for a great war. While sent by American diplomats, these messages are not necessarily based on official information communicated to them by the officers of the different foreign Governments, and that was the reason given by Secretary Bryan today for declining to make their contents known.

President Wilson, it is said, told several of his intimate friends today that history showed that in the Napoleonic wars a century ago American shippers reaped unexpected benefits from the sale of products of the soil and manufactures and that the demand for American wheat, corn, oats, and other products now probably would be unprecedented.

Predictions are being made in Administration circles that if there is a general European war every factory in this country will be busy within a month turning out clothing and other supplies for Europe.

FOUND AUSTRIA WARLIKE.

Vienna Full of Soldiers and the People Angry with Servia.

Arthur Jones of Detroit, who has just returned from a business trip to Vienna, found great resentment against the Servians on account of the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife.

"I reached Vienna just after the funeral," said Mr. Jones at the Wolcott yesterday. "The feeling of which I saw evidences seemed to arise mainly out of sympathy for their orphan children.

"There seemed to be no doubt in the minds of the intelligent men I met that the killing of the Archduke and his wife was a political crime, the result of a political plot in Servia. I remember saying to one very scholarly man that the murder reminded me somewhat of the assassination of Presidents Garfield and McKinley, which, in this country, we had looked upon as the acts of insane men. That theory my friend refused to accept. He said it was a murder plotted long beforehand in Servia, and really there did not seem to be two opinions on that subject.

"I heard some talk of war, but so far as I could gather there was general hope that war might be averted. You must understand, however, that people over there are averse to discussing political questions in conversation. They do not speak their minds as they do in England, and as we do here. I gathered the impression that there was a feeling of fear lest an expression of opinion on the possibility of war might in some way work against them.

"Austria certainly impressed me as being on a war basis. I have never seen so many soldiers in a time of peace as there were in Vienna and other cities in Austria. It would seem as if every third man I met was a soldier in uniform carrying his arms.

"I had heard before going to Vienna that the people were very poor. But I saw nothing to indicate it. The cafés were always filled, and oftentimes I had to wait for a table.

"The cost of living in Vienna seemed nearly as high as here, but everybody appeared to have plenty of money, and to be gay and lighthearted. Of course there is great complaint about taxes. They put a duty on almost everything they can think of. When you get your bill in the café the first item is the Government tax of two heller. It takes a hundred heller to make 20 cents, but a tax is a tax."

RED CROSS ISSUES CALL.

Will Receive Contributions for Benefit of Austrian or Servian Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Realizing that the imminent Austro-Servian war and its complications will call for very active relief work, the American Red Cross decided today to announce to the public that it would receive and forward contributions for relief to the Austrian and Servian Red Cross Societies. This decision was reached at a meeting of members of the international Relief Board of the organization.

Contributions will be sent to the Austrian or the Servian societies in accordance with the designation made by the contributors. All Red Cross chapters in the United States are being notified of the decision.

The New York branch of the Red Cross announced yesterday that it would receive contributions for the use of either Austria-Hungary or Servia as designated. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the New York State Board, Jacob H. Schiff, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

TO RAISE CORPS OF NURSES.

American Wife of Servian Official to Work in London.

LONDON, July 29.—Mme. Grouitch, the American wife of the Servian Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Slavko Grouitch, it is expected will come here to raise a corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses for war service. She notified a London friend yesterday that the Austrians had prevented her from crossing the border to join her husband in Belgrade. She wrote from Sils-Maria, Engadine, Switzerland:

"I am wild with anxiety for Slavko, but feel I can really be of more use outside the lines than within them at the present juncture. If I hear that war has broken out I shall at once return to London to raise a corps of surgeons and nurses, otherwise I will await instructions here from Slavko. At present he can get no news through on this side, but I hope he will be able to reach me by way of Greece in a day or two. The suspense is terrible."

Mme. Grouitch was Mabel Dunlap of Virginia.

WAR SPIRIT STARTS RIOT.

Police Suppress Fighting Austrians and Servians of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 29.— Rioting broke out here early today in the district where Servians and Austrians live.

There was some shooting, but no one was injured. Police reserves suppressed the disturbance. Several Austrians were arrested.

Give your legs a chance this Summer

This new garter omits all the rubber in leg band—thus doing away with the heat, binding and drag. Weighs less than half an ounce. The little tension strip in front makes them fit. Keeps socks smooth by its constant lift.

25 cents everywhere.

NEVERBIND Boston Garter
PATENTED 1913
George Frost Company
Makers of Boston Garters

CAMPAIGN A HARD ONE FOR AUSTRIA

Splendid Positions for Servians in Territory to Which They Have Retired.

MENACE OF REVOLTS ALSO

Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia Perils to the Empire—Military Expert's Views.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—"By the strict letter of her engagements," says Col. Charles a'Court Repington, military expert of The London Times, "Germany is not bound to move unless Austria is actually attacked, and mobilization does not necessarily mean war.

"Germany may do one of three things. She may order a general mobilization or a partial mobilization confined to the eastern frontier, or may sit still and await events. If an eventual Russian attack on Galicia is repulsed there would be no necessity for Germany to move, but any other excuse for German inaction would be hard to find. Partial mobilization on her eastern frontier only might conceivably—though the chances are not numerous—keep France and England out of the fray.

"When the dice are rattling in the box for the great gamble of war Germany usually stakes the maximum. If war cannot be prevented Germany is more likely to engage in it with her whole armed strength and with the intention of seeking drastic remedies than to fritter away her forces upon a limited war.

"Military exigencies now override political considerations. Military exigencies in the first place compel Austria to seek a rapid decision in the south in order to shake her forces free for a much more dangerous campaign in the north. This may not be easy. Servia is a difficult country, with poor communications.

"In the district into which the Servians have retired there are magnificent positions, while any revolt which may take place in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia, fostered as it would be by Servian and Montenegrin partisans, might impede or possibly prevent the march of the army to the east. We cannot yet be sure that an Austrian army in Servia will be utilizable elsewhere before Russia can act.

"Military exigencies, again, compel Russia to act as quickly as she can in order to reap the benefit of Austria's division of force. In normal circumstances we should not wager much upon the readiness of Russia to attack Galicia in less than a month, but partial mobilization and partial concentration may abbreviate the term, and in any case masses of Russian horsemen and numerous Austro-Hungarian cavalry will come early to grips and fill the world with their doings.

"In this terrible automatic war one thing leads to another. As, with a line of tin soldiers, if one is knocked over the rest fall down in turn, so may the powers one by one, dreading and detesting war as they do, be dragged into it. We shall all support our friends because we must, and a very short time after Russian mobilization is announced it will be a miracle if all Europe is not aflame."

KAROLYI SAILS FOR HOME.

Hungarian Leader Urges His Countrymen to Rally for War.

Count Karolyi, a member of the Hungarian Diet, who has been here to appeal to his countrymen, sailed yesterday on the French liner Savoie for home in answer to a cable from Budapest.

He was sorry to leave America, he said, but he felt that he could be of greater service in Hungary at the present crisis.

"I have been hoping," said the Count, "that war would not come, but it seems that our country could stand no more from Servia without humiliation. I have called off all arrangements for meetings relating to our other affairs in America, and trust that all Hungarian patriots will rally to the flag of the Dual Monarchy.

"Without wishing in any way to disparage the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government in declaring war on Servia, I feel safe in saying that had my party been in power I do not believe the political situation would have become so delicate as to call for war. But we are all patriots, and will rally to the flag."

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
From 6 to 9 P. M. THE LARGE ORCHESTRA
DOLLAR DINNER
ALSO A LA CARTE.

FIFTEEN FAILURES IN LONDON—STOCK DECLINE CHECKED HERE

FIFTEEN FIRMS FAIL ON LONDON 'CHANGE

But Financiers Show Confidence—Bank of England Not Taking Special Measures.

EXCHANGE BUSINESS HALTS

To Stop Liquidation from Continent — Berlin Boerse Enforces Cash Basis for Deals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—Fifteen failures of Stock Exchange firms, all fortunately of comparatively unimportant concerns, emphasized yesterday the great financial strain here.

Moreover, checks were returned last night which will involve further failures. One of these was from an important firm of brokers, which, it is hoped, may yet be able to avoid actual failure.

The financial situation here is generally regarded as a Stock Exchange rather than a monetary crisis. Chancellor Lloyd-George's statement that he had been in consultation with the Bank of England Directors, who did not think any extraordinary measures necessary, and Sir Felix Schuster's declaration that there was nothing disquieting from the banker's point of view, has somewhat alleviated anxiety. Sir Felix said that the supply of money continued abundant, and he did not regard it as likely that there would be any drain on the gold reserves of the country. It was probable that abundant supplies would come from New York, and the outlook was likely to vary from day to day.

Dealers assembled in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange at an early hour yesterday morning and the nervousness regarding the outlook was intense. When the house opened, arrangements were made that business should be suspended, and this condition of affairs lasted for some time. No actual business was done and the best arrangement that was possible at that time was the selling of stock by negotiation. This unprecedented method was thought the best that could be adopted, owing to the enormous amount of stock that had been flung on the London market during the last few days on Continental account.

For some time the house was as quiet as on a Saturday in Summer, although nervousness prevailed in all directions. As the day wore on the tendency became slightly better and markets hardened in some directions.

The price of consols went back to 69 at one time, but a Government broker came in as a buyer at 70⅛ and the price rallied to 71, at which it finished, with a rise of three-fourths of a point.

Other high-class stocks were weak, although stock came out to an appreciable extent. The closing prices, however, showed a general decline.

The Yankee market, following the over-night decline in Wall Street, opened very weak, quotations being well below parity levels. New York, however, sent some support and there was a small rally, although prices generally were quoted only nominally. Although the closing was above the worst the declines for the day were severe. St. Paul lost 5 points and New York Central 2, while others showed losses of ½ to 1½ points.

The movements in Canadian Pacific were erratic during the greater part of the day. During early hours some stock was said to have changed hands at the low figure of 161. Toward afternoon it jumped to 170, but afterward went back to 168, or 7 points down for the day. Grand Trunk issues also were flat, with losses of ¼ to 2¾, the latter decline taking place in third preference shares. Mexican rails were again offered, closing 1 to 1½ points lower.

BERLIN BOERSE ON CASH BASIS

Authorities' Precaution Only Partly Stems the Demoralization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—Financial conditions in Germany grow graver every hour. They are now regarded as more desperate than on the eve of the Franco-Prussian war. In order to prevent further derangement of business the Banks and the Boerse Committee again deliberated early this morning over the advisability of shutting down the Stock Exchange temporarily. They eventually decided that for the present they would only curtail operations by doing away with transactions in futures and making it impossible to do any trading until further notice except on a cash basis.

The new plan was put in force as soon as the Boerse opened. The effect was to cause almost entire stagnation, but the investing public's anxieties were sharpened instead of allayed by this unprecedented action.

As a further precautionary measure against panic the so-called "first quotations" were dispensed with. When the "second quotations" were bulletined it became apparent that the financiers' "sleeping powder" had only partially served its purpose. In all directions stocks began to tumble and kept on falling. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon Canadian Pacifics had declined 14 points, Hansa shipping shares 18½, Hamburg-American 9¼, and steel and iron securities 8 to 11 points.

The situation was made worse by the news that the banks were not only holding gold with relentlessness, but also restricting credits in an arbitrary manner. Loans were called right and left under penalty of extreme measures if they were not redeemed at once.

Gold has become scarce to the point almost of invisibility. Complete demoralization ruled in the Exchange market. Russian currency, which a week ago commanded 215 marks for 100 rubles, fell to 202 marks, a lower point than had been reached in twenty years.

The runs on Berlin savings banks are still going on, though less energetically than for two days before.

Dr. Wermuth, former Secretary of the Imperial Treasury and now Mayor of Berlin, has issued a statement decrying the "foolhardiness" of withdrawing these funds, which aggregate $100,000,000 and are "absolutely immune from seizure during war." Dr. Wermuth adds:

"Germany's financial preparedness for the gravest conceivable emergency is beyond all question."

Transferring Money to London.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 29.—The foreign exchange market here reflects the anxiety prevailing among the Russian and Austrian peoples. The price of St. Petersburg and Vienna bills dropped today to the lowest level of two decades. St. Petersburg notes for 100 rubles, the par value of which was 216 marks, brought 202 marks, while Vienna 100 crown notes brought 82 marks as compared with a par value of 83 marks.

New York exchange also registered a sensationally low level, while on the contrary that of London and Paris reached the highest point in a generation.

It is evident that English and French bankers are drawing all their balances from Russia, Austria, and Germany and that the capitalists in these three countries are transferring their money to London as security against the uncertainties of war.

German and Austrian Government bonds were not quoted, while Russian 4 per cents. were at 79.62, compared with 82.90 yesterday. Deutsche Bank was quoted 219 as compared with 224 yesterday and other German banks were fairly steady. Azofdon, the leading Russian bank, was quoted 180, against 186½.

PARIS PUTS OFF SETTLEMENT.

Postponed from July 31 for a Month on 3 Per Cent. Rentes.

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.—Announcement is made that the settlement day for 3 per cent. rentes and the newly issued 3½ per cent. redeemable bonds will be postponed from the normal date, July 31, until Aug. 31. It is expected that the postponement will be extended to other securities.

There were heavy runs on all the great banking establishments yesterday, and the employes of the Bank of France were working all night on the bank's books.

The Bourse opened weak yesterday. Prices were affected by the drop in New York yesterday, but only a little business was done.

The close was weak and quotations were purely nominal.

Gold coin had almost disappeared from circulation in Paris today, and even silver was becoming scarce so that many small storekeepers were unable to give change.

MORE BOURSES ARE CLOSED.

St. Petersburg and Amsterdam Exchanges Suspend Business.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Bourse here was closed today and will probably not open until Monday.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—The Bourse here was closed for the day.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Bourses in Hamburg and Frankfort suspended dealings for the settlement today.

STOCKS RISE HERE.

Market Opens with a Decline, but Advances Before End of First Hour.

There was a wild opening of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday morning. The clang of the 10 o'clock gong started hundreds of brokers in a mad scramble to get orders executed at the first prices.

For a few minutes it looked as though the market had got beyond control, but before the end of the first hour business had settled down, and orders were being handled without the slightest confusion. The day's sales were slightly more than 800,000 shares, or 200,000 fewer than on Tuesday.

New York again had the only natural market in the world. While Berlin, Paris, and London were open, their difficulties were such that marginal trading was a relic of the past, particularly where the fortnightly settlement was under way, business was purposely restricted. New York took the heavy blocks offered by foreign houses, and after the first hour advanced prices, while selling orders were being cared for.

Almost half of yesterday's business was done in the first hour, when sales of 355,000 shares were recorded on the ticker. Most issues opened far below Tuesday's close, the decline being helped by the closing out of stop-loss orders and thinly margined accounts. Copper opened at 58, with an over-night loss of 3¼ points, while Utah Copper sold off 2⅞. Southern Pacific lost 2⅝ on the initial transaction, and Union Pacific 2. There was a wide opening in Reading, the first transaction recorded being a block of 5,000 shares at from 152⅜ to 150½, compared with a last price of 154 on Tuesday. The opening quotation for Steel was made on 2,000 shares at 54¼, followed at once by 5,000 at 54. Canadian Pacific held its own with its closing price on Tuesday.

What threatened to be a runaway market was checked almost immediately by the receipt of big buying orders originating here. One house brought in an order for 25,000 shares of steel, supposed by brokers to be for the account of a prominent New York banking house. Berlin was represented by orders for several thousand shares of Canadian Pacific, much of which had been sold by the same sources in Tuesday's slump.

Despite the alarm on the European Bourses, there was no disposition among local financial interests to close the New York Exchange or to adopt any measures designed to restrict liquidation. The Stock Exchange Governors held a meeting after the close of the session, but did not discuss the position of the Exchange in the midst of European unrest. After acting on the application of a suspended member for reinstatement it adjourned without making any statement.

So substantial was the recovery following the opening break in prices that not a few important issues closed the day higher than the final prices on Tuesday, and the declines were not large.

In the attached table are shown the lowest prices touched yesterday and the closing figures. The third column shows the losses since the beginning of the trouble, with the delivery of Austria's ultimatum last Thursday. In the last column is shown the recovery between the turn in the tide yesterday morning and the close:

Stock.	Yes'day's Low Price.	Yes'day's Close.	Total Dec.	Yes'day's Rec.
Amal. Copper	55⅝	58½	14	2⅝
A., T. & S. F.	90¼	93⅝	7⅜	3⅜
Balt. & Ohio	72¼	75⅝	8⅜	3½
B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	87	7	2½
Canadian Pacific	160	165½	24⅜	5½
Ches. & Ohio	42	43⅝	4½	1½
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	88½	92½	9¼	3⅜
Chino Copper	33	36⅛	7	3½
Erie	21	22⅞	4½	1⅞
Great Northern pf.	113	118	9¼	5
Lehigh Valley	129	130¼	5⅝	1½
New York Central	80⅞	82⅝	4¼	1⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H.	51⅝	53	1⅜	1⅜
Northern Pacific	100	103½	9½	3½
Pennsylvania	106⅝	108½	3⅝	1½
Reading	150½	154½	12	3⅝
Southern Pacific	86½	91	9⅜	4½
Southern Railway	17⅜	18⅜	4¼	1
Union Pacific	116½	120	11¼	3½
U. S. Steel	54	56⅜	7⅜	2⅝
Utah Copper	50	53	6⅜	3
Westing. E. & M.	72⅜	74¼	6¼	1⅝

Efforts were made yesterday to get President H. G. S. Noble of the Stock Exchange to issue a reassuring statement on the decision to keep this market open. Mr. Noble maintained that nothing else could be contemplated, and that it would be unwise to dignify reports of a strain by taking notice of them. Another member of the board made this comment:

"The Stock Exchange is here to fulfill a public function. It furnishes a free cash market for all the world, and one that becomes of double importance and value now that foreign Bourses have ceased doing business. To deny to investors an open market for their purchases, or to deny to holders of securities at home or abroad a ready means of liquidation, is quite foreign to the traditions for which the institution stands."

SOARING INSURANCE CHECKS GOLD FLOW

Rate for Shipments Is Trebled, Reaching a Record of 50 Cents on $100.

CHAOS IN FOREIGN MARKET

Bankers Left Helpless in Gauging Demand for Exchange—London Cables at 5.05.

Two factors served yesterday to restrict the outflow of gold from this centre. The first was such a terrific advance in the insurance rates as to add materially to the cost of the gold delivered at Paris or London. The second was the development of a chaotic situation in the foreign exchange market, which left bankers helpless in gauging the demand. The crying need of international bankers now is funds abroad for immediate use. Rates on demand sterling were regarded with far less interest than the quotations on cables.

Under the influence of cumulative demoralization in the foreign exchange market wild quotations were heard. London cables were actually sold at 5.05, a figure which would have been regarded a week ago as beyond any contingency. As the situation cleared the price fell to 4.95. Demand sterling was less affected, selling as high as 4.96 and closing at 4.90. Paris cables sold up to 4.89.

Foreign exchange brokers threw up their hands when asked to supply exchange, and the market was made for each transaction. Buyers in most cases were governed by the extremity of their necessities, which explained the transactions for London cables at above $5 for the pound.

Gold engaged for export announced was only $4,000,000, comparing with $13,000,000 dispatched on Wednesday and $10,000,000 on Tuesday. The only ship sailing today is the Baltic, of the White Star Line, and as the St. Louis of the American Line, sailing tomorrow, is expected to arrive ahead of the Baltic, which is an eight-day ship, yesterday's engagements will go out tomorrow. The National City Bank is sending $2,500,000 and the Bankers' Trust Company $1,500,000. There is still time for further engagements for the St. Louis, and unless the situation clears a large amount may go out Saturday on the Vaterland and the Oceanic.

Insurance rates, already beyond those ever asked before on gold shipments, were more than trebled on some inquiries. The highest rates quoted for the Carmania and La Savoie, sailing Wednesday, were 15 cents on $100. Yesterday early quotations were made at 12½ cents, but later in the day the rate was, pushed up to 50 cents. Underwriters were not anxious for the business, and the difficulty of getting a share from Lloyds had its effect in advancing rates.

Brokers said that they would not write insurance for vessels under the Austrian flag on any basis. German ships were next in disfavor, while the American vessels were regarded as a reasonably safe risk. American insurance companies figured more largely in this movement than ever before, owing to the unsettlement on London.

The strain in the financial situation made brokers chary about adding to their risks. The situation as summarized by a leading underwriter was this:

"Even if we were certain that ships carrying gold will not be seized following an outbreak of war, we have to consider the trouble that would follow the sinking of a ship through collision or fire. If a vessel carrying $10,000,000 in gold were to go down in mid-Atlantic obligations that I could finance in ordinary times would be staggering today. I should like to know that some of the gold now on the water has been received before I take on more risks."

While the stock of gold bars at New York has been exhausted, there is still a large amount of coin ready for buyers, and it was reported yesterday that the Treasury Department had ordered shipments made from Philadelphia to make up for the $27,600,000 withdrawn this week. Since the warning issued by Washington, officials with knowledge of these shipments have been extremely reticent, and it could not be learned yesterday when more gold would arrive.

GOLD FAMINE IN BELGIUM.

And Even Silver Scarce — Three Classes of Reserves Called Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The great majority of people in Belgium seem to be unable to realize that Europe is on the eve of a general conflagration, and that the country's neutrality is imperiled.

This optimism is due to the fact that Belgium has escaped invasion since the battle of Waterloo, ninety-nine years ago.

The economic effects of the crisis are already felt. For several days past gold has been unobtainable, and silver is growing scarce. The prices of foodstuffs have risen, though this has been partly brought about by thrifty but pessimistic housewives, who started to lay in large stores.

The Government today decided to call out three classes of reserves. With the classes now under arms these troops will form an effective force of about 100,000 men. Special measures have been taken for the defense of Antwerp.

A meeting of the International Socialist Bureau is being held here to discuss the possibility of common action by the proletariat to avoid an extension of the conflict. A general strike and revolutionary action are suggested as means to this end, but no definite decision has yet been reached. All the European countries are represented, including the two now at war.

The International Peace Bureau will hold a meeting here on Friday.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—Military movements in Belgium are being pushed forward rapidly. The forts around Liège and Namur are receiving war equipment, and the bridges are being mined.

A special train is at Arlon, capital of Belgian Luxemburg, ready to carry the garrison to the north.

There was a run on the banks today.

An international Socialist meeting held here tonight to protest against the war was attended by James Keir Hardie, the well-known Independent Labor and Socialist member of the British Parliament, and M. Jaurès, Leader of the Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Demonstrations in the streets followed the meeting.

RAW SUGAR WITHDRAWN.

Holders Refuse to Sell Until War Situation Settles.

All holders of raw sugar in New York withdrew from the market yesterday, refused to consider offers for their holdings from refiners, and expressed the intention of pursuing this attitude until the European war situation had assumed more definite shape. Should a European war follow, Wall Street sugar brokers stated yesterday, sugar prices would be advanced one cent a pound immediately.

Refiners who had been offering 3.26 cents for raw sugars sought to replenish their stocks, which had been allowed to run down, but found no sugar for sale. The situation is now hanging in the balance.

It was pointed out by sugar authorities that in the event of a European war, Europe would have to rely exclusively on Cuba for its supply of sugar. Austria and Germany at present furnish the bulk of the sugar consumed abroad. The foreign sugar crop prospects are very favorable, but the crop will not be harvested until October. A war, brokers remarked, would mean the ruination of both crops.

The canning season is but one month away, and American fruit crop reports indicate that the demand for sugar as a preservative will be unusually heavy. During August sugar prices have generally responded vigorously to this demand and have made sharp advances. In the last month the number of centrals in operation in Cuba has been reduced steadily, and this week but four are grinding sugar cane, which foreshadows much smaller shipments from there.

Receipts for the entire island of Cuba for the week were 10,000 tons of sugar against 13,000 tons last week. Large refiners, in the expectation of being able to buy raw sugar much cheaper, have been holding aloof from the market for weeks, and many well-informed members of the trade look for a pronounced price squeeze, which will be shouldered ultimately on to the consumer.

LITTLE EFFECT ON STEEL.

War Scare Sends Up Prices of Some Products Abroad.

The war scare in Europe has had relatively little effect so far on the steel market here, but the prices of some products are higher abroad. The Iron Age says:

European war news has not yet been a measurable factor in the domestic steel trade. In exports the influence of war risks is felt, and with increasing grain engagements at advancing rates there has been a tightening of the general ocean freight market. Galvanized sheets, of which Austria and Germany are considerable producers, while England is a very heavy exporter, are up 10 shillings a ton in European markets. There has also been a stiffening in tin plate abroad.

The steel trade has so long gone without business produced by the investment of capital in new enterprises that there is little in that direction that war can interrupt. Whatever the railroads may have planned in extensions and equipment, contingent on getting most of the rate advance they asked, will naturally be harder to finance under present conditions.

The effect of the advances in the three leading lines to 1.15c, Pittsburgh, has been chiefly seen in the increase of specifications on 1.10c contracts previously made. More indications appear that a fair amount of business was taken by several interests on the 1.10c basis before the advances were announced. In some cases deliveries on such contracts were limited to the third quarter and specifications were required by one or two sellers before Aug. 1.

Generally, July has brought a slight improvement in the situation in finished steel. A number of independent manufacturers report specifications almost equal to capacity. One such interest has taken new orders in July thus far equivalent to one-third more than capacity. The Steel Corporation's unfilled orders at the end of the month are expected to show a somewhat greater increase than that for June.

SERVIAN EDITORS APPEAL.

Urge Slavic Reservists Not to Heed Austria's Call to Colors.

Hundreds of Austro-Hungarian reservists called yesterday at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in State Street and assured Dr. Ernst Winter, the acting Consul General, of their readiness to respond the moment the mother country asked for their services. Hundreds of others, it was said, had communicated by letter and by telegraph with the Consul General and had given similar assurances. More than 400 reservists had their military passports and credentials recorded at the consulate.

Dr. Winter last night sent word broadcast that a partial mobilization had been ordered of the reserves of eight army corps. Dr. Winter had received instructions to notify the reserves from the Austrian Ambassador.

At the Servian Consulate at 443 West Twenty-second Street, Secretary Paul H. Pavlovitch said yesterday that every mail was bringing in messages from Serbs in all parts of the United States, who were anxious to return to Servia and enter the army.

Prof. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, who is the Honorary Consul General of Servia in this country, was at the consulate throughout the day. Prof. Pupin said that the Serbs in America were awake to the seriousness of the situation in Servia and were giving all the support in their power to their fatherland.

It was announced that a meeting of editors of local Slavic newspapers was held on Monday night at which the editors adopted resolutions calling upon Slavic reservists of the Austro-Hungarian army in the United States to refuse to answer a call to the colors in the event one was issued from Vienna. This is the wording of the resolution:

The representatives of the Slavonic papers in New York—The New York Listy, The New York Dennik, The Croatian World, The Ruskoje Slovo, The Hlas Lidu, The Srbobran, The Servian Daily, The Slovenski Soko, The Slovenski Porok, The Dennik Slovak of America—met this 27th day of July at Sokol Hall, 424 East Seventy-first Street, with the intention of calling a mass meeting of protest of all the Slavs from Austria-Hungary to express their indignation at the brutal step of the Austro-Hungarian Government against our brethren in the free and cultured Kingdom of Servia.

We direct attention to all our brethren Slavs of Austria-Hungary not to respond to any calls of the Austro-Hungarian consulates as reservists and not to go to aid our tyrannical tyrant, Austria-Hungary. The representatives of the above-named newspapers as well as all other Slavonic nations will consider a traitor of the Slavonic idea every one who should from fear or without knowledge, join the Austrian flag to fight against our own brethren.

Louis Tarcai, editor of the Hungarian Daily Forward, said yesterday that a mass-meeting of Hungarians would be held on next Wednesday night, at which the Hungarians of New York would have an opportunity to pledge support and sympathy to the Vienna Government. The meeting, he said, would be held at 351 West Seventy-ninth Street.

At the Russian Consulate General in Washington Square it was said yesterday that no orders had been received from St. Petersburg regarding the possible calling to the colors of Russian reservists in the United States.

WAR CANCELS AUTO RACE.

Russians Call Off the Contest for the Czar's Cup.

Because of the conflict in Europe, the automobile race for the Czar's Cup, which was to be held in Russia beginning on Aug. 29, has been canceled. The Automobile Club of America yesterday received the following cable dispatch from the Imperial Automobile Club of Russia:

"Owing to international disturbance Imperial Automobile Club of Russia decides to countermand Czar's Cup for 1914."

Entries for the race were to close yesterday and cars and drivers from all the countries composing the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente it was expected would compete. The course was to be from Moscow through the Caucasus, as far south as the Crimean Peninsula and the Black Sea, and return.

TROUBLE IN EUROPE A WAR OF TONGUES

Struggle for Supremacy Between Germanism and Slavism, Says Prof. Dorsey.

CASE OF BIG AND LITTLE DOG

Servia Likened to a Mongrel Roused to Spunk After 500 Years and Promptly Pounced Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Prof. George A. Dorsey, formerly of the University of Chicago and now Curator of Ethnology at the Field Museum, recently returned from a long sojourn in that part of Europe where war is now threatened, and in a signed article, which will appear in The Chicago Herald tomorrow, gives his views of the cause which led up to the present crisis between Austria-Hungary and Servia. He says:

"An orphan, mongrel cur, having for the first time in 500 years got up enough spunk to take his tail from between his legs to wag it and feel growing pains. Along comes a great big dog and says:

"'Put that tail down—and gimme that bone.'

"We see this sort of thing nearly every day.

"Once upon a time little old Servia was an empire, and very nearly overcame the Byzantine Empire, which probably would have changed the whole of European history. There might have been no Turkey in Europe. That was in the fourteenth century, under the mighty Dushan. Servia is now a poor, wretched little peasant kingdom, not half as big as Illinois in size, with less people than the City of New York. And the house of Hapsburg would wipe little Servia off the map. Even though the process involve more lives and money than any war of any time.

"That is the life. You or I in the house of Hapsburg's shoes would do the same thing. It is the law of existence. Nature works today as in the stone age or when sabre-toothed tiger fought with mastodon.

"Why does Austria-Hungary, the dual monarchy, want poor peasant Servia? Hasn't the dual monarchy, with its internal babel of confusion, enough trouble already?

"Suppose the dual monarchy does want Servia, what is it to Russia? Suppose Russia does object, what is it to Germany? Suppose Germany objects to Russia's objecting, what business it is of France or England? Balance of power. Human nature. Life.

Germanism vs. Slavism.

"I propose to analyze this whole situation. And right here let us clearly recognize the fact—two facts. The contest now impending is not based on economic laws. To put it in another way, the desires which lead to action in Eastern Europe are not based on Christian ethics or national procedure, but on certain thoughts. Things are what we think they are, and thinking depends on the point of view. Pan-Germanism versus Pan-Slavism. If we understand this, we have traveled far. First let me give an illuminating illustration:

"In Prague, an important city of Austria, I was warned I would get along much better in shops and otherwise if I employed English first. Of course English is not generally understood in that city, but German is. We naturally think of German as the language of Austria, and proud as the ancient capital of Bohemia was once, to all intents and purposes a German city, it now tries to forget, and won't talk German if it can possibly help it.

"The term Pan-Germanism stands for a movement which seeks the common welfare of the Germanic peoples of Europe at the expense of Pan-Slavism, or common weal of Slavs. Before we can understand the significance of these two movements, we must consider the question of the 'nationals' or of the races, as it is sometimes called. In fact, this is not a question either or nations or races, but of tongues.

"German is spoken by 80,000,000 people, of which 10,000,000 are in Austria and 2,000,000 in Hungary. There are 140,000,000 Slavs in Europe. From this it appears that the present political boundaries are not coterminous with linguistic groups.

"Right here in this fact we have the seeds of present and future troubles and a clew to the causes of most of the wars in Eastern Europe through 2,000 years. Russia is a veritable hodgepodge of tongues, but of her Slav population alone we have at least two distinct elements today bitterly opposed to each other, with the possibility, if not the probability, of a third, which will seek recognition. As against Russians proper there are over 10,000,000 Poles, and of the remaining Slavs there are 8,000,000 Ruthenians.

"In Germany there are over 3,000,000 Slavs, chiefly Polish. Of Austria's 30,000,000 population only about a third is German, the remainder being Slav, of which there are 6,000,000 Czechs or Bohemians, 5,000,000 Poles, 3,500,000 Ruthenians, and a million and a quarter Slovenes.

Hungary a Babel of Tongues.

"Hungary is even more diversified in tongue. The Magyar element (10,000,000) is equaled by the non-Magyar, made up roughly of 2,000,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 500,000 Ruthenians, 3,000,000 Serbo-Croats, all of the Slavic tongue, and about 3,000,000 Rumanians, who do not speak Slav at all.

"The population of Montenegro, about half a million, are Slavs of the Servian branch. Rumanians are of mixed origin, but the Rumanian tongue is spoken by 12,000,000, of which 5,500,000 are in Rumania. (92 per cent. of its total population.) The remaining millions are found in the dual monarchy, Servia, Bulgaria, and Russia.

"Millions of people today speak Polish whose ancestors a few generations ago were not conscious of the fact that they spoke any language at all. Today there is a Slovene literature; fifty years ago no one even thought of such a thing. The millions of Bohemians had become almost entirely Germans, and never before have they been so thoroughly Slavic as today.

"Bohemian hostility to Germany has been called a passion. It was not so very long ago that the language of the Hungarian Parliament was Latin. Magyar was held fit only for peasant talk. Today the bitterness between Magyar and Slav is as strong as between German and Pole.

"A few years ago there was no consciousness in Galicia of linguistic distinction between Poles and Ruthenians; Ruthenian peasants were content to remain serfs of Polish nobility. There was no Ruthenian literature; Ruthenian was not a polite language. Today there are distinguished scholars who seek to found a Ruthenian university.

"The sympathies of the Rumanians of Hungary are not so much with the flag of their country or their loyalty so much for the Emperor of the Dual Monarchy as for the flag and the King of Rumania."

Prof. Dorsey then goes into the familiar history of the Poles and continues:

"The house of Hapsburg has had the foresight to avoid the mistake of Russia. By holding their sympathy, the Poles of Galicia have been placed in the position of preferring to remain subjects of Austria, rather than suffer the fate of Poles in Prussia or Russia; they do not care to jump from the frying pan into the fire. But the hope of a reunited Poland is not less strong in Galicia than among other Poles.

"Germany, for Germany, has acted with amazing stupidity. Because of their attractive qualities, perhaps as many as 100,000 Germans in Eastern Prussia had become Polanized in the nineteenth century. It was simply a natural process. That was followed by a period when the Polish population of Prussia was on the road to Germanization. That process was going on nicely, and if let alone might have resulted in complete obliteration of the Poles of Prussia as Poles. Then Bismarck decided to push matters.

"Bismarck said he was afraid of the Polish woman—she was so prolific. Beginning in 1873 and continuing up to the present there has been a systematic attempt on the part of Prussia to Germanize their Poles. This attempt has failed ignominiously, utterly.

"In Russia, Catholic Poles are in conflict with the Greek religion. In Prussia, Catholic Poles are in conflict with Protestants. In Austria there is no question of religion.

Germanization of Bohemia.

"Bohemia, too, had an ancient and honorable history as a national entity. But for 200 years she had to surrender most of her historic privileges, and later on succumbed to an insidious process of Germanization.

"This Germanization process was hastened enormously by the Jesuists. The German language was placed on the same footing as the Czech in 1627. And German emigrants who poured into Bohemia after the Thirty Years' War hastened the process of Germanization.

"With the beginning of the eighteenth century Austria and Bohemia, long bound by common ties, began the process of fusion, which was completed before the end of the century.

"The Magyar population forms a wedge between North and South Slavia. The latter group comprises the Croats, Serbs, Bulgars, and Slovenes. The southern Slavs are allied by a common tongue, though they are divided in their allegiance between the Catholic and orthodox churches.

"The Slovenes had almost ceased to exist as Slavs, so rapid and continuous had been the process of Germanization. But in 1908 there were Slovene riots at Libach against the Germans. They succeeded in their demand for a high school in their mother tongue, and are now demanding a university. The Croats are the last Slavs that need be considered in the review.

"Croatia—that long arm that stretches across the southern end of Hungary—is said to hold the key to the reconciliation which is believed will take place sooner or later in the dual monarchy.

Servia Under Turkey.

"And now for Servia. Duehan's empire, though brilliant, did not last long. Within 100 years the whole Serb people, including those of present Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia, passed into the hands of Turkey, where they suffered and struggled against oppression for 400 years.

"The part that Servia proper played in throwing off Turkish oppression was important. Practically autonomy was secured in 1816. By the Berlin Congress the Servian principality was declared independent, and in 1882 the principality became a kingdom.

"For more than forty years Servia's aspirations, both politically and economically, have been blocked systematically and persistently by the dual monarchy. With a persistence which must seem to Servia maddening, Austria-Hungary has tried to deny her direct access to the coast or even railway connection with the Adriatic.

"Compared with the Servians, Bulgarians have been called 'doers and workers,' the former 'talkers and loungers,' and this description, it seems to me, is not entirely inappropriate. The Servian peasant is the best of his country. He is essentially a man of vision.

"Servia considered herself the natural centre for the South Slav kingdom. At any rate, having fought her way to the sea, she wants a seaport for her plums and her pigs, and she certainly doesn't want, nay, she will fight bitterly to prevent being absorbed, as she recently saw Bosnia absorbed by Austria.

"The pan-Germanism movement in Austria began in 1871. Since then there has been a growing desire on the part of much of its German element for union with the German Empire. Between 1890 and 1894 there were many appeals urging the union of all Germanic peoples.

"In 1894 was founded the Alldeutscher Verband, thus crystallizing a movement already 100 years old. According to the league, the 1870 war with France only made it plain that it was Germany's desire to force into closer economic and political connection with the other German States—Austria, The Netherlands, and Switzerland.

"For twenty years this Pan-German movement has conducted a propaganda throughout the German world, and has had adherence into the Austrian Parliament. Austria herself once was willing, but now there are difficulties in the way.

Emperor William's Hope.

"It is just fourteen years since the German Emperor expressed the hope that the Fatherland would become as powerful, as strongly united, and as extraordinary as the Roman Empire. Pan-Germanism is an ideal, an inspiration, a sentiment. But it is very real and perhaps furnishes us with a sufficient clue to German's interest in the impending struggle between the dual monarchy and little Servia.

"Pan-Slavism, too, is an ideal, but much less capable of fulfillment than Pan-Germanism. As a movement it has contributed to the social, economic, and political advance of the Slavs, but as a political movement it seems an impossibility.

"Pan-Slavism with a less definite political programme than Pan-Germanism can be turned into a mighty force, but before there can be a free and united Slav federation based on mutual willingness to federate there must be a change in Russia's attitude toward the Poles and in the position of the Croat to the Orthodox Church and the Czechs to their aspirations of nationality.

"The little Slav groups naturally look to Russia as their protector, though they would hesitate to place themselves in the hands of the Russian dynasty. But in the Pan-Slav movement in general we find the answer to the question of why Russia is interested in the preservation of the autonomy of poor little Servia."

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SAYS PAN-SERB MOVE IS ALL IN AUSTRIA

Prof. Pupin Denies That the Propaganda Is Among Serbs in Servia and Montenegro.

REPLIES TO DR. DUMBA

Columbia Professor Recounts Serb Service to Austria and Insists Oppression Is Their Reward.

Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, who is the honorary Consul General of Servia to the United States, issued from the Servian Consulate at 443 West Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, a reply to the interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, last Monday, in which Dr. Dumba charged that the recent assassination of the Archduke of Austria and his consort was an act supported by high officials and even court dignitaries of Servia. Prof. Pupin's answer to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador is in part as follows:

"There is," he said, "in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 28, an interview with his Excellency, Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, in which he defends the proposition that the Kingdom of Servia is responsible for the Pan-Serb propaganda which led to the tragedy of Sarajevo, and that the real issue involved in the Austrian attack upon Servia is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of Austria to maintain her rule in Bosnia, and to repel perpetual Servian agitation in the border provinces of Austria.

"I admitted some time ago that there is a Pan-Serb propaganda in Austria; but this propaganda is among the Serbs and Croats in Austria, and not among the Serbs in Servia or Montenegro. These Austrian Serbs, and I am one of them, need no encouragement from Servia to carry on their national movement. Austrian violation of every principle of justice and fairness, Austrian tyranny, which cannot find its parallel in the darkest period of the Middle Ages, is responsible for this Pan-Serb movement in Austria.

Proved Servia Innocent.

"Now, let us see what this propaganda aims at. It was only five years ago when fifty-three prominent Serbs in Croatia, an Austrian province, were arrested and tried for high treason on the ground that they were members of the Pan-Serb propaganda, and that they conspired with the Servian Government at Belgrade to separate Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria. The result of the trial, which lasted two years, was acquittal. This trial showed most conclusively that there was not an atom of evidence of the Servian Government having any connection with the Pan-Serb propaganda in Austria.

"The propaganda itself was shown to be a perfectly justifiable attempt on the part of the Austrian Serbs to get the same political privileges as other races in the Austrian Empire, and which were guaranteed to them by the Constitution. A refusal of the Austrian Empire to deal fairly with her Serb subjects is particularly hard in face of the fact that for over two centuries they were the bravest and most loyal defenders of the empire. The majority of them immigrated into Austria in 1690, when 35,000 picked Serb families left Old Servia at the express invitation of Emperor Leopold I. of Austria and settled along the Southern Austrian frontier, which was then being devastated by the Turks after their retreat from the siege of Vienna. The Emperor assigned to them the task of defending this frontier against the Turks, and in exchange for these valuable services they were granted certain political, economic, and religious privileges—the so-called 'imperial privilegia.' They acquitted themselves admirably and drove back the Turks. During the eighteenth century they formed the majority of the Austrian Army and defended Austria against the Turks, against Frederick the Great, and against all other enemies of the empire. In 1866 they won for Austria the battle of Custozza, and the destruction of the Italian fleet at Lissa in 1866 was mainly due to the splendid seamanship and the valor of the Serb-Croat sailors.

"In return for all these splendid services to the empire, extending over a period of 200 years, the Serbs of Austria became victims of the modern Austrian policy of expansion toward the Aegean Sea. The Serb is imaginative, fond of his national music and poetry and of his national costumes, and nothing in the world can prevent him from indulging in the sweet dreams of the Serb minstrel, who sang of the return of the Serb glories under Stephen Doushan, the mighty Serb Czar of the fourteenth century. This is the only offense of which the Austrian Serb is guilty, and this offense constitutes high treason in the Austrian Empire. For how can an Austrian subject believe in and long for the return of the old Serb glories without being an enemy of the Austrian policy of expansion toward the Aegean Sea? This is the only reason why the Austrian Empire has forgotten the splendid services of its Serb subjects and has treated them with repressive measures, such as, according to Seton Watson, cannot be found in the annals of any other European country.

Found Tyranny Unbearable.

"These acts of tyranny became unbearable since 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, the home of the flower of the Serb race. It drove the people to desperation and resulted in the Sarajevo tragedy, for which Austria blames now the kingdom of Servia. And yet the perpetrators of the act are two Serb boys, barely 19, natives of Austria

EXCURSION STEAMER KILLS TWO ON BARGE

Prominent Jersey Democrats in a Panic When Boat Becomes Unmanageable in Hell Gate.

ONE FALLS INTO THE RIVER

Stone from Barge Upset by Collision Carried Down Its Skipper and His Wife.

As the steamboat Majestic, owned by George W. Wildemeyer of Newark, N. J., was returning from Witzel's Point Grove at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with more than 1,000 Democrats, including Mayor Haussling of Newark and Sheriff John F. Monahan, who had attended the clambake of the John F. Monahan Association of Newark, it turned in close to the Manhattan side of the East River at Ninetieth Street to avoid a string of sand scows which were coming up stream.

When the Captain of the Majestic tried to steer out into the river again his boat was caught in the strong ebb tide in Hell Gate. The bow of the Majestic turned toward the middle of the stream in response to the rudder, but the current drove the bow down stream and shoreward so rapidly that the Majestic described a circle, and was carried along to the pier at Eighty-sixth Street, where a stone barge was moored.

Notwithstanding the pilot's frantic work at the wheel of the Majestic, a collision was seen to be inevitable. The Captain of the stone barge ran to the cabin, where his wife was preparing dinner, and called to her to come out. As he did so, the steamer's bow struck the barge. The barge Captain and his wife ran over the load of rock in the barge in an effort to get on the steamer. They were able to take only a few steps, though, before the load of nearly 100 tons of trap rock began to slide down the tilted deck of the barge. The whole cargo of stone shot over into the water, dragging the man and woman with it, and the barge, which was 150 feet long, was capsized.

The shouting on the Majestic when it was seen that the steamer was going to hit the barge brought most of the excursionists running to the forward part of the boat in time to see the accident. After the barge was capsized the steamer scraped along the Eighty-sixth Street pier and many of her passengers climbed over the rail and jumped to the pier, where most of them landed sprawling on their hands and knees and acted as cushions for those who followed them. One man missed the pier, fell into the water, and was carried swiftly down stream. Others crowded into the lifeboats and donned life preservers.

While passengers were crowding to the rail to disembark in this dangerous way deckhands threw ropes to the pier. The steamer was moored and in a few minutes the rest of the excursionists flocked to the pier over a gangplank. There were no women on the excursion.

The Majestic was not injured by the collision beyond the loss of paint and the splintering of some planks on the bow. After the excursionists had been quieted about half of them were induced to return to the steamer, which started on its way to Newark, where it arrived without further mishap.

Passenger Saved from the River.

Several members of the Cygnet Boat Club saw the accident from their boathouse at Eighty-fourth Street on the Manhattan side, and several put out in rowboats. Tenement House Inspector Patrick Ruddy, of 85 East Eighty-fifth Street, who is a volunteer life-saver, was the first to set off in a skiff. The passenger, who had missed his footing, was making a desperate effort to swim to shore, but could not make headway because of the strong tide. Ruddy rescued him.

A little later the barge Captain's wife, who had been pitched off the stone barge, came to the surface. Ruddy lifted her into his boat. She was still alive, but unconscious, and had been hurt badly by the broken rock from the barge.

Ruddy left Michael Leddy, Frank Winterling, and other member of the Cygnet Club, who were out in small boats, to search for the Captain of the barge, and started to row down the river to the Reception Hospital with the two persons he had rescued. The man who had been picked up by Ruddy had not suffered much from his experience and was able to leave without medical attendance when Ruddy arrived at shore. His name was not obtained.

The woman was taken to the hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness. The body of her husband, the barge Captain, was not recovered. The barge drifted down the river bottom up. Some time after the accident the police of Harbor Station A were notified and police boats put out to search for the derelict and the body of its Captain. The scow had drifted to the Battery at 10 o'clock last night, and there it bumped into a municipal ferryboat coming into its slip from Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The ferryboat heeled over slightly, but was not damaged. The passengers were startled by the shock, but no panic resulted. Police boats were sent at once to find the scow and prevent further collisions.

Drowned Man a Good Swimmer.

The barge belonged to the Cullen Transportation Company at 1 Broadway, but officials of that company were unable last night to give the name of the Captain. No one came last night to the Reception Hospital to identify the body of his wife. Members of the Cygnet Club said that they had seen him frequently diving into the water from his barge, and that he could swim like a duck. It is believed that he was carried to the bottom under tons of trap rock.

The Monahan Association is one of the popular Democratic organizations of Essex County, and its annual outings are attended by most of the Democratic politicians of Northern New Jersey. Some of those on board the Majestic, in addition to Mayor Jacob Haussling and Sheriff Monahan, for whom the organization is named, were City Clerk Alexander Archibald, Chief of Police Michael Long, City Counsel James R. Nugent, Board of Works Commissioner Dr. Charles F. Kraemer, Assemblyman James L. Byrne, Tax Commissioner John Howe, and ex-Assemblyman John V. Bracken.

Adolph Diner of 170 Ferry Street, Newark, and Joseph MacCauley of 183 Jefferson Street, Newark, two of the passengers who jumped from the steamer, were taken to the Reception Hospital suffering from sprained ankles.

About an hour after this accident a ferryboat which plies between Ninety-second Street and Astoria, L. I., moved out toward the Manhattan shore to avoid a railroad float, was caught, like the Majestic, in the powerful tide and carried against the Eighty-sixth Street pier. After it had scraped the side of the pier, though, the ferryboat was carried outward and made its trip to Astoria without further trouble.

HASTEN END OF EMBARGO.

Wheat Shipments for Galveston Will Be Accepted After Saturday.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—The embargo against wheat shipments to Galveston, Texas, for export will be lifted Saturday at midnight, instead of Monday at midnight, as originally planned, according to announcement made here today by J. R. Koontz, General Freight Agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway.

"We have been notified by elevator managers in Galveston that the cars now standing in the yards there will be unloaded by Saturday night," said Mr. Koontz.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 29.—Local grain and steamship agencies today asserted that there was no truth in the reports, circulated after the announcement of a five-day embargo on grain shipments to Galveston, that only nine vessels had cleared this season with grain. Records here, it was said, showed that since June 15 twenty-five vessels had cleared, carrying 4,624,893 bushels of wheat.

To contradict reports that there were 8,000 cars of wheat now on the tracks here, it was pointed out that receipts for all of July to date were 7,188 cars. The steamship agencies denied any shortage of vessels.

DROPS SEGREGATION PLAN.

Chicago's Mayor, Changing Views, Calls It a Farce.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison, now at his fishing camp in Michigan, was quoted as saying today:

"Segregation means protected vice and corruption of officials. I have reached the conclusion that my ideas of the vice question have been wrong. I have no hesitation now in subscribing to the general indictment of the segregation plan. Its worst aspect is the corrupting influence it exercises over the entire law-enforcing arm of the government. Commercialized vice is a crime and the only remedy is repression. The policeman who takes graft from protected vice will soon be taking it from pickpockets and burglars.

"Chicago is through with the segregated vice idea. We can never entirely eliminate vice in any large city. But we can drive it under cover and we can make it unprofitable for those who would capitalize the weaknesses of others. Segregation is a farce. The city cannot go into partnership with such a business."

OCEAN SHIP TO TEST CANAL.

Cristobal to Go from Colon to Balboa on Monday.

PANAMA, July 29.—Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, announced today that the first sailing through the canal of an oceangoing vessel would take place on Monday, when the steamer Cristobal will make the trip from Colon to Balboa. This trip will be made in order to test the lock operations and the handling of a large vessel in the canal and at places where there are strong currents.

Col. Goethals stated that the official opening of the canal to world traffic by order of Secretary of War Garrison would occur on August 15, when the Steamer Ancon will make the first trip from deep water of the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The officials of Panama, the members of the diplomatic corps, canal officials and guests will be aboard the Ancon by invitation of Secretary Garrison.

Only canal officials will make the trip on the Cristobal.

WAKEFIELD TRIAL NEAR END

Case of Woman Accused of Murder Goes to Jury Today.

NEW HAVEN, July 29.—The case of Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield, on retrial in the Superior Court, for the murder of her husband, will go to the jury tomorrow. Today was given up to arguments of counsel, at the conclusion of which Judge Joel W. Reed adjourned court. In the morning he will deliver his charge to the jury, which will then retire to bring in its verdict.

At the previous trial Mrs. Wakefield was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but the Supreme Court on her appeal granted a new trial. Counsel for the defense today pleaded for an acquittal, asserting that no evidence had been produced to connect the accused with the crime for which James Plew was hanged. The State Attorney asked for a verdict of first degree murder, asserting that the evidence showed that Plew and the woman had plotted together to take Wakefield's life.

CRAWLS TO FLAG EXPRESS.

Bowles, Hip Broken in Wreck, Stops Passenger Train in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., July 29.—A pusher locomotive jumped the track on the Pawling Division of the New Haven system this morning at about a mile east of West Pawling. The locomotive crashed against the side of a rock cut and was wrecked badly.

Joseph Remington, a fireman, of Hopewell Junction, was scalded to death by escaping steam before he could be extricated. Romeyn Whitson of Beacon, the engineer, was painfully burned, and hobbled to the West Pawling Station to notify the officials. He collapsed upon reaching the station.

With his hip fractured, Frank Bowles, also of Beacon, a flagman, crawled a quarter of a mile in the opposite direction and flagged an approaching express just in time to avert an accident.

SMOTHERED ON STEAMSHIP.

Bo'sun's Mate Killed and Sailors Overcome by Impure Air.

Impure air in a water tank on the Italian steamship San Guglielmo caused the death of Andrea Polese the bo'sun's mate and nearly suffocated four of the seamen who went to rescue him, according to a report made yesterday by the ship's surgeon when she arrived in Quarantine from Naples.

Polese opened the door of the compartment on Monday morning and lowered a light to test the air and found it dangerous. After waiting fifteen minutes he entered the compartment and was overcome. The men at work nearby did not hear him call out.

As he did not appear again the sailors grew anxious and four of them went down into the compartment and all were overcome. The five men were hauled out with boat nooks. The doctor revived the four sailors and worked for two hours over the bo'sun's mate but could not restore him to consciousness and he died.

25 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Two Cars in Collision at Curve Near Peabody, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., July 29.—Twenty-five persons were hurt, two probably fatally, when two street cars collided head on near the Peabody town line tonight. Elizabeth Remick and Cecelia Murphy, both of Peabody, have skull fractures in addition to many bruises and cuts, and probably will die.

The motormen of both cars were seriously injured. Most of the other injured had cuts and contusions from violent contact with a ledge close to the track. There is a sharp curve at this point, and the ledge prevented the motormen from seeing each other.

One of the cars was occupied by employes of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, who were returning from work. Nearly all the injured were on this car, which was smaller and of lighter construction than the other.

A mistake in reading signals is believed to have caused the accident.

GETTING REPORTS OF CLAFLIN STORES

When All Are In, Committees Will Take Up the Plans for Reorganization.

FIGURES STILL INCOMPLETE

Decision on John Claflin's Plan Awaits Further Information Despite the Cost of Delay.

Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., the accountants employed by the Receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company, have begun to receive reports of the condition of the 24 out-of-town retail stores owned by John Claflin. The notes of these companies, indorsed by the H. B. Claflin Company, constitute the greater part of the liabilities of the latter, and exact information as to what their books show and as to the value of their merchandise stock is considered essential to any comprehensive statement of the assets and liabilities of the main company and to the consideration of any plan of reorganization.

Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company's men are at work in 12 or 15 of the 24 stores. In order to have this examination made, it has been necessary for J. B. Martindale and Frederick A. Juilliard, the Receivers for the Claflin Company, to arrange for the employment of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. by the Receivers of each store. Some difficulty has been experienced in this respect in the cases of several of the stores, because of their expense, but it is expected that these difficulties will be overcome, as it is important to the Receivers of the stores to have full information on the general situation, as well as for the Receivers of the wholesale company.

As more of their reports are received from time to time and checked up with the examination of the Claflin Company's books, already completed, the results will be laid before the receivers and the creditors' committees. Not until this complete information has been received and collated will the committees take up definitely the question of a reorganization.

In the meantime, members of the committee, as individuals, have been formulating tentative ideas of their own as to the form a reorganization might take, based on the incomplete information they have in hand, but these researches and deliberations have not resulted in any consideration of the matter by the committee as a whole, except in desultory discussions of various points as they have come to the surface.

Neither the noteholders' nor the merchandise creditors' committee has in any way modified its position, taken from the start, that not until reports have been received on all the stores from the same accountants will it be possible to take up the reorganization question.

While the examination of the H. B. Claflin Company's affairs was in progress, reports made by the stores to Mr. Claflin in the ordinary course of business were obtained from the letter files and these were referred to one of the members of the noteholders' committee, who employed an accountant to work up from them a consolidated statement. It was contended by some of those in interest that these data were sufficient as a showing of the condition of the stores, but when the matter was presented to the committee it was decided that a report of their affairs at the time of the receiverships, made by the same accountants as examined the affairs of the Claflin Company, was requisite to a full understanding of the situation.

Some of the reports taken from the files were several months old and threw little light on the status of accounts between the stores and the Claflin Company. The committee took the ground that, while one side of these accounts had been under examination, the other side had not and, as there were many cross entries, it was necessary that the figures should be analyzed in the light of the books at each end of the transactions. Many of these cross entries, it was thought, would offset each other and by such an analysis the accounts would be sifted down to the actual state of affairs. It is for this purpose that the examinations are now being made by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Another member of the Noteholders' Committee, it was learned yesterday, obtained figures from several stores in the interior on his own motion and brought them to New York recently, where he had them collated by an accountant in the office of Haskins & Sells. It is only to this extent that Haskins & Sells have come into the matter.

When these figures were laid before the committee, they also were found inadequate for its purposes, especially as all the stores were not included. The committee, like the receivers, expects to work only from the Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. reports.

While efforts were in progress to have a reorganization plan based on these incomplete reports, John Claflin, whose statement to the creditors' meeting pointed out the great disadvantage of delay in ending the receivership, prepared in outline a reorganization plan, which the committee has not yet taken up, partly because of its lack of detailed information. This plan was recently revised in order to remove objections made by the committee and again submitted, but the committee has not yet taken it into consideration, for the same reasons as before.

The Merchandise Creditors' Committee is also awaiting the reports from Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., and has done nothing at all in the direction of a reorganization. It was stated authoritatively yesterday that nothing would be definitely undertaken by it until the reports were in.

Judge Hand, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of creditors, appointed Messrs. Martindale and Juilliard permanent receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company and the Defender Manufacturing Company yesterday, with authority to continue the business until the further order of the court.

Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel to the Merchandise Creditors' Committee, made application to Judge Hand to permit the committee to intervene in the proceedings. This was also in pursuance of the understanding arrived at at the meeting. The same course will be taken by the Noteholders' Committee. The only effect of being made parties to the receivership suit will be that the committees will receive notice of all meetings, orders of the court, and other official matters.

In the case of the Merchandise Committee, however, the application is expected to be made the basis of a fight on the part of Saul S. Myers for the addition of himself or one of his associates, Frederick W. Lehmann, and George Gordon Battle, as associate counsel to the committee. Mr. Lehmann is expected in town today. At the instance of Mr. Myers, the application of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball was put over for hearing until this afternoon.

Killed When Lightning Hit Chain.

VINELAND, N. J., July 29.—Lightning struck a chain tonight by which David Levine, a farmer of Bootmanville, was leading a cow to the barn. The farmer was knocked unconscious and his clothing was set afire. He died later at his home.

WAR MAY HALT AIR FLIGHT.

Lieut. Porte, America's Pilot, on the British Reserve List.

Lieut. John Cyril Porte, who expects to cross the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's airboat America, may be called home by the British naval authorities if war threatens to involve Great Britain.

Lieut. Porte is on a special aviation reserve list. He was a Lieutenant in the submarine service until he was invalided in 1909. As a retired naval officer and an aviator subject to call, Lieut. Porte's name is the only one on his special reserve list.

The America, which is undergoing changes, is expected to be ready for further trials in about two weeks. Lieut. Porte is now in this city.

Lieut. Porte has no special leave of absence for the transatlantic flight, and would have no choice but to return to England if called.

Lieut. John H. Towers of the American Navy was originally suggested as the transatlantic pilot, but the Navy Department refused permission because of the trouble with Mexico. Lieut. Towers has been at Hammondsport for several weeks supervising the trials of two airboats building for the United States Navy.

The promoters of the transatlantic flight would try to get Lieut. Towers for the venture if Lieut. Porte were called home, but the Navy Department's original refusal was very decisive.

POLICE BATTLE WITH MOB.

Italians Try to Take Two Stepbrothers, Accused of Assault.

Herman Goldstein and Nathan Greenhouse, stepbrothers, of 480 Hegeman Avenue, East New York, faced an Italian mob last night after they had been arrested on a charge of beating Michael Mongeni of 21 Malta Street, with a shovel and a ball bat.

The trouble began when Nathan Goldstein, father of Herman, slapped Jere Santiago, 12 years old, of 32 Malta Street. Michael Mongeni is young Santiago's prospective brother-in-law, and he went to his defense. The stepbrothers joined the argument and are said to have beaten Mongeni till he staggered home battered and bleeding.

Two policemen arrested the stepbrothers and took them to Mongeni's house for identification. Italians surged in from all sides, and the police barricaded themselves in the hallway. The mob battered down the door and were flourishing knives at the police, who were using their nightsticks when the reserves dashed up in a patrol wagon.

The fighting men and screaming women broke before the police clubs and the prisoners were taken to the Liberty Avenue Station, where they were held on a charge of felonious assault.

DYING AT THE AGE OF 118.

Capt. G. E. D. Diamond Was Born While Adams Was President.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Capt. Goodard E. D. Diamond, a well-known figure about San Francisco, lies at the point of death at the Crocker Old People's Home in this city. He is 118 years old.

Capt. Diamond was born in Plymouth, Mass., May 1, 1796, or during the administration of President Adams. He tells vivid stories of pioneer days in the Maine woods and how he provided for his mother while his father was serving in the war of 1812. During the civil war he served four years in the quartermaster's department at St. Louis, being then 65 years old. He has never been married, and until a few days ago had the appearance of a man in vigorous health.

FIND BLANCHE YORKE DEAD.

Buried in Cellar at Home of the Physician, Dr. Robinson.

TAMWORTH, Ontario, July 29.—The body of Blanche Yorke, mysteriously missing since July 8, was today found buried in the cellar of the residence here of Dr. C. K. Robinson. A warrant for the arrest of Dr. Robinson, charging him with murder, was immediately issued.

The body was found covered with three inches of earth, on top of which had been piled many broken boxes. Miss Yorke, who was a dressmaker, was a patient of Dr. Robinson.

ANSWERS DARLINGTON SUIT.

Wife of Pittsburgh Man Specifically Denies His Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—Denying most of the charges made by Harry J. Darlington, Jr., in his action for divorce, and asking a trial by jury, Lefreda Weir Darlington filed her answer to the suit today. Mrs. Darlington is now residing with her mother at 22 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

In her answer Mrs. Darlington says her husband's income exceeds $100,000 a year. He allows her $1,250 a month for herself and child. She denies that she indulged in outbreaks or the immoderate use of cigarettes. She admits that she smokes occasionally, but says she learned to use cigarettes because her husband wanted her to be companionable. She makes specific denial of all his charges and lays all blame for their troubles upon Mr. Darlington.

POSTPONE KEITH HEARING.

Brooklyn Collector's Accusers Don't Appear Before Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The hearing by the Senate Committee on Finance of the charges against Henry P. Keith of Hempstead, L. I., recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Brooklyn District, was postponed today because Mr. Keith's accusers did not appear. Mr. Keith himself was on hand to deny the charge that he had tried to sell the office of Supervisorship of Hempstead for $1,850. Mr. Thomas of Colorado, Chairman of the sub-committee, ruled that no testimony could be taken unless both sides were in attendance.

When the committee adjourned it was said that Mr. Keith would argue that the charges brought against him by ex-State Senator James Long were inspired by a feeling of revenge for old political acts of hostility.

ROOSEVELT'S RIVER NOW RIO THEODORO

Brazil Honors the Colonel as the Discoverer of River of Doubt by Giving It His Name.

SO DESIGNATED ON MAPS

Col. Rondon in Official Report Shows Explored Part of the Duvida Was Previously Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Brazilian Government has formally changed the name of the River of Doubt to the Rio Theodoro in honor of Col. Roosevelt. This announcement was made tonight by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who received the official report of the Brazilian Commission, of which Col. Rondon was commander and which accompanied Col. Roosevelt down the Duvida, the Portuguese name of the river.

It was the desire of the Brazilian expedition, Col. Rondon said, to have the Castanha and Duvida Rivers, which are practically one, known as the Rio Roosevelt, but that the suggestion of Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it was decided to give the newly found stream Col. Roosevelt's first name, and it has been formally charted as the Rio Theodoro. The new name has been officially promulgated by the Brazilian Government.

In his report Col. Rondon says:

The Roosevelt expedition left S. Luis de Caceres Jan. 6 and arrived at the River Duvida, the point of crossing of the telegraph line, Feb. 25, 1914. The distance traveled was 873 kilometers. (542 miles.)

Embarking on Feb. 27 in seven canoes, they decided to explore this river down stream, because from that point on it was unknown, as the Brazilian Commission reported. This expedition had been ordered to go to the confluence of the Rivers Aripauna and Castanha, under the official charge of an army officer, and the telegraphic division had given it the name Duvida. This is the river discovered in 1909 by the expedition making the surveys for the telegraph lines across Matto Grosso and Amazonas; it would seem to be the chief outlet for the River Castanna as well as for the River Aripaune, known to geographers and cartographers, if at all, by its discharge into the Madeira River.

The Roosevelt expedition descended this Duvida River, beginning at 120 degrees 1 minute south latitude and 60 degrees 18 minutes longitude, (west, Greenwich.) They discovered the mouths of at least nine rivers, passed rapids and some hills, and noticed rubber gatherers' huts. The entrance into the real Aripauna River was found on April 26, 1914, after descending 755 kilometers, (469 miles,) at 7 degrees 34 minues south latitude and 60 degrees 38 minutes west longitude, and this was also the end of the rapids. From this point down the trip was more comfortable to the place where the Aripauna discharged into the Madeira River, 5 degrees 30 minutes south latitude and 60 degrees 32 west longitude.

In honor of the leader of the American expedition, Theodore Roosevelt, it was the desire of the Brazilian expedition to change the name of the indefinite Castanha and Duvida Rivers to the now precisely determined stream, and to call it the Rio Roosevelt. This Rio Theodoro, the name now adopted by the Brazilian Government as suggested by Dr. Lauro Muller, runs almost exactly north and south, as the accurate observations show. This is the first time these scientific data have been taken.

NOTABLES IN ON VATERLAND

Eugene Higgins Comes to Oversee Repairs to Yacht Eros.

The Hamburg-American liner Vaterland arrived yesterday from Hamburg with a number of notable persons aboard, among them Eugene Higgins, who has just chartered the steam yacht Eros, belonging to Baron Henri Rothschild of Paris, which is now at Erie Basin for an overhauling. The Eros will go to Southampton, where Mr. Higgins will board her and later entertain a party of friends for the international yacht races.

Minor C. Keith, Vice President of the United Fruit Company, returned from his annual visit to Europe on the Vaterland with Mrs. Keith. He said that conditions in Europe were bad when he arrived and worse when he left.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves returned from a 6,000-mile automobile tour in Europe. Mrs. William H. Childs, wife of the former Brooklyn State Senator, came back from Paris and was met at Quarantine by her husband and daughter, Mrs. Ernest G. Draper. Others on board were Robert J. Collier, Richard Croker, Jr., William Crocker of San Francisco, and others.

SMUGGLE $3,500,000 GEMS.

Government Losing $700,000 a Month in Duty, Says Hutchins.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Diamonds and other precious stones worth $3,500,000 are smuggled into this country every month, the Government thus losing $700,000 in duty, according to J. Warner Hutchins, Secretary of the National Jewelers' Association. Since the enforcement of the high tariff law on importations of luxuries, he said, an organized band of jewel experts had been operating a gigantic smuggling business in unset stones. The Canadian border is believed to be the hotbed of their activities.

During the year 1913, Mr. Hutchins said, diamonds and other jewels valued at $60,000,000 were imported into this country, an average of $5,000,000 a month. So far this year there has been an average importation of only $1,500,000 monthly. The decrease of $3,500,000 is attributed by Mr. Hutchins to the smuggling operations, which, he said, had quadrupled since Jan. 1.

The tariff law increased the duty on precious stones from 10 to 20 per cent., and this has been the incentive to evade payment of customs charges, according to Mr. Hutchins.

FREEMAN-MITFORD SUES.

Paper Attacked His Character After Separation from Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—The recent wedding of Fräulein von Friedländer-Fuld, daughter of the German "Coal King," and the Hon. John Freeman-Mitford, a son of Lord Redesdale, which was followed after a few weeks of married life by the separation of the young couple, had an extraordinary sequel in the English courts today, when an application was made for the granting of a "criminal information" against the editor of The Sporting Times.

The paper had published a paragraph suggesting that the separation was due to the character of the husband. Mr. Mitford's counsel read letters from Mrs. Freeman-Mitford to Lady Redesdale, written after the separation, in which the husband was referred to affectionately.

Counsel added that the application had been brought in order to stop the malevolent gossip that had been circulated, particularly in Berlin.

The court rejected the application purely on technical grounds, the Lord Chief Justice saying that the libel was "peculiarly atrocious," but that the English courts made it a practice to refuse to grant any such applications to persons not holding public office.

Counsel for Mr. Freeman-Mitford expressed satisfaction, saying the chief object of his client was to obtain wide publicity in view of the extent of the malevolent gossip.

MISS JOEL MARRIED.

Daughter of South African Millionaire Weds G. H. H. Freeman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Miss Kathleen Joel, daughter of J. B. Joel, the well-known South African milionaire, was married today to G. H. H. Freeman, formerly an officer of the Life Guards, who spent last Winter in New York. The ceremony took place before a registrar.

A small reception was afterward given by Mrs. Guy Chetwynd (née Secor) at her house in Park Lane.

MENOCAL LOSES CONGRESS.

Cuban Liberals Reunited and Now Have a Majority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 29.—The alliance between the Conservative Party and the Asbert branch of the Liberal Party, whereby President Menocal had a majority in Congress, was broken today.

The Liberal Party's reuniting means the death of all Administration bills. The Conservative Speaker, Señor Lanuza, has resigned, and a Liberal Speaker, Señor Ferrara, will probably succeed him.

BURIAL OF DUBLIN VICTIMS.

Procession a Mile and a Half Long Watched by 200,000 Persons.

DUBLIN, July 29.—More than 200,000 persons, standing bareheaded and silent in the streets tonight witnessed the funeral procession of three of the persons killed last Sunday, when the King's Own Scottish Borderers fired into a mob in the course of an attempt by the police and soldiers to seize arms which were being brought into Dublin for the Irish Volunteers. All the shops were closed for the occasion.

The procession, which started from the Cathedral, was a mile and a half long. The Mayor and the members of the City Council and other public bodies, with battalions of Nationalist Volunteers followed the hearses.

As the funeral cortege passed the scene of the shooting the bands played dirges.

The burial was in Glasnevin Cemetery. The Volunteers fired a volley over the graves.

FIREWORKS KILL 25.

Fifty Others Injured, Some Mortally, by an Explosion in Spain.

TUDELA, Spain, July 29.—Twenty-five persons were killed and fifty others injured, some of them fatally, by an explosion of fireworks at a local festival today.

Most of the dead were decapitated by the force of the explosion.

Twelve German Miners Killed.

CASSEL, July 29.—Twelve potash miners were blown to pieces today by the explosion of eighty pounds of dynamite while they were sinking a shaft in the Krajafi mine near here.

$25,000 FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Ancient Order of Hibernians Sends Cabled Pledge to Redmond.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, at its general convention today, pledged $25,000 to aid the Irish Nationalist Volunteers in their fight for home rule. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

The following answer was sent to a message received last night from a national officer of the order in Ireland:

"Appreciate cablegram. A. O. H., Board of Erin, United States and Canada, pledges $25,000 to John E. Redmond, Commander in Chief, Irish Nationalist Volunteers."

BURGLARS SLEEP IN FOUR RESIDENCES

Loot Boarded-Up Houses in West 77th Street at Their Leisure.

ENTERED THROUGH ROOFS

Mrs. Leopold Barzaghi, Returning from the Country, Found Lights Turned On—No Trace of Thieves.

Mrs. Leopold Barzaghi returned from the country yesterday afternoon and drove to her home at 180 West Seventy-seventh Street. The house was boarded up for the Summer, but inside the electric lights were turned on and there were other evidences of burglars. Mrs. Barzaghi ran to Amsterdam Avenue and told a policeman. He telephoned to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and twenty-five men from the reserves were sent to the block to surround it and make a search.

Going over the roofs, the policemen found that four other houses closed for the Summer had been entered, while the attempt to get into a fifth had apparently failed. Men had slept in the bedrooms of the houses. The marks of soiled shoes were found on the bed linen, and cigar butts and cigarette stubs were found on the floors, as well as scraps of food. The police remembered that a woman in the neighborhood had complained of a disreputable looking man who had been hanging about for the past two weeks. They decided that the thieves had slept in the daytime in the houses they were engaged in ransacking, while the man complained of had acted as their watchman.

Owing to the fact that so many residents of the block are away for the Summer, it could not be learned last night whether any more than four houses had been entered, or what had been taken from the houses that were despoiled. Detective Lieut. Bonnoll and Detective Sharp got to the scene at 6 o'clock, more than two hours after the burglaries were reported. They decided that the robbers had been in the block for two weeks. They found that the houses which had been entered, in addition to Mrs. Barzaghi's, were:

No. 132, next door; 134, occupied by Thomas Smith; 164, occupied by Thomas J. McBride, and 166, occupied by Leo H. Sonneborn. All these had been entered by forcing the skylights.

At 162, occupied by J. H. Doll, the piano manufacturer, the thieves had evidently failed to open the skylight and had attempted to force iron bars that guard the rear windows on the top floor. A break in the coping indicated they had used a rope-ladder to reach the window. Mr. Doll's house, however, proved itself burglarproof. From marks on the skylight of Thomas J. McBride's house the detectives concluded the skylight had been pried off with a hydraulic jack.

Not a trace of the thieves themselves was found. The supposed lookout was seen on Tuesday, but not yesterday.

CITY AT WAR ON STARLINGS.

Rockets and Teddy Bears Used to Drive Them from Hartford Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—Millions of noisy starlings, aided and abetted by a large number of bronze crackles, which for years offered a continuous problem to Bishop Nilan and the clergy of St. Joseph's Catholic Cathedral, in the spires of which they took squatters' rights, have settled in the tall trees of Washington Street, "the street of Governors," and one of the show spots of Hartford. So numerous and emphatic have become the complaints of the residents that Mayor Lawler turned the problem over to City Forester Muirhead and Lewis W. Ripley, President of the Bird Study Club. Today it was decided to try a combination of skyrockets and Teddy bears to scare the birds.

Teddy bears are to be fastened to the tree where the starlings have nested. Tonight a few rockets were fired through the trees, and if there is any noticeable result a fusillade will be discharged each evening for a week or more. The birds are out at dawn and keep up such a noise that no one in the neighborhood can sleep.

HEFFERNAN IN SING SING.

Man Convicted of Attacking Mrs. Ellert Begins Prison Term.

James Heffernan was taken from the Queens County Jail at Long Island City to Sing Sing yesterday to serve a sentence of from three to five years for attacking Mrs. Clara Ellert last December in Joe Cassidy's clubhouse in Long Island City. Justice Blackmar denied his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt on Tuesday.

Heffernan's two sisters were at the jail yesterday to bid him good-bye. Harry Scanlon, who was tried jointly for the same offense, but escaped through a disagreement of the jury, did not appear. It is understood that he will be tried again in October. Owing to his failure to prosecute the two men, District Attorney Matthew J. Smith of Queens is now defending himself against charges filed with Gov. Glynn.

Coming Here on the Olympic.

LONDON, July 29.—Among the passengers who sailed on the White Star liner Olympic for New York this afternoon are the Hon. John L. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Lady Granard, Robert F. Herrick, ex-American Ambassador to France, and his family; C. Ratchbull-Hugessen, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Lord Nunburnholm, Miss Blanche Ring, Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson, the Hon. and Mrs. H. Steel, and Miss Fanny Ward.

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Sprudel Water From CARLSBAD

Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters. If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

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For Sale by all Dealers.

A Victrola for Country Home or Summer Camp

STYLE IV	$15.00
STYLE VI	$25.00
STYLE VIII	$40.00
STYLE IX	$50.00
STYLE X	$75.00
STYLE XI. (New)	$100.00
STYLE XIV	$150.00
STYLE XVI	$200.00

The most wonderful musical instrument—at prices to suit all purses.

Easy terms may also be arranged on any Victor or Victrola in our stock.

The prices of Victor machines range from $10 to $250.

NEW AUGUST RECORDS

Best List in Some Time.

EIGHT RED SEAL RECORDS

by Caruso, Hempel, Rothier, de Segurola, Ruffo, Gilly, Destinn, Williams, Powell, Gluck, Homer and McCormack.

Eight New Dance Records. Ten New Popular Songs. Eight New Educational Records

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regularly and it will keep him in superb condition, fortifying his system against the evil effects of hot weather.

VERMILAX is a marvellous tonic and intestinal corrective. It also removes all worms—the cause of nine-tenths of Summer illness and apparent madness.

Worms are indicated by vomiting, frothing at the mouth, fits, twitching or dragging on hindquarters. VERMILAX removes all worms—and danger—in 25 to 40 minutes. "For Your Dog's Sake" begin using VERMILAX NOW.

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פרייטאג, דען 31סטען דזשולאי.

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The Jewish Daily News
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Charge Purchases made today and tomorrow will not be billed until Sept. 1st.

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HAVE PLACED ON SALE IN THEIR

Final Summer Clearance

At $25—Suits, formerly $85 to $110

At $15—Suits, formerly $45 to $85

At $19—Capes and Coats, formerly $35 & $45

At $10—Sports Coats, formerly $35 & $45

At $22 & $38—Dresses and Gowns, formerly $55 to $85

DEFENDS KILLING OF PRIVATE PARKS

Mexican Major Says He Was Considered a Spy and Attacked a Federal Soldier.

REBELS REACH QUERETARO

Forces Sent from Capital to Aid Pachuca, Besieged by Band That Refuses Guarantees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 29.—Major Aurelio Pimentel Simancas of the Sappers and Miners Battalion, who ordered the execution of Private Parks, says in his defense that Parks was shot as a spy, and that he attempted to kill a Mexican soldier.

Simancas also says that Gen. Gustavo Maass had not told him about the armistice at the time when Parks was captured and shot.

The evacuation of Queretaro by the Federals is practically conceded. The Federals when retiring tore up the railway as far as San Juan del Rio on the old Central Line, and as far as Huichapam on the National Line.

It is known that the forces of Alvaro and Obregon were advancing toward Queretaro from Irapuato, and those of Jesus Carronza, Pablo Gonzalez, and Carrera Torres from Gonzalez Junction, but it is not known for certain whether the city is actually occupied by rebels, though it is supposed so.

The Government sent reinforcements yesterday to Pachuca, capital of the State of Hidalgo, which is threatened by revolutionists under the Marquez brothers, the purpose of the Administration being to defend the towns already held by the Federals pending the peace parleys with the Constitutionalists, especially when rebels, as in this case, refuse to give guarantees to the inhabitants.

Gilberto Marquez and Juan Hernandez, chief and assistant chief, respectively, of the secret police were arrested yesterday charged with having been concerned in "disappearances" of opponents of the Huerta régime.

Gabriel Huerta, who was Chief of the Secret Service under the Huerta Administration, has returned from Puerto Mexico, which he had reached en route to Europe, and has presented himself to the Interior Department stating he had returned expressly to clear himself of similar charges made against him in the press since his departure. It is expected that Huerta, who is a relative of the ex-President, will be arrested in spite of his voluntary return.

The garrison at this capital will number 40,000 men when the remnants of Gen. Medina Barron's command from Aguascalientes and Gen. Tellez's command from Guaymas arrive here.

It is expected that Gen. Ramon Corrona, who was Huerta's Chief of Staff and continued in the same capacity with Carbajal, will resign and go to Europe, being succeeded by Gen. Alberto T. Rasgado.

Dr. Charles Jenkinson, director of the Atlantic division of the American Red Cross now here from Washington, had an interview at noon today with President Carbajal and asked the President's permission to co-operate with the Mexican Red Cross in the work of caring for the wounded at Xochimilco.

President Carbajal readily acceded, and Dr. Jenkinson immediately proceeded with his staff of nurses and doctors to Xochimilco in order to continue the good work which he did there yesterday unofficially. In the interview with President Carbajal, which was cordial, Dr. Jenkinson suggested the desirability of the amalgamation of the Mexican White Cross and other crosses with the Red Cross, thus acquiring an international status. Señor Carbajal agreed, and the matter will at once be taken up. Gen. Huerta tried unsuccessfully to bring about an amalgamation.

MUST BE "UNCONDITIONAL."

Carranza Firm in Demands on Carbajal—Wins Zapata Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Señor Rafael Zubaran, chief of the Constitutionalist confidential agency in Washington, received tonight a telegram from Gen. Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalists, denying that the latter was seeking to block the way toward an agreement with Provisional President Carbajal for the restoration of peace in Mexico.

The message, which was sent from Tampico, read:

> You may deny in my name the malicious reports attributed to me to the effect that I am endeavoring to place difficulties in the way of establishing peace. If Carbajal offers to surrender unconditionally I believe the present situation in Mexico will soon be satisfactorily solved.

This message was interpreted by Senor Zubaran as meaning that Gen. Carranza was not only ready but eager to reach an agreement with President Carbajal to terminate the condition of unrest in Mexico and transfer control in the City of Mexico to the Constitutionalists in a peaceful way. As to the particular construction that might be given to the use of the words "unconditional surrender" in the Carranza message, the Constitutionalists here think it means that Carranza will not in any way recognize Carbajal as the legal ruler in Mexico or that he obtained any kind of title to the offiec when he succeeded Gen. Huerta.

Senor Zubaran said he did not believe that the question of granting an amnesty would prove any obstacle to the successful termination of the conference to be held at Saltillo between Carranza and Cabajal representatives. He said that Gen. Carranza would give ample assurance that there would be no wholesale reprisals when the Constitutionalists entered the Mexican capital.

Señor Zubaran also received word today that Zapata, who has been leading forces in the State of Morelos and seeking to harass the outskirts of the Mexican capital, would co-operate with the Constitutionalists and cease further activities in Southern Mexico. He said that the co-operation of Zapata would remove a factor that might have proved a difficult obstacle for the new Government in Mexico and it would aid the Constitutionalists in putting into effect the programme of reforms that will be announced when Gen. Carranza enters Mexico City.

Gen. Carranza and Provisional President Carbajal have agreed on a basis for the arrangement of peace in Mexico, according to a message received here today by José Castellot, personal representative of Carbajal.

Gen. Lauro Villar and David Gutierrez Allende, Provisional President Carbajal's delegates to treat with Gen. Carranza on the transfer of the Mexican Government to the Constitutionalists, were to leave Vera Cruz today on the steamer Mexico for Tampico, Consul Canada reported to the State Department.

John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative, notified the State Department today that Carranza would soon issue a statement specifically outlining his attitude toward the request for guarantees of safety for the Federals.

The Brazilian Minister in Mexico City notified the State Department today that there was much unrest in the capital because of uncertainty over Carranza's intention concerning guarantees of safety. That was particularly noticeable among the soldiers, many of whom, it was said, were deserting.

MONTEREY, July 29.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza arrived here today from Tampico on his way to Saltillo, where he personally will conduct negotiations with Provisional President Carbajal's representatives for the transfer of the Mexican Government to the Constitutionalists.

SHIP FOR HUERTA'S PARTY.

They Will Sail on Sunday for Some Port in Spain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 29.—Ex-Provisional President Huerta, who arrived here on July 24, completed arrangements today to sail for Europe on Sunday next.

The General has chartered the Elders and Fyffes steamer Patia, which now is at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and is due to arrive here on Sunday, to carry himself and his party of Mexican refugees direct to a Spanish port, probably Santander.

TO ORDER BOALT DEPORTED.

But Secretary of War Delays Action on Correspondent's Case.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Garrison announced today that he would direct Brig. Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz to deport fro mMexico Fred L. Boalt, a correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association, who sent out a sensational story that an American naval officer applied the "law of flight" to Mexican prisoners. A court of inquiry pronounced the story false.

On the request of the Newspaper Enterprise Association for time to make further representations in behalf of Boalt, Secretary Garrison delayed issuing the order until tomorrow.

Constitutionalists in Guanajuato.

EL PASO, Texas, July 29.—Guanajuato, capital of Guanajuato State in Central Mexico, was occupied yesterday by Constitutionalist troops in command of Gen. Jesus Carranza, said a report received here to-day. The city had been evacuated several days ago.

FIVE SAVED IN SEA AT CONEY

Policeman and Another Rescued Persons from Capsized Boat.

In the wind and thunder storm yesterday, James Smith, a mounted policeman at Ocean Parkway, watched a rowboat with five persons bob on heavy swells off the Parkway Baths, at Coney Island. Suddenly the boat was capsized and three men and two women were spilled into the ocean.

The patrolman leaped from his horse, and, without taking off his heavy puttees or blouse, ran to the end of the pier at the baths and jumped into the ocean. He swam to the overturned boat, enarly 200 feet from shore.

Smith got hold of a man and a woman, fought hard against the turbulent waters, and carried them safely to shore. The other wam naswam to the shore unassisted, while the remaining two men were rescued by Emanuel Merningas, 313 West Fifty-third Street.

A crowd, thrilled by the rescue, surrounded Smith and Merningas and praised them. Meanwhile the rescued persons slipped out of sight.

POOLROOM RAIDERS TAKE 163 PRISONERS

"Dollar John" Langer Caught in Canal Street Loft; Accused of Unlawful Entry.

BROKE IN, AGENT CHARGES

Two Detectives Arrest Ninety-four Men in West Broadway—Many of Them ex-Convicts.

Police Inspector George R. Wakefield of the Second District, comprising the lower west side of Manhattan, returned at noon yesterday from a twenty-day vacation, and within a few hours he and his men executed the two largest poolroom raids ever made in the city and took 163 prisoners. Among the prisoners was the elusive gambler, "Dollar John" Langer, who figured in the Rosenthal murder investigation. For ten years "Dollar John" had evaded the police, and his apparent immunity gave rise to suspicion that he was under police protection. He was charged with unlawful entry.

The raids were accompanied by door smashing, and there were exciting scenes in which the detectives held up prisoners with revolvers. The raids also marked the beginning of Police Commissioner Woods's new policy with respect to poolrooms. It was Commissioner Woods's belief that every man caught in a poolroom should be arrested and made to suffer the humiliation of riding in a patrol wagon. Heretofore only a few of the leaders were arrested. Inspector Wakefield carried out the new orders, and not a single man in either of the poolrooms escaped. It required eleven patrol wagons to transport the prisoners to six different precincts. Even under these conditions they had to be crowded into the little cells like sardines. "Dollar John" was packed in the Greenwich Street Jail with four others and didn't have room enough to light his pipe.

Inspector Wakefield took personal charge of the first raid at 242 Canal Street, near the Subway station. This was where "Dollar John" had installed one of his "floating poolrooms." The veteran gambler, the police charged, had moved in his paraphernalia in the early morning. Detectives watched all of the moving process and just waited for the crowd to gather. At 2:30 o'clock, when the Empire race track was beginning activity, Inspector Wakefield, with Detectives Cannon, Kennedy, and Loeb, stood across the street from the poolroom.

Handkerchief Waved as Signal.

A handkerchief was waved from a window of the gambling room on the third floor of the loft building as a signal, and the Inspector and his men dashed up the stairs. Out on Canal Street one of the "lookouts" obviously had pushed an electric button. It gave the gamblers the tip to rip up the telephones, and even before the police got to the third floor the telephones had been removed and were on their way to the roof.

The Inspector found the door to the poolroom barred. Detective Cannon with an axe split the door open in three blows. Wakefield was astonished to see the room crowded with men. Capt. John L. Falconer of the Elizabeth Street Police Station arrived with ten men and they helped to line sixty-nine prisoners up against the walls. Most of them were waiters and cooks. They gave fictitious names.

Langer said he was Joseph Cohen, a salesman, 32 years old, of 184 Rivington Street. In the lot, the police said, they found a younger brother of "Dollar John." There were also Charles Miller, Henry Lange, and William Meyorwitz. Meyorwitz is manager of the Little Hungary Restaurant.

In the room were three tables, twelve chairs, and racing charts. Two sets of telephone wires were hanging from the walls, minus the instruments. The buzzer had been partly demolished. According to the police, the telephones were of the new type of pocket-size 'phones, which could be carried in a coat pocket. Each "floating" poolroom outfit includes an electrician, who taps the wires and rigs up the telephone service.

The prisoners hardly had reached the Greenwich Street Station when the police were in communication with Arthur R. Bastine, agent for Webster B. Mabie & Co., real estate managers of 1,178 Broadway, owners of the loft building where the raid was made. Mr. Bastine informed the police that he had not leased the room to any one, and that it had been locked.

This was good news for Inspector Wakefield, who realized that he had a flimsy case against "Dollar John" and his associates. Lacking the physical evidence of maintaining a gambling house, he could only charge his prisoners with disorderly conduct. Mr. Bastine said that he would appear as a complainant, and then charges of unlawful entry were made against all of the seventy prisoners.

Raid in West Broadway

At 4:40 P. M. a raid was made on a "floating" poolroom on the second floor of 390 West Broadway, near Canal Street, by Detectives James Managan and Louis Snowden of Wakefield's staff. Managan and Snowden saw furniture moved into the place at 1 P. M. After they had seen scores of men enter they rushed upstairs and pushed in the locked door with their shoulders. They found themselves in a crude room about 90 feet long and 30 feet wide. The lights were turned out and the black window shades were pulled down.

Managan and Snowden, with revolvers drawn, placed their backs to the open door, and Managan shouted:

"We'll shoot the first man who moves. Stay away from the windows."

The men in the room were awed. Managan had a flashlight, and he advanced to the front windows and jerked down the black blinds. It was not until then that he realized what he and his partner were facing. There were ninety-four men in the room, and they included some of the worst pickpockets and second-story men who ever were in Sing Sing. Managan next went to the rear of the room with his flashlight and revolver and jerked the blinds there from the mountings. Then he went back to relieve Snowden, who ran to notify Capt. Thomas Donohue of the Macdougal Street Station.

Ten minutes later Snowden returned with Capt. Donohue and ten patrolmen. It required six patrol wagons to cart the prisoners to the various precinct police stations. The leader, according to the police, was a man known as Chalmers, who was removed to the Charles Street Station. As in the first raid, the "lookouts" had given the warning, and the detectives did not find any telephones, though the wires were there. They did find racing charts, however. It was a mystery to the detectives how the warning could be sounded so quickly. A buzzer on the ceiling told the story. The ninety-four men were held on charges of disorderly conduct.

Only Twelve Get Bail.

Of the men arrested at 242 Canal Street yesterday afternoon twelve were hailed in the Greenwich Street Police Station. The fifty-seven remaining were arraigned in the Night Court before Magistrate Simms, crowding the enclosure before the bench so that there was hardly room for the officers. Harry Kolb of 160 Broadway represented the prisoners. He objected to the charge of "unlawful entry" at the police station and "disorderly conduct" at the court.

Magistrate Simms said there was no time to try so many men that night, and they would have to be held over to this morning. In spite of Mr. Kolb's objection that this was a ruse to keep needed witnesses locked up and that it would be impossible to find bail for so many men at night, the Magistrate adhered to his decision and fixed bail at $300 each. The men will be arraigned in the First District Court this morning.

Pythian Sisters Elect Officers.

OSWEGO, July 29.—The Grand Lodge of Pythian Sisters of the State of New York, in session here today, elected the following officers: Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan, New York, Grand Chief; Mrs. Lena Bechtold, Yonkers, Grand Senior; Mrs. Emma Striker, Poughkeepsie, Grand Junior; Mrs. Florence Davis, Ilion, Grand Manager; Miss Helen Polachk, New York, Grand Protector; Miss Ida Turner, Ellenville, Grand Guard.

LIFEBOAT STARTS OCEAN TRIP TODAY

Mrs. Sivard Inspects Galley Where She Will Cook Meals for the Crew.

TO USE AN ELECTRIC STOVE

For Fear of Fire Near Tanks of Gasoline—Tests Show Wireless Apparatus Works Well.

Notwithstanding the refusal of companies to insure the Lundin motor lifeboat for the proposed trip across the Atlantic, Mrs. Singe Holm Sivard said last night that she intended to accompany her husband on the voyage, which starts from the Battery at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Sivard will be the only woman on board. Her husband, Einar Sivard, Superintendent of the Welin Marine Equipment Company, which built the boat, and four other men will make up the crew.

"I have no fear for my safety," said Mrs. Sivard. "I believe that the boat will stand the roughest seas, and will accomplish the trip without great danger. At any rate, I am willing to take the risk. In fact, nothing would make me forego the novel experience. Then there is a little sentiment attached to the voyage, because it is the first trip my husband and I have taken together since our marriage. It is really our wedding journey."

Mrs. Sivard went to the shipyard at 305 Vernon Avenue, Queens, yesterday and inspected the little electric cooker in the tiny cabin built aft to serve as the galley, for she will prepare the food for all on board. The kitchen is 6 feet on each side and 5 feet 10 inches high. The provisions were stored on shelves at one side, with additional supplies packed along the sides and top of the deckhouse wherever space could be found.

There will be no room for a table, so Mrs. Sivard will hand out a plate of food at meal time, and the diner will have to use his lap as a plate rest. Only enameled iron plates will be used. Alongside the gallery another tiny cabin has been arranged as sleeping quarters for her. Like the others her berth will consist of a strip of canvas, suspended from a stanchion, and folded up when not in use.

When the cooker is in use the wireless service will have to be discontinued temporarily, as the small dynamo cannot provide sufficient power for both at the same time. The wireless is relied on to keep up communication with the Marconi stations and with passing ships, though the course to be taken will carry them some distance north of the eastward steamship route. Unlike the ocean liners the Lundin will run among the icebergs, depending upon the steel hull packed with balsa wood, lighter than cork, and possessing great resistance, to protect them from damage. This route is chosen as the shortest, and is expected to be covered in a month, landing them at Queenstown, Ireland.

"The boat and its equipment have met the most severe tests, and the risks of the trip cannot subject it to more severe conditions," said Harry W. Broady, chief engineer of the Welin Company, who was getting the vessel ready yesterday. "The wireless works splendidly for so small a craft and equipment. I do not think that any squall or storm could carry away the wireless masts. Should the weather get too dangerous the masts for the wireless, one at the stern and the other at the bow, may be lowered and folded and lashed to the sides of the steel deckhouse."

On account of the danger of fire it was decided to use electricity exclusively, as all the watertight compartments will carry 1,500 gallons of gasoline for fuel. The question of fuel is bothering the boat's crew. For this reason the deck lifeboat, which it was intended to tow behind the motor boat, will not be taken in tow until the Lundin arrives at St. Johns, where it will be shipped to meet them on arrival. A searchlight and sailing lights, twelve in all, including the cabin lighting, will all be supplied from the electric motor on board.

The boat's crew will consist of Capt. B. A. Rigoulot of Brooklyn, late chief mate on the Porto Rico Line, navigator; Charles Klintberg, third mate of the same line, who will go as sailor; Walter Peterson, engineer, and A. H. Meldrum, wireless operator. Rigoulot, Sivard, and Peterson will have to stand eight-hour turns at the helm in every twenty-four hours. As a protection a portable canvas hood has been prepared to shelter them in heavy weather, and an iron railing has been placed around the short decks at each end of the steel deckhouse to protect them from heavy seas.

A. J. DREXEL, JR., FINED $25.

Obliged to Appear in Person on Speeding Charge.

Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of speeding at thirty miles an hour on July 19 on upper Broadway, and Magistrate Corrigan in the Morrisania Court fined him $25 with the option of spending two days in jail. Mr. Drexel paid the fine. In giving his official pedigree he said he was 26 years old, a broker, and lived at 1,015 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Drexel was summoned by Motorcycle Policeman Oschenhirt, who followed him for several blocks. He stopped the automobile at 241st Street and Broadway. On the following day a lawyer appeared before Magistrate Simms and asked to be allowed to plead guilty, as Mr. Drexel was, when summoned, on his way to the Catskill Mountains to a Summer camp.

Magistrate Simms said Mr. Drexel would have to appear in person and the case was adjourned until yesterday.

Huntington Man Suicide in Jail.

BUFFALO, July 29.—S. R. Schmidt, 42 years old, of Huntington, L. I., who has been in the Erie County jail since July 16 on the charge of defrauding a hotel here, committed suicide today by leaping from the third gallery to the cement floor. A note was found in Schmidt's clenched hand, asserting that he was innocent of any crime and could not stand the disgrace of arrest. He was to be sentenced today.

PAULIST FATHERS' ELECTION

The Rev. J. J. Hughes to be Superior General Five Years More.

The Rev. Father John J. Hughes was re-elected Superior General of the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, usually called the Paulist Fathers, when the quinquennial meeting of the General Chapter of the society was opened yesterday at the Paulist Fathers' Church, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Father Hughes is to be head of the society for another five years. The Rev. M. P. Smith, Portland, Ore.; the Rev. Charles J. Powers, New York, and the Rev. John J. Burke, editor of The Catholic World, were elected Consultors.

Twenty-five delegates from all parts of the United States have come to the meeting, which is to continue for three days. Among them are the Rev. Father Walter Elliott, Director of the Mission House, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Thomas F. Burke, Toronto, Canada, and the Rev. Bertrand Conway, author of "The Question Box."

CITY BREVITIES.

Louis Rosenberg returned on the Vaterland yesterday from Europe, where he inspected department stores.

A large horse chestnut tree, probably 200 years old, beside the home of Mrs. Michael Hoffman, 173 East 124th Street, was split from top to bottom by lightning yesterday.

The twentieth anniversary of the Juvenile Street Cleaning League was celebrated with a band concert and addresses by city officials in Seward Park last night. More than 3,000 persons were further entertained with an open-air motion picture show.

Edward Mattison, fifty-eight years, night watchman for Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, at 15 Wall Street, was found dead in the bank early yesterday morning. Death was due to natural causes.

Charles F. Niles thrilled a large crowd at Coney Island yesterday when he went up in a fifty horse-power Moisant-Bleriot aeroplane from the Brighton Beach race track and demonstrated fancy figures. He will fly every afternon for a week.

Wearing a bathrobe and bedroom slippers, Mrs. Thomas E. Davies of 1,206 Avenue R, Sheepshead Bay, wife of the County Surveyor of Scranton, Penn., was found dazed at Ocean Parkway and King's Highway yesterday afternoon by a patrolman. She had disappeared at 3 o'clock in the morning.

THE PUBLIC APPRAISER

A famous New Yorker died leaving more than $20,000,000.

His name was a synonym for all that was conservative and successful. Yet among his assets were thousands of shares of stock that the public appraiser declared to be worthless.

If you invest in the Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates that we sell rather than in stocks, the public appraiser will find that each one of these certificates is worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GOV. GLYNN WELL AGAIN.

Dispels Malaria with Quinine and Reappears at Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Greatly to the surprise of those about the Capitol Gov. Glynn, who was put to bed by his physician yesterday, walked into the Executive Chamber about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

He explained that his threatened illness was merely a recurrence of malaria, and that by the liberal use of quinine he had been able to dispel it. He thinks his ailment was superinduced by a slight cold he contracted at Sylvan Beach on Saturday, where he spoke before 15,000 persons.

Specialists in Rugs, Furniture, Curtains, Draperies and Interior Decorations.

Lord & Taylor

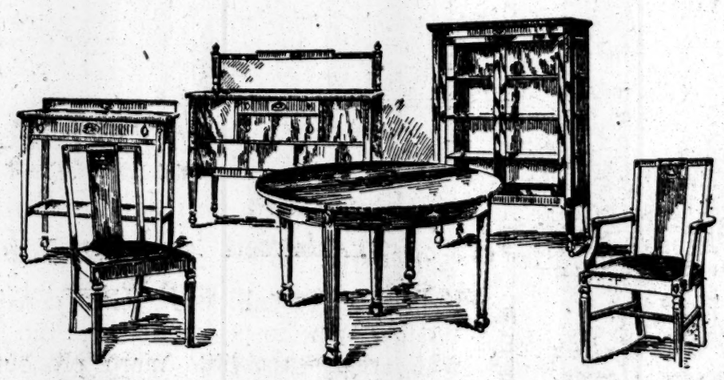
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturday.

Annual August Furniture Sale

The First in the New Store

Every Piece of Furniture in the Sale New This Season



Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite
10 pieces.....usually $800.00 } $235.00

Tables and Chairs are made of solid mahogany; the other three pieces are of built-up stock beautifully veneered. The insides of the drawers, the entire insides and backs of the cabinets, and the backs of the mirrors are all made of mahogany.

Work Table of the Adam Period
Solid Mahogany.
$15.00
Usually $25.00.

Library Chair or Rocker
$25.00
Usually $35.00.
Extremely high in the back and upholstered in tapestry.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $30, $28, $25, $23 and $20

at $17

A small charge will be made for alterations during this Sale

Beginning this morning

Every Straw Hat in the House, at } $1.00

Reduced from $3.00, $4.00 & $5.00

¶ Despite the fact that there is virtually two months of straw hat weather ahead, we have decided to anticipate the customary date for this sale. Hence—today—and until sold—our entire stock of splits, sennits and mackinaws, will be marked at the uniform figure of $1.00.

Also at Substantial Concessions:

$6 & $7.50 Bangkoks	at	$3.95
$5.00 Panama Hats	at	$3.95
$10.00 Panama Hats	at	$5.95
$25.00 Panama Hats	at	$7.95
$30.00 Panama Hats	at	$9.95
$35.00 Panama Hats	at	$13.95
$40.00 Panama Hats	at	$19.95

$1.00 Silk Clock Hose at 59c
Full Fashioned, double soles, heels and toes, clocked at the sides and shown in a variety of colors.

50c Thread Silk Hose at 29c
Black, white, colors, and new hairline stripes, and fancy figures. And every pair perfect.

Today—clearance of

Men's Bathing Suits Formerly $6.00 & $7.50, at } $4.35

¶ Original stock bathing suits, made of silk and wool, in black, navy, Oxford grey, and those nobby heather mixture effects. All with fancy color borders.

Also, $5.00 & $5.50 Bathing Suits reduced to } $3.65

¶ These are high grade garments, made of pure worsted, and bordered with contrasting color stripes.

Arnold Constable & Co

Store opens at 9 a. m.

LAST DAY SPECIALS

The Celebrated Rubberless Raincoat
For Women and Misses
9.50

Made from the famous Priestley's "Waterberry" TRADE MARK. Cravenette fabric. Extremely light weight and silky.

Owned and controlled exclusively by us in the United States. Smart London model in navy, black and tan.

Regular value $15.00

Sizes from 16 years to 44 bust

30 Women's Tailor Suits At 24.50

From our regular stock of this season's smart tunic models in fashionable lightweight materials, including checks and serge; trimmed with taffeta and novelty silks.

Former prices $35.00 to $40.00

35 Misses' Tailor Suits At 14.50

Including wool novelty fabrics, serge, and this season's smart linen suits in pink, lavender, white, natural and blue, trimmed with taffeta in contrasting shades.

Former prices $17.50 to $32.50

Women's Silk Hose At 45c

Pure Thread Boot Silk Stockings in black and a large assortment of fashionable colors for street and evening wear.

Women's Silk Gloves At 85c

The celebrated *"La Sylphe"* Pure Silk Gloves, made exclusively for us, and possessing all the attributes of superiority, including unusual wearing quality, 16 button length in black and white only; all sizes.

Regular value $1.25 pair

Rush Grass Rugs

Our own importation from Holland, made of the tough fibre rush found so abundantly in that country; in natural colors and in oval and circular shapes:

Size 2.3x 4.0	.75	Size 9.0x12.0	7.00
Size 3.0x 6.0	1.25	Size 10.6x15.0	10.00
Size 4.0x 7.6	2.00	Size 12.0x15.0	12.00
Size 5.0x 8.6	3.00	Size 6.0x 6.0	2.75
Size 6.8x10.0	4.50	Size 8.0x 8.0	4.50
Size 7.6x11.0	5.50	Size 10.0x10.0	7.00

Scotch and Domestic Art Rugs

For interior furnishing. In attractive plain colors and allover figured effects. Excellent wearing quality:

6x9, Formerly $7.85	6.25	12x15, Formerly $26.00	20.75
7.6x10.6, Formerly $11.00	8.75	9x12, Formerly $28.50	22.75
6x9, Formerly $12.50	10.00	10.6x13.6, Form'ly $38.50	30.75
9x12, Formerly $15.00	12.25	12x15, Formerly $48.50	38.50

Broadway & 19th Street

LOSSES
Are Unknown to the Holders of Our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
netting **4½%** per annum
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,750,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

RUNYON REBUFFED AT VOORHIS'S OFFICE

Couldn't Get Trace of State Employes He Sought to Subpoena.

APPEALS TO COMMISSIONER

Honest Ballot Association Puts in More Evidence Against Superintendent of Elections.

More evidence was heard yesterday on the charges of incompetency and neglect of official duties, made against State Superintendent of Elections John R. Voorhis by the Honest Ballot Association. Ex-Judge McMahon of Rome, N. Y., appointed by Gov. Glynn, presided at the hearing which was held. Ex-Senator Barth S. Cronin of Brooklyn, the first witness called by W. Cleveland Runyon for the Honest Ballot Association, said that in 1911 there was a factional fight in the Democratic Party in Brooklyn.

"Democratic Leader McCooey," continued Cronin, "then brought pressure to bear upon Supt. Voorhis and had him remove two Deputy Superintendents of Election named Hayes and Carney, whose appointments had been obtained through District Leaders Heffernan and Wogan, with whom McCooey was then at loggerheads. McCooey did this mostly to spite Heffernan and Wogan. He wanted to take all prestige and patronage away from them, and he had Voorhis remove Hayes and Carney."

Cronin added that he took the matter up with Gov. Dix, as the deputies who were removed were really excellent men, but Gov. Dix, he said, gave him no satisfaction. He said he objected to the way the office of State Superintendent of Elections was being used in a factional fight as it had been.

Mr. Runyon complained to Commissioner McMahon that he and an assistant had been "rebuffed and insulted" when they went to Voorhis' office on Friday, Saturday, and Tuesday last, in an effort to subpoena certain Deputy Superintendents, who are alleged to be District Captains.

"I was denied admission to the State Superintendent's office," said Mr. Runyon. "I could not see Mr. Voorhis, Mr. Dalton or the secretary. Every Deputy Superintendent we asked for was said to be out of town on vacation or not available. When we entered the outer office numerous men were sitting with their feet on desks and they immediately dwindled away. We could not get any information."

Mr. Runyon then requested the Commissioner to issue subpoenas for the Deputy Superintendents named in a list he submitted.

"We have made every effort and a public official has blocked us," said Mr. Runyon.

"We can not serve them at their office as we are not allowed in. We shall show that in 1913 at least, certain Deputy Superintendents acted as District Captains while drawing money from the State."

Emil Musser of 3,260 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, said he was a watcher in 1912 at the polling place at Fourteenth Street and Avenue A, and told of being arrested as disorderly for his activity. Harry Chaac of 562 Columbus Avenue, another watcher, said he challenged a man and later made an official complaint to the Elections Superintendent. When he went to Voorhis's office, he said, he was sent from one clerk to another until he reached the fifth clerk who passed him back to the first one. He was treated with disregard and after waiting over an hour he left the State Superintendent's office in disgust. He said his complaint had not been officially recorded.

The hearing will be resumed this morning.

CHICKENS CHEWED TOBACCO

So Bluefields Miner Couldn't Eat Their Eggs or Their Flesh.

"Ever see chickens chew tobacco?" asked Norman McInnes at the Imperial yesterday. Mr. McInnes has made his home for eighteen years in Nicaragua, where he is the manager of several mines.

"Down in Bluefields some years ago an American started a newspaper called The Bluefields American. One of his efforts was directed toward increasing the limited output of that part of the coast, which used to produce only rubber and mahogany. For one thing, he advised the cultivation of tobacco. During one of my trips to Bluefields he gave me some seeds he had got from Havana, and I planted them in a little patch near the mine, where I had already experimented successfully with raising vegetables.

"On my next trip to the States I bought some fine Leghorn chickens and took them back. I neglected to fence them up, and the first thing I knew they were scratching up my cabbages and tomatoes. So I put a wire fence around the place where I had planted the tobacco, and quartered them there.

"The first thing they did was to eat every blade of grass and every weed in the place. The tobacco, I should have mentioned, had grown the first season as tall as my head, and then had reseeded itself. When the chickens were put in with it the leaves had dried. So the chickens, having swallowed everything green, made an attack on the tobacco.

"But how did the chickens chew the tobacco when they have no teeth?" a listener asked.

"Simplest thing in the world," replied Mr. McInnes. "They chewed it as chickens usually chew—in their craws. Pretty soon the eggs began to develop a strong nicotine flavor, and soon got so that I could not eat them at all. And when the meat of the chickens was brought on the table it tasted so strongly of tobacco that I had to send it out."

Referee for Matt McGrath's Case.

Supreme Court Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn yesterday referred the case of Matt McGrath, champion hammer thrower, who is trying to get back on the police force, to William D. Dickey, official referee. The court also granted a motion made by attorney for the athlete and ex-policeman, directing the Police Commissioner to make a return of the evidence at the trial before the then Police Commissioner, James C. Cropsey, which was followed by the dismissal of McGrath from the force. The stenographer who took the minutes of this trial is dead, and the Police Department has not yet found any one who could transcribe the notes.

OPEN NEW CANAL FOR USE OF TRADE

Marine Procession in 30 Minutes Makes Cape Cod Journey, Once of 11 Hours.

ROBS CAPE OF TERRORS

New Safety for Shipping, President Belmont Asserts, Repays Him for All His Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 29.—The official opening of the Cape Cod Canal today took the form of a triumphant procession of vessels, on board of which were August Belmont, President of the Cape Cod Construction Company; the Directors of the company and their guests. Thousands of spectators from villages on both sides of the canal, and from the many Cape Cod Summer colonies had gathered on promontories and at the bridges crossing the canal when the Rose Standish, one of the largest passenger vessels of the Nantasket Beach Steamship Company, chartered for the occasion, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon led the way into Buzzards Bay, which was filled with craft.

The revenue cutter Gresham fired a salute in honor of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who was one of Mr. Belmont's guests on the Rose Standish. Then after the return of the many salutes of steam craft, the Rose Standish started through the canal.

It was 11:30 o'clock this morning when the guests of President Belmont and the Directors of the company on board its various vessels left New Bedford for the rendezvous in Buzzards Bay. Many of the guests had come from Boston and Newport by special trains. In the flotilla was Mr. Belmont's yacht, the Scout, decorated with many flags. Once in Buzzards Bay the final arrangements were made for the procession through the Canal. On board the Rose Standish were nearly 1,000 persons, including President and Mrs. Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr.

Behind the Rose Standish in the trip through the canal followed a United States torpedo boat destroyer, three United States revenue cutters, and many private yachts. The fleet passed through the canal, which is eight miles long, turned about in Barnstable Bay, and then returned to Buzzards Bay again. The trip through the canal was made in thirty minutes. The water journey around the Cape from Buzzards Bay to Barnstable Bay formerly took eleven hours.

At Sandwich, near the northern end of the canal, Mr. Belmont left the Rose Standish in company with Commodore Jacob W. Miller, Vice President and General Manager of the company, and attended a celebration of the 275th anniversary of the founding of the village. As Mr. Belmont disembarked the people of Sandwich, who had gathered on a hill near the canal, cheered lustily. Mr. Belmont's remarks at the celebration were brief.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when all the fleet had returned to Buzzards Bay, and the more formal ceremonies were begun. The guests of the company assembled in a great tent. Seth Low, former Mayor of New York, presided.

"As President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York," he said, "the honor has been conferred upon me of presiding on this historic occasion. This completed canal is a tribute to the courage and the enterprise of certain of our members, and there is every reason to believe that it will vindicate their sagacity. The opportunity for a canal across Cape Cod has been self-evident almost from the first settlement of the country by Europeans. It is said that Miles Standish suggested it. It is well known that Washington, with his civil engineering eye and his military instincts, proposed it as a measure of military security in time of war. As we look upon the canal today, completed in the short period of five years, it is interesting to ask why it should have remained unbuilt for so many years and why, in our day, it should have been constructed by a private corporation, and that corporation representing the enterprise of New York rather than of New England."

The reason for this, Mr. Low said, was that the early settlers of New York were Dutch and were canal builders by long custom. Referring to Mr. Belmont's part in the construction of the canal, Mr. Low said in praising his courage and enterprise:

"Mr. Belmont has said that it was his experience with the subway which induced him to identify himself with the construction of the canal. Traffic around Cape Cod is enormous, and it cannot be doubted that the shortening of time and distance which is made possible by the canal, with the greater factor of safety which it offers by permitting escape from fog and storm, will steadily divert more and more travel to the shorter and safer path.

"Massachusetts and New York have always been neighbors, and I venture to express the hope that the Cape Cod Canal, in shortening by seventy miles the distance by water between New York and Boston, will bring the people of the two cities not only into closer touch but into more profound sympathy each with the other, and that what is true of these cities may be no less true of the two great Commonwealths that are so intimately and so profoundly interested."

When Mr. Belmont was introduced as the next speaker the assemblage arose and gave him three cheers. Mr. Belmont said in part:

"We have finally cut a channel eight miles across this isthmus and five miles into Buzzards Bay. It is interesting for us today to remember that the Suez Canal when first constructed, while 99 miles long, was 26½ feet deep and only 72 feet wide. The Cape Cod is 13 miles long, 25 feet deep, and from 100 to 250 feet wide. The meagre Cape Cod tonnage of our thrifty ancestors has, through the genius and labor of their children, grown to 25,000,000 tons. The figures are stupendous. They rank second to the tonnage of the world's most active canal, the Suez, and exceed the estimated tonnage of the Panama Canal by more than 12,000,000 tons. It is this great traffic that warrants the building of this canal, the problem being, Could fair interest on a given cost be earned by tolls, which still would leave a margin of saving over what it now costs to round the Cape?

"The project stated simply is the diversion of existing traffic to a better route. My associates and I are satisfied that this can be accomplished.

"The canal you see today has, although not quite finished, a mean depth of 20 feet. By this coming December we will finish the dredging to the full depth of 25 feet at low tide. At high water full 30 feet will exist. The bridge spans are 160 feet wide, ample for the passage of vessels of maximum beam.

"Tomorrow coastwise commerce will begin its course through this new river, the little vessels at first, cautiously, by daylight only. Later, the larger ones, towed or alone by the day and night, reaching their destination by a route which will save time, money, and lives."

Mr. Belmont then by name praised the men who had done the actual work of construction, beginning with William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer. Continuing, Mr. Belmont said:

"On the subject of safety, there is not one of us concerned in the construction of this great work, financially or otherwise, but feels that apart from any commercial aspect we have been building the greatest life-saving institution on the Atlantic, and that through these our efforts the historic graveyard of the coast may be closed.

"For my part should it serve no other purpose than saving of thousands of lives from perishing off the Cape, I shall feel my own efforts are repaid.

"On behalf of my associates I dedicate this waterway to the commerce of our country."

William Barclay Parsons then told of some of the difficulties that had been encountered in construction. Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts followed with praise of Mr. Belmont, who, he said, had done the work which should have been done long ago by the Government. The canal, he said, would be a monument to a man whose actions proved that wealth did not signify lack of humanitarianism.

Adjt. Gen. Hamilton of New York, representing Gov. Glynn, read a communication from the Governor in which he regretted his inability to take part in the ceremonies, and said that the canal builders were among the wonder workers of an age of man-made miracles.

Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt also spoke.

Chairman Low, in closing the exercises, read a communication from Secretary McAdoo regretting his inability to be present, and this telegram from President Wilson:

Washington, July 28, 1914.
August Belmont, 43 Exchange Place, New York:

Allow me to convey through you my hearty congratulations on the completion of a great work which should be of direct benefit to the commerce of the country.
WOODROW WILSON.

The new canal will be open for commercial business tomorrow. Up to the present time it has cost about $12,000,000.

Among those who attended the exercises today were Representatives William S. Greene, William F. Murray, Ernest W. Roberts, and F. H. Gillett, Gen. H. O. Abbott, Gen. Peter C. Haines, Col. John Mills, Col. Andrew H. Russell, Rear Admirals Austin M. Knight, Colby M. Chester, T. O. Selfridge, John P. Merrell, F. E. Chadwick, W. H. Brownson, and F. J. Higginson, Lieut. Gov. Eben E. Barry of Massachusetts, Attorney General Thomas J. Boynton, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Edmund Billings, John A. Bensel, State Engineer of New York; Mayor Charles Ashley of New Bedford, ex-Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Francis Appleton, and William Allen Butler of New York.

F. D. Underwood entertained a party aboard his yacht. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Thayer were among those on board the Sultana with Mrs. E. H. Harriman. Commodore E. C. Benedict had a large party on the Oneida.

THREE LEAVE 7TH REGT.

Captain and Two Lieutenants Resign for Business Reasons.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has received with regret the resignations of three line officers of his command, Capt. Frank W. Hubby of Company I, First Lieut. Francis Xavier O'Connor of Company C, and Second Lieut. Luke H. Cutter of Company D, who retire on account of business.

Capt. Hubby, who is a native of Ohio, joined the regiment in May, 1898. He reached the grade of Captain on May 17, 1912.

Lieut. O'Connor, who is a native of New York, joined the regiment on Oct. 20, 1891, and is a well known rifleman. He reached the grade of First Lieutenant on March 25, 1910.

Lieut. Cutter joined the regiment on Oct. 2, 1893, and reached the grade of Second Lieutenant Dec. 21, 1911.

"Trail of the Olympian"
to the
Pacific North Coast

It leads through a panorama of western scenic wonders—through three mountain ranges—to the shores of beautiful Puget Sound. There is a view for every mile and service that cannot but satisfy the most exacting travel demands—on the all steel

"Olympian"

Leaves Chicago daily at 10:15 p. m.—*"The Columbian,"* another all steel train at 10:10 a. m.—for Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma via the

CHICAGO
Milwaukee & St. Paul
RAILWAY

One road—one management—all "St. Paul" including equipment and employees—the secret of this company's famed service.

Low fares west daily to September 30th

A copy of "The Trail of the Olympian" book and full information free on request.

G. L. Cobb, General Agent,
1200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WORE DRUG-LADEN HEELS TO THE TOMBS

Prisoner's Brother Brought Shoes Packed with Heroin and Cocaine.

BUSINESS HAD FLOURISHED

Use of Screws Instead of Nails to Hold Leather Had Aroused Suspicion.

One of the ways by which drugs are smuggled into the Tombs was uncovered yesterday when John Reggione, a visitor, was found to be wearing a pair of shoes in the heels of which heroin and cocaine were concealed. Reggione had called to see his brother James, a prisoner, and after his arrest, it is charged, evidence was discovered to show that both men were engaged in the unlawful distribution of habit-forming drugs in the prison.

James Reggione was taken early in June in a raid on a drug plant in West Houston Street. In resisting arrest he shot Detective Seylor of Inspector Wakefield's staff and stabbed Harry Gilson, an investigator for the District Attorney. He was arrested after a chase and locked up on two charges of felonious assault and for having drugs.

Those engaged in the suppression of drugs noticed that after Reggione became an occupant of Cell 74, the supply of drugs in the Tombs increased, and they decided that the new prisoner was the distributor. A watch was set to find out how he got his supplies from the outside. Suspicion finally rested upon his brother John. The latter was watched without success. When he arrived yesterday two detectives were waiting and they were sure he had brought a stock of the drugs.

The visitor was taken into a side room and thoroughly searched. No drugs were found on his person. The searchers were about to give up when one of them noticed that Reggione's heels were fastened on with screws instead of nails. The screws were removed and in the hollow of the right heel a package containing about three ounces of white powder was found. Reggione was questioned and he is said to have frankly confessed that the powder was a mixture of heroin and cocaine.

As soon as the discovery was made Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis was sent for. She came post haste from her office in the Municipal Building. She put Reggione through a searching cross-examination. He said that he was bringing the powder to his brother. The Commissioner was not inclined to discuss what the visitor told her.

The result of her questioning was shown when shortly after her arrival keepers went to James Reggione's cell and took him to another part of the building. They then searched the cell thoroughly. Under the bed they found some white powder in a matchbox.

The method of smuggling, the police say, was simple. The Reggione brothers simply traded shoes each time John called at the Tombs, John wearing away a pair of empty heels and leaving a full pair for James.

John Reggione was taken to the Elizabeth Street Station and later to the Tombs Court. He gave his age as 21, and said he lived at 455 West Broadway. His brother James was technically placed under arrest on an additional charge of having drugs in his possession. Both were taken before Magistrate House late in the afternoon and held in $2,500 each for examination on Friday. In the meantime an analysis will be made of the powders seized.

Adler's Arrest Due to an Error.

Ernest Adler, a real estate dealer of 1,506 First Avenue, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of forgery, was discharged in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate Deuel when no one appeared in court to make a complaint against him. His lawyer said the charge was due to a misunderstanding, and that Mr. Adler was a reputable man.

HOTEL KEEPING OUT WEST.

"Grip Trade" Must Be Catered To, Says H. Stanley Green.

H. Stanley Green, who used to be room clerk and then office manager of the Waldorf, and who almost a decade ago went to Milwaukee and became manager of the Plankington House, has returned to New York, having just retired from the management of the Plankington. Mr. Green intends to take up hotel management in New York.

"There is a great deal of difference between hotel keeping in the Middle West and in New York," said Mr. Green at the Vanderbilt yesterday. "Outside of Chicago, in a Central Western hotel 65 per cent. of the business is from commercial travelers. They come in and want over 100 feet of space where they may display their goods. In the 'grip trade' the rooms have to rent at $1.50 and up, but the drummers that bring samples frequently pay $5 to $6 a day because of the space they require.

"Perhaps the largest percentage of this trade is represented by shoe salesmen, though white goods and print goods men are numerous, and from New York especially there comes a tremendous number of salesmen for men's clothing, women's suits, and underwear. The greatest space is required by those who sell straw baskets and novelties, some of whom carry as many as twenty-five trunks with them.

"So the hotel out there becomes not a place of temporary residence, as in New York, but a place of many businesses, and woe to you if telephone messages go astray. You may get out with an apology here, perhaps, but an undelivered telephone message out there is apt to mean somebody's bread and butter."

CRY OUT AT VERDICT.

Women Make a Scene When Another Kidnapper Is Convicted.

Benedetto Randazzo was yesterday convicted of having been a party to the kidnapping of eight-year-old Giuseppe Giumnia, the son of Dominico Giumnia of 305 East Seventy-first Street. For two days the case had engaged the attention of Judge Malone and a Jury in Part III., General Sessions. The principal witness against Randazzo was Matteo Pallazolo, his brother-in-law, who was himself indicted as a kidnapper and who pleaded guilty and gave evidence for the State.

As soon as the foreman announced the verdict of guilty Mrs. Randazzo began to scream hysterically. Randazzo's sister also began to cry loudly, and the two women were hurried from the courtroom into the corridor. For fifteen minutes their cries could be heard in every part of the building. They were finally quieted and persuaded to leave the building.

Giuseppe Giumnia was stolen from in front of his home in April. His kidnappers at first demanded $5,000 for his return, but finally agreed to take $125. This money in marked bills was paid through Pallazolo, who was the go-between. Then the trap was sprung and the gang rounded up. On June 26 Judge Nott in General Sessions sentenced Pietro Brusco of 330 East Sixty-third Street to not more than twenty or less than thirty years in Sing Sing and Niva, his wife, to from ten to twelve years in Auburn. These two kept the boy while negotiations were under way for his return.

Randazzo and Pallazolo will be sentenced tomorrow.

ARREST WOMAN IN CHURCH.

Defended Mrs. Stetson Before First Science Congregation.

Mrs. Margaret Wright of Bayside was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, last night after she had disturbed the Wednesday night service in the First Church of Christ Scientist at Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street.

After Hayne Davis, a healer, had given some "personal testimony" Mrs. Wright rose and began a defense of Mrs. Stetson, about whom there is a controversy in the church.

Ushers hurried Mrs. Wright to the vestibule, where one of them blew a police whistle. Patrolman Willenshick arrested Mrs. Wright, and Edward A. Davis, superintendent of the church, went to the station to make the complaint. He said Mrs. Wright was the wife of Edgar J. Wright, who was until last January reader of the First Christian Science Church of Flushing. The complainant said Mrs. Wright had been a patient at Bellevue Hospital and the asylum at Centre Islip, L. I.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Low Shoes, Pumps and Colonial Ties

heretofore marked at $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00 per pair, are being offered at decided price concessions.

(Department on the Second Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

have prepared for this day (Thursday) and Friday

A Special Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

at prices one-third to one-half less than usually asked for merchandise of similar qualities.

Men's Negligee Shirts of imported striped Habutai silk . . . . . at $2.45

Men's Negligee Shirts of superior quality silk-and-cotton mixtures, showing Russian cords and Jacquard designs on light or dark ground . . . . . at $2.35

Men's Negligee Shirts of silk-and-cotton mixtures, with soft cuffs . . at $1.65

Men's Negligee Shirts of fine mercerized materials, with soft cuffs . at $1.20

Men's Negligee Shirts of Madras or mercerized materials, with soft cuffs . at 95c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

HIS CONTRACT MAY VOID COMPENSATION

Widow of Painter, Killed by Fall, Contends That He Was Only an Employe.

SIGNED AGREEMENT SHOWN

Under It, Job Was to be Done for $50—Commission, Puzzled, Lays Case Over.

What Commissioner Dowling called the most difficult case that has come before the Workmen's Compensation Commission was up before him yesterday for decision.

Mrs. Mary Rheinwald appeared to ask for $50 a month indemnity for the death of her husband, Robert Rheinwald, who fell from a ladder while painting a sign on the Builders' Brick and Supply Company's building, 172d Street and West Farms Road, the Bronx, on July 1. If her husband had been an employe of this firm she would be entitled to $30 as his widow, and $10 a month for each of their two little children.

But the Fidelity & Deposit Company, which insured the Builders' Brick and Supply Company, asserted yesterday that Rheinwald was not an employe of the firm. They offered to prove that he was a contractor, and exhibited billheads with his name printed on them as evidence. They also showed a written contract wherein Rheinwald agreed to paint the sign for $50. P. J. Heaney, President of the supply company, testified that the contract was genuine, and John A. Murray, shipping clerk, said that he saw Rheinwald sign it.

Mrs. Rheinwald testified that her husband could not be properly classed as a contractor. He hired out by the day, she said. He had no signs advertising himself as a contractor, and he had no shop. His paints and brushes he kept in a storeroom in the cellar of the house where they lived, 1,025 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx.

The counsel for the plaintiff, Robert W. Amell, requested that the hearing be continued until next Monday when he could present more evidence. It was brought out that Rheinwald had been kept fairly constantly employed by the supply company, doing jobs both under contract and by verbal agreement for them.

SENTENCED FOR MAIL FRAUD

Real Estate Broker and His Partner Go to Atlanta.

Max Stern, President of the Reliable Brokerage Company, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court to five years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for using the mails to defraud, and his partner, Barney Zinn, got two years. George Gordon Battle, their counsel, obtained pending their appeal the release of Stern in $10,000 bail, and of Zinn in $3,000.

The defendants collected advance commissions from persons with houses to sell, and then sent them fake customers, who offered unsatisfactory prices. From a North Arlington woman Zinn took in place of cash a pet hen, named Sylvia Pankhurst, and when the woman paid the money he refused to make any allowance for the hen.

YALE UNIVERSITY A BIDDER.

Buys First Edition of Constitution at Sale for $48.60.

Yale University paid $48.60 at yesterday's sale of Americana by Charles F. Hartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, for a copy of the genuine first edition of the Constitution of the United States in French. It was printed in Paris in 1783, and had a woodcut of the American eagle and the Stars and Stripes on the title page. It was a presentation copy from the translator, Duc de la Rochefoucault, to Benjamin Franklin, with autograph inscriptions dated Jan. 24, 1786.

Another rare Franklin item, Samuel Johnson "Elementa Philosophica," octavo, Philadelphia, B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1752, was knocked down to the New York Public Library for $61.

Dr. H. Wilkins of Brooklyn paid $21 for "Die New Welt" by S. Grynaeus, or J. Huttich, folio, Strassburg, 1533. C. H. Blanchfield of Hartford, Conn., gave $25 for "A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline," &c., by Thomas Hooker, "late Pastor of the Church at Hartford upon Connecticut in N. E.," small quarto, London, 1648. Hooker was the first minister at Cambridge, Mass., and one of the founders of the Colony of Connecticut.

J. M. Roche of Lexington, Ky., obtained for $17.50 a copy of the third edition of Gilbert Imlay's "Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America," octavo, London, 1797. C. Barber of Chicago paid $36.75 for Edwin James's "Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains," octavo, London, 1823.

C. Gerhardt & Co. gave $56 for Father Francis J. Bressani's "Jesuit Relation," translated into Italian and printed at Macerata in 1653. The Library of Congress bought a number of items, including "The Missionary Pioneer," by John Mitchell, 18mo, New York, 1827, for which it paid $14, and a little book about the Indians printed at Erfurt in 1757, for which it gave $15.25.

The sale will be continued today. The total thus far is $2,585.

Our Battleships Leave England.

GRAVESEND, July 29.—The American battleships Missouri and Illinois with a large number of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on board, sailed from here today for Hampton Roads after a fortnight's stay.

Productive Real Estate

The difference between profit and loss on operating Manhattan real estate is often merely the difference between experience and inexperience.

This organization has had nearly 50 years' experience — founded in 1868.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

(RUBINAT)
ILLORACH

Look for the Yellow Label.

Celebrated Natural Laxative Water from Spain

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Recommended for constipation, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints.

Small Quantity (Wineglassful) Suffices.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.

Sold by all Druggists.

LUYTIES BROS., N. Y.
Sole Agents U. S. & Canada.

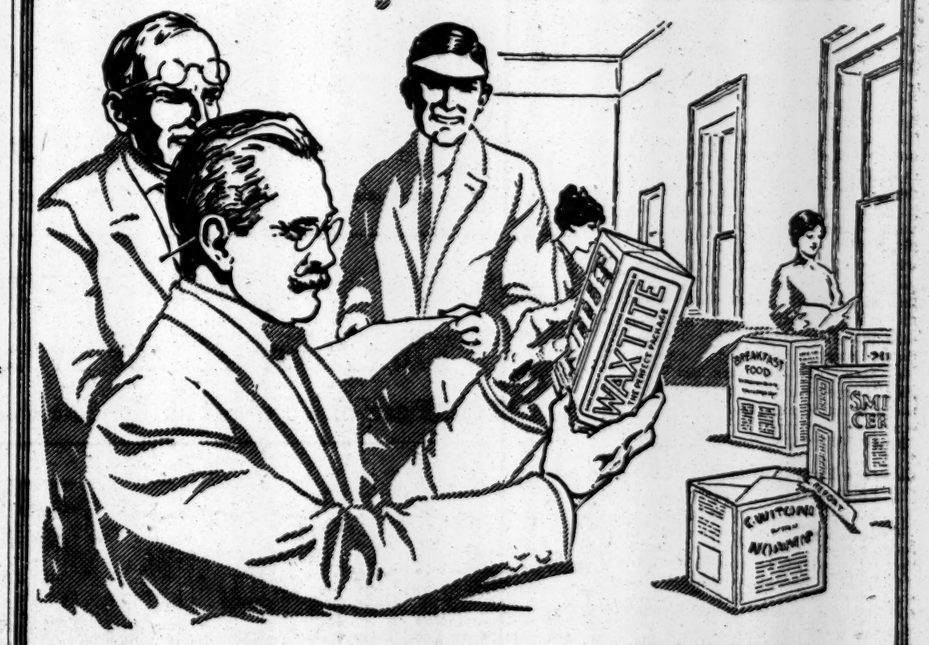
The Genuine
El Toro Cigar
again on sale

For four months we have not been able to supply the demand for these cigars owing to a factory strike. During that time you probably have had to smoke cigars represented to be, *"just as good,"* or go without.

Now the strike is over—your dealer is supplied and you can again enjoy the goodness of your favorite brand.

PORTO RICAN—AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Kellogg's WAXTITE Package Endorsed by Men Who Know



48 State and Municipal Boards of Health Have Endorsed Kellogg's Waxtite Package

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes could not be made any better. But the Waxtite package brings the famous flakes to your table with crispness a little more pronounced, freshness absolutely assured and flavor unimpaired.

No moisture, no dust, no odors, *nothing* that could possibly affect the quality of Kellogg's, can get past that Waxtite seal.

W. K. Kellogg

To avoid disappointment, don't merely ask your grocer for toasted corn flakes, but say "Kellogg's Waxtite" and look for this signature.

Shirt Sale
Best Selection
$1.65 and $1.50 Shirts
95c

$2.25 and $2.00.....$1.25
$2.50.....$1.65
$3.50 and $3.00.....$2.35
$6.00 and $5.00.....$3.95
$7.50.....$4.85
$10.00.....$6.45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street.

MARSHALL'S BODY IN RARITAN BAY

Lawyer Who Disappeared a Week Ago Thought to Have Jumped from a Steamboat.

GRIEVED BY BABY'S DEATH

And Wife's Illness Added to His Despondency—Friends Call It an Accident.

The body of Elliott Marshall, the young lawyer who disappeared from his office at 48 Wall Street last Thursday, was washed ashore near Port Monmouth, on Raritan Bay, yesterday afternoon. It was identified by monograms on the cuff links and by cards and letters found in the coat.

Members of a committee of twenty-five of Mr. Marshall's friends, who have been seeking him since Friday, went from his home in Montclair, N. J., to Port Monmouth last night. When they returned they notified persons engaged in the search to give up, and they had also the painful task of telling the young bride of Mr. Marshall of her husband's death.

It is not known how Mr. Marshall died. When he left his office in Wall Street on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock his intention, so far as any of his associates in the office knew, was to return to his home in Montclair. He was much worried because his baby had died and because his wife, to whom he had been married a year, was ill and unable to leave her bed.

Walter Mack, who lived near Mr. Marshall in Montclair, had seen him near the Hudson Terminal Building on Thursday afternoon, and had concluded he was then on his way home.

The committee of friends, after three days' search, had been unable to find any trace of Mr. Marshall after he was seen at the Hudson Terminal Building. Among the articles found in his pockets was a return ticket from Atlantic Highlands to New York on a Jersey Central steamboat. As these boats leave a pier at the foot of Cortlandt Street, on which the Hudson Terminal Building stands, it was concluded last night by some of Mr. Marshall's friends that on Thursday he took the boat to Atlantic Highlands instead of a train for his home in Montclair. These friends thought he jumped from the steamboat between New York and Atlantic Highlands, while depressed by his wife's illness and the loss of his baby.

Walter E. Hampton, on the other hand, Chairman of the committee which conducted the search for Mr. Marshall, said that he believed Mr. Marshall took the Sandy Hook boat to obtain relief from the heat. He said Mr. Marshall sat near the rail whenever he made the Sandy Hook trip and that he might have been knocked unconscious by a lurch of the boat and have fallen into the water.

Bloom Rogers, a fisherman of Seabright, saw Mr. Marshall's body in the surf at a point opposite Carroll's Hotel in Port Monmouth. The body was fully clothed in a blue serge suit, and in a pocket of the coat a letter was found addressed to R. H. Floyd-Jones of St. Louis. Mr. Floyd-Jones was Mr. Marshall's father-in-law. The body was taken in charge by Undertaker Melvin Yard of Red Bank, N. J., who notified Mr. Marshall's friends in Montclair and E. H. Pangborn, his law partner, in this city.

Mr. Pangborn went at once to Red Bank, taking a Burns detective with him, as the Burns agency had been assisting in the search for Mr. Marshall. Mr. Pangborn gave orders for the body to be shipped to Montclair today. Coroner Harry C. Fay of Red Bank gave the cause of death as accidental drowning.

Mr. Marshall was a member of an old and wealthy New Jersey family. His father, Seth P. Marshall, moved to Montclair from Jersey City thirty-five years ago, when Elliott Marshall was 9 years old. The dead man was popular, and appeared frequently at entertainments of the Congregational Church, as his talent as a violinist made him much in demand. He became a deacon in the church ten years ago. When the church building burned down last Winter he became the most active member of a committee which was appointed to arrange for the erection of a new building. Mr. Marshall graduated from Yale in the class of 1892.

He was married on June 30, 1913, to Miss Mary Floyd-Jones of St. Louis, and the bride became at once a favorite in Montclair. He opened for Mrs. Marshall a well-appointed home at Porter Place, and she joined him in working at his hobbies of building workingmen's homes and in giving parties to children.

When his baby died a few days after its birth Mr. Marshall lost all interest in his work, his friends said, and his manner changed.

An examination of his accounts made after his disappearance showed that he had no business troubles of any kind and that his finances were in excellent shape.

Doctor Sentenced for Selling Drugs.

Dr. W. P. Schock, who lives at 104 West Sixty-first Street, and had an office in a drug store in Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, was sentenced yesterday in Special Sessions to one year in the penitentiary for having sold morphine without labeling it. He was arrested just before the Boylan law became effective.

In the Harlem Court Max Sussman, a sailor from the United States battleship Utah, was held for Special Sessions for having heroin in his possession.

NOT RUNNING AMUCK PRESIDENT SAYS

Mr. Wilson Tells Wholesalers Trust Bills Were Framed to Dispel Suspicion in Business.

REJECTS SOME SUGGESTIONS

Innovations Visitors Propose Not Deemed Desirable—Chalmers Optimistic—Senate Modifications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A large delegation of the National Trade Association of Wholesalers called at the White House today to discuss the pending trust bills and business conditions generally and was told by President Wilson that the Administration was not running amuck in the business world. There had been ceaseless agitation about business for fifteen years, he said, and he asked his callers if it was not time to remedy the conditions complained of and get them out of the way. Altogether, what he had to say was of a conciliatory character.

When it came to discussing the trust bills the President said that some of the changes suggested already had been embodied in amendments acceptable to their framers. But the President would not agree with the wholesale men that certain other changes that they wanted made were desirable. For one thing, he did not assent to a proposal that the Trade Commission bill be so modified as to authorize the Trade Commission to determine, at the request of a corporation, whether certain of its business practices were lawful.

The wholesalers advocated taking out of the Clayton Trust bill the provision to compel corporations to sell their products at a uniform price throughout the country, but the President showed himself to be opposed to the change. The argument of the visitors was that it was necessary at times to dispose of goods in certain parts of the country by cutting prices in those sections while maintaining regular prices in other sections, but the President would not agree with that view.

Chalmers Sees It Wilson's Way.

Hugh Chalmers of Detroit, the motor car manufacturer, was another White House visitor. He went there at the invitation of the President, who wanted to get from him some inside facts about business conditions. Mr. Chalmers was frank with the President. He said that the whole trouble with business just now was uncertainty, and he expressed sympathy with the President's desire to get the trust legislation out of the way as soon as possible.

The agitation for the pending legislation, he said, had been going on for more than ten years, and the thing to do now was "to get it off our hands." Mr. Chalmers said that from 95 to 99 per cent. of the business men of the country were honest and that if the remaining number thought the trust bills were too drastic that was their affair. There was a remarkable similarity between what was said by Mr. Chalmers and what was said by President Wilson to the delegation of the wholesalers.

"In Detroit, where I come from," said Mr. Chalmers, after his interview with the President, "we are close to the soil. Crops mean everything to us, and now we are having bumper crops. I told the President that, with the certainty of big crops and the addition of a favorable decision in the advance rate case, which we have a right to expect, and a general pull the same way by all business men, the country will become the most prosperous in the world almost immediately."

Here is what the President said to the wholesalers:

"We Are Not Running Amuck."

"We have had ten or fifteen years of ceaseless agitation about business. During that length of time we have read stories in the newspapers and the magazines of the extravagantly wrong things that were going on, and an atmosphere of almost universal suspicion has been created; so that if a man became a business man in a big way he had the uncomfortable feeling that his fellow-men probably looked upon him as not coming by his money in the right way.

"I think I am right in saying that what the present Administration has tried to do has been to bring all those questions to a clearing house and settle up the balance of judgment. It may have seemed sudden to do so many things in one Congress; but wasn't it high time? Wasn't it high time to just have a clearance and settle these things? I am not maintaining that they are settled in the wisest way in which they could be settled, but certainly the men engaged have tried to settle them in the interest of the country, and I think in the main they have succeeded.

"We had money conditions, banking conditions, economic conditions of which the country said, 'They are wrong.' Now we have undertaken to give a remedy, and until that was done business could not settle down to anything because the agitation was sure to come again.

"I just want to leave that thought with you—that we are not running amuck; we are trying to close this era of suspicion, of recrimination, by putting in the law what the moral judgment of the community has said ought to be there. And I honestly believe that when it is done—and I hope it will not be more than six weeks now when it is done—we can all take off our coats and get to work and look each other in the face and say, 'This is a nation of honest men, and we are going to do business as such.' Don't you think that is a reasonable view to take of the present situation?"

Changes Wholesalers Suggest.

Some sections of the Clayton bill were approved by the wholesalers, but they objected to other sections. They read this statement of suggested changes:

CLAYTON BILL.

Section 2 of this bill was approved as amended by the Senate Committee in the belief that the legislation would prove to be adequate in punishing the discriminatory practices by those seeking to maintain or secure monopoly, without injuring legitimate interests of the plain merchants of the country.

Section 4.—In order that this section may punish those seeking to secure and maintain a monopoly and yet not injure the legitimate interests of the plain business men, we recommend that it be amended in the same manner as was Section 2 by the Senate Committee, to wit:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any such lease, sale, or contract for sale, or other acts herein above declared unlawful when made in good faith to meet competition and not intended to create a monopoly.

TRADE COMMISSION BILL.

In view of the statement contained in President Wilson's address to Congress on Jan. 20, 1914, to the effect that the business men of the country desire information and definite guidance, which can be supplied by an administrative body, we favor the establishment of an Interstate Trade Commission.

It is suggested that a provision be added to the proposed Trade Commission bill, authorizing and permitting persons or partnerships which come within the provisions of that bill to present to such commission questions as to whether the business methods or practices employed or contemplated by such businesses or corporations are or are not unlawful.

Then, if such existing or proposed practices or operations are found by the commission to be in accordance with law, the commission shall issue an order authorizing said practices or co-operations, either for a specific time or until further notice is given.

If the existing or proposed practices of plans of operations are found by the commission not to be in accordance with the law, the commission shall issue an order forbidding such practices or co-operations, whether for a specified time, or until further order is given.

Orders of the commission shall be prima facie evidence of their lawfulness until changed by the commission or reversed by the court through action of the Attorney General.

It is also suggested that the following be added to Section 5:

And that the courts shall have the power to review the facts and reverse, modify, or approve in whole or in part the finding of the commission thereon.

Those in the Delegation.

The delegation of wholesalers was composed of the following:

National Hardware Association—W. D. Taylor, Cleveland; A. J. Bihler, Pittsburgh; George L. Irvin, Baltimore; James Fernley, J. E. Baum and Paul A. Griffith, Philadelphia; Charles H. Watkins and John Donnall, Richmond; O. B. Barker, Lynchburg, and Charles H. Ireland, Greensboro, N. C.

National Wholesale Dry Goods Association—Calvin M. Smyth, Philadelphia; J. R. Thompson, James M. Easter and John G. Rouse, Baltimore.

National Wholesale Jewelers' Association—Louis Sickles, Philadelphia; M. J. Averbeck, New York; J. Engel, Baltimore.

Glass Distributors' Association—George L. Heater, Toledo; William S. Kinney, Chicago; H. S. Binswanger, Richmond; Warren Hire Turner, Philadelphia; H. D. Condie, St. Louis.

National Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association—Charles S. Farquhar, Boston; Charles Bond, Philadelphia.

Sheet Metal Club—Edgar Lyon, Baltimore; W. H. Abbott, Wheeling.

National Wholesale Drug Association—Harry B. French, Philadelphia.

Plumbing Supply Association — J. Harry Borton, John G. Fleck and E. S. Thompson, Philadelphia.

TO WEAKEN TRADE BOARD.

Senate Democrats Plan Radical Modification of Pending Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In the face of the continued attacks on Section 5 of the Trade Commission bill, the Democratic Senators of the Committee on Interstate Commerce practically have decided to weaken in significant ways the powers that were to have been conferred upon the proposed Federal Trade Commission to forbid "unfair competition." While many Republicans believe the whole section will be omitted from the bill, the Democratic plan is simply to strip the section of its strongest features along the lines of the amendment proposed by Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, a conservative Democrat. The whole subject was discussed by members of the committee after dinner at Chairman Newlands's suburban home.

The dissatisfaction of both Democratic and Republican members of the committee with the section as finally reported to the Senate already has been voiced in many amendments. Progressive Republicans, like Mr. Cummins of Iowa, do not consider the bill too drastic, but they object to the Democratic phraseology. Three Democrats of the committee—Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Hollis of New Hampshire and Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware—have submitted proposals seriously weakening the section. Mr. Pomerene's amendment goes further than any of the others in this direction.

Mr. Pomerene's proposal reduces the orders of the proposed Trade Commission regarding unfair competition to little more than advice to the courts, which might or might not be sustained and which certainly would not need to be obeyed unless the court entered its mandate. His plan would permit the commission to hold hearings and enter orders, but the whole record of the commission's proceedings, both testimony and order, would, upon objection from the defendant corporation, have to be submitted to the complete jurisdiction of the court, both as to facts and law. Even new evidence could be brought into court if it were shown that it could not reasonably have been introduced before the commission.

"Mr. Pomerene's amendment," said a Democratic Senator who favored it, "makes the commission's orders as inconsiderable as possible."

Mr. Hollis's proposal is a little stronger, making the orders of the commission prima facie but not final evidence of facts.

Little progress was made today with debate on the floor of the Senate. Democrats held the floor. Mr. Reed of Missouri assailed the bill, while Mr. Lewis of Illinois defended it.

It seems certain now the bill will be far from the sweeping and drastic instrument that was first planned. The original idea of its sponsors was to create at one stroke a commission that would have all the powers over industrial corporations that the Interstate Commerce Commission in the course of years has come to have over common carriers. They wished to make the analogy as complete as possible, and their most plausible argument was that nothing was proposed for trade that had not been proved of benefit to transportation.

That argument carried conviction to many, but yesterday from an unexpected quarter the whole plea was arraigned. That was when Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a Bryan Democrat, declared that he for one would not admit that the history of the Interstate Commerce Commission justified commission government. In his view the Interstate Commerce Commission had broken down, as was indicated, he said, by its delay in the 5 per cent. rate cases, and the proposed Trade Commission, he thought, would be still less efficient.

GREAT WATERSPOUT JUST OFF THE HOOK

Breaks in Shoal Water and 1,500-Foot Column Is Sucked Up in Clouds.

SANDY HOOK BOAT CLOSE

Sharp Thunderstorm Followed and Waters of the Lower Bay Were Disturbed for Hours.

Recent atmospheric disturbances culminated at noon yesterday in a gigantic waterspout which swept in from the sea until about half a mile off the point of Sandy Hook, when as it struck shoal water it broke near the bottom, the lower part being absorbed in the ocean while the upper and larger section arose gradually to be lost in a whirling cloud. A sharp thunder storm followed the phenomenon, and for the whole afternoon the waters of the lower bay were strangely disturbed.

The spout was watched by residents of Atlantic Highlands and the officers and soldiers stationed at Fort Hancock and the Sandy Hook proving grounds, where there had been practice firing of heavy guns shortly before. The spectacle caused great interest and some alarm. Vesselmen who have crossed the harbor daily for years said that it has been fully four years since a waterspout appeared in these waters, and that this one was by far the largest they had ever seen.

The twin screw Jersey Central Railroad flier Sandy Hook ran out from the Horseshoe just a little too close to the spout for comfort. It was her off trip, without rail connection with the important resorts along the North Jersey coast, so she had only twenty-nine passengers aboard. These viewed the advance of the monster with varied feelings, as they first crowded to the rail and then sought shelter in the cabins from the downpour of the thunder storm. The log of the steamer shows that the spout broke at 12:05 o'clock, when the vessel was still threading the tortuous channel from the Highlands to the Southwest Spit on the old main ship channel, with no chance to run away had the interlying beaches failed to break the column.

Capt. W. Barrett of the Royal Mail lienr Orotava, which arrived earlier in the day from Caribbean ports, reported that on Tuesday morning he passed three waterspouts off Hatteras. The first one bore down upon his ship at 6:15 o'clock in the morning, and he was obliged to alter his course to get out of its way. It passed astern by a close margin. Two others were sighted about three hours later. The spouts were preceded by a violent electrical storm, which raged through a great part of the night.

Both Capt. Barrett and the officers of the railroad boats reported seeing numerous whirlpools in the water near their vessels, which they took to be spouts in process of formation, but which fell before attaining completion.

No instruments were put on the Sandy Hook spout, but those who observed it with steady nerves estimated its height at from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and said that when first perceived it was between three and four miles off and a little south of due east from the point of the Hook.

POUNDS GETS MAIL THREATS

Brooklyn Borough President Makes Light of Danger.

Three threatening letters have been received by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn within a week. Mr. Pounds, while admitting the letters, declined to discuss their contents, nor will he tell who sent them. It is believed, however, that discharged employes are responsible.

Mr. Pounds remarked that he thought he could take care of himself when friends urged him to have a policeman or attendant in the hall leading to his office in Borough Hall. Under Mayor Gaynor policemen stationed in the various borough offices were sent to precinct duty.

BECKY EDELSON ANGRY.

Denounces Miss Davis, Who May Order Forcible Feeding Today.

Commissioner of Correction Davis found Becky Edelson strong enough to denounce her when she went to Blackwell's Island yesterday to see how the hunger striker was getting along on the ninth day of her strike.

Miss Davis had the young woman examined by Dr. Ernst S. Bishop, consulting surgeon of the department. He reported that she would injure her health if she were permitted to go without nourishment much longer. It was regarded as probable that she would be fed forcibly in a short time, possibly today.

SUES OVER MOVING PICTURE

Mrs. Connolly Objects to Edison Film Showing Her with Cat.

Moving pictures entitled "$5,000 Worth of Cat" have been displayed by Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, in some of the picture shows. They show Miss Delta E. Connolly with the prize cat she exhibited at Madison Square Garden. She has complained in court that the pictures were taken without her consent, and that they have exposed her to ridicule.

Through her counsel, Arthur V. Kaldenberg of 51 Chambers Street, she is suing the company for $5,000, and her suit was transferred yesterday from the State Supreme Court to the Federal District Court.

NEW DETECTIVE BRANCHES.

Nine Bureaus Covering the City to Open on Saturday.

Headquarters for the nine branch Detective Bureaus, with the name of the Captains in charge and the number of men assigned to each, were announced yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods, as follows:

No. 1.—Police Headquarters, Manhattan, Capt. John J. Gray; from the Battery to Fourteenth Street, east and west; 123 men.

No. 2.—Long Beach Building, 405 Lexington Avenue, at Forty-second Street, Capt. Patrick Kildea; from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, east and west; seventy men.

No. 3.—219 East 116th Street, Acting Capt. William Jones; Fifty-ninth Street to the Harlem River, with Fifth Avenue as the boundary; forty-seven men.

No. 4.—342 West 123d Street, Acting Capt. Alonzo P. Cooper; West Fifty-ninth Street to Spuyten Duyvil; forty-two men.

No. 5.—462 East 158th Street, near Melrose Avenue, Acting Capt. Andrew J. Wines; all the Bronx; thirty-seven men.

No. 6.—Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, Acting Capt. John D. Coughlin; south end of Brooklyn, including Coney Island; eighty men.

No. 7.—820 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, Acting Capt. John W. Dudley; Williamsburg, Eastern District, and Brownsville sections; Fifty-two men.

No. 8.—Queens Plaza Court Building, Long Island City, Acting Capt. Herbert Graham; all of Queens; eighteen men.

No. 9.—Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, S. I., Acting Capt. E. Van Wagner; all of Richmond; nine men.

The new system goes into effect on Saturday and will be in charge of Second Deputy Commissioner Rubin and Inspector Faurot.

Besides these districts, Commissioner Woods announced the establishment of four special squads to have headquarters in his office. The Homicide Squad, in charge of Capt. Arthur Carey, will have 10 detectives; the Safe, Truck and Loft Thieves Squad, headed by Acting Capt. John J. Stapleton, 15 men; the Pickpocket and Gang Squad, with Acting Capt. Richard McKenna in charge, 15 men; the Pawnshop Squad, headed by Acting Capt. John Boyle, 10 men. The Commissioner said he expected shortly to add an Italian Squad to be known as the "Bomb Throwers Squad."

SUES BENEDICT FOR LIBEL.

A. J. Hutter Files Action Following a Deal in Rubber.

In connection with the suit of Arnold J. Hutter against Commodore E. C. Benedict for $10,000 for libel the Commodore is alleged to have attended to large business interests on his annual yacht cruises on the Amazon.

The business end of the trip last year, it was said yesterday, was to enable the Commodore to look after the interests of the Moju Rubber Plantation and Development Company. That concern was organized by Mr. Hutter, who was employed by the General Rubber Company as manager of its Para branch, and by the Commodore, Colgate Hoyt, and James McCutcheon. Mr. Hutter was to manage the new company. He said he advanced $185,000 to the Moju Company, and that the Commodore guaranteed the payment of the loan. But the loan, according to Mr. Hutter's counsel, Frederick C. Simons, never was paid. The reason was that the money had been contributed by the General Rubber Company and not by Mr. Hutter personally.

Later the Commodore wrote a letter to Col. Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, in which he said that he had given $18,000 and Mr. Hoyt $5,000 to pay the debts of the Moju Company after it had been decided to abandon the rubber planting scheme. Mr. Hutter's complaint said that in June, 1913, the Commodore told the General Rubber Company Mr. Hutter was a defaulter, and had taken money from the Moju Company. The complaint also accuses the Commodore of making other injurious charges against Mr. Hutter. A suit against the Commodore was begun some months ago by the General Rubber Company for the $185,000. A demurrer was filed, and was dismissed on June 24 by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. An appeal is now pending in the Appellate Division.

SIXTH 'ROUND WORLD TRIP.

James Ricalton Tells of Son's Death in Wilds of Africa.

James Ricalton of Maplewood, N. J., returned yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland from a three-years' trip around the world, taking pictures and hunting big game. He brought six cases of curios from China, Japan, Siam, India, Afghanistan, Arabia, Exypt, and Central Africa, a mixed bundle of buck horns, a shark's jaw, a skeleton of a rhinoceros' head, spears, blow pipes, and weapons used by the savages.

Mr. Ricalton said that when he reached Nairobi, Central Africa, he and his son, Lomond, had traveled 46,000 miles.

"My boy died in the hospital there of typhoid on May 26, so I came home instead of completing the journey and going through Abyssinia," he said. "My son and I were hunting 100 miles from Nairobi when he was taken with what we thought was malarial fever. After a few days' rest my son grew worse, and was so weak that the porters carried him thirty-six miles to the nearest station, where I could send for an automobile.

"I shall never forget the walk through the African forest with the boys ahead carrying torches to scare off the animals and four of them blowing reed pipes to keep the snakes away.

"At the end of the thirty-six miles an automobile took us to Nairobi, where the boy died two weeks later in the hospital."

This was Ricalton's sixth voyage around the world.

Annuls Secret Marrriage.

Miss Sylvia Judson, daughter of Charles G. Judson, who lives at the Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway, was married on Nov. 15, 1911, to Robert K. Chilsey. Her mother appeared before Justice Hills in White Plains yesterday and had the marriage annulled on the ground that the bride was under sixteen at the time of the ceremony.

FILIPINOS APPROVE THE NEW JONES BILL

Commissioner Manuel Quezon Says It Shows Promises Are to be Kept.

STEP TO INDEPENDENCE

Provision for Senate Gives Natives Chance to Show Ability in Constructive Legislation.

Manuel Quezon, resident Commissioner for the Philippine Islands in Washington, who arrived at the Biltmore yesterday, says that the new Jones bill does not provide what the Filipinos hoped for, but that it is a step in that direction, and affords proof that the Democratic Party intends to carry out its campaign promise of Philippine independence.

Mr. Quezon came over with his secretary, Filipe Buencamino, who is on his way to Manila. Mr. Quezon expects to make a trip to Europe at the close of this term of Congress.

"The new bill provides for a Philippine Senate, and makes a definite announcement of the determination of the United States to establish independence for the islands as soon as a stable Government has been established," said Mr. Quezon, "and that I consider a step toward complete independence.

"I have had cables to the effect that the Nationalist Party, the one which is now in power, and which has been advocating independence, has indorsed the bill upon the same ground that I do—not as a final settlement of the question, but as a step forward. I am also advised that the various Provinces have indorsed the bill.

"I think it is very unlikely that the bill will be taken up during the present session," said Mr. Quezon, in answer to a question, "but I am full of hope that it will be passed at the coming session."

"How long," he was asked, "do you think it will take the Filipinos to establish a stable Government?"

"I must explain my position before replying," he said. "I am one of those—and I represent the views of the great majority of people in the Philippines—who believe that the Filipinos are now capable of establishing an orderly and stable Government; so I do not think the time contemplated in the bill as some sort of preparation is necessary. Therefore, if I answered the question from my personal standpoint, I should say that no time is needed. But if you ask me how long I believe the American people will consider it necessary to continue the Government of the Philippine Islands on the basis contemplated in the bill, my answer would be, I don't know. However, my belief is that it would be only a short time after this bill is enacted and put into operation when the American people would fully acknowledge the capacity of the Filipinos to run their own independent Government."

"But if you get independence, how are you going to protect yourself against stronger powers?" was suggested. "Will not Japan's fear of German encroachment in the Pacific be apt to make trouble for the Philippines?"

"That might be overcome by securing a treaty neutralizing the islands," Mr. Quezon replied.

"But do you think Japan and Germany would sign such a treaty?"

"I don't see why it is not possible. The only way is for the United States to invite those two powers to join in a neutrality treaty."

"Is it understood that the Filipinos expect the United States to free the Philippines without any return for its enormous expenditures in the islands?"

"The matter has never been discussed in the Philippines," said Mr. Quezon, "whether the withdrawal of American sovereignty would be accompanied by the payment of a certain sum of money to the United States, either because of the money paid to Spain for the islands or of the expenditure incurred by this Government in fortifying the islands, but I do not doubt that the Filipinos would be willing to accept such a proposition on the part of the United States as will compensate for whatever expenses this country may have incurred.

"My reports show business is in a very encouraging condition in the Philippines. It must be remembered that the Philippine Islands are as much the victim of political agitation as is the United States. Upon the assumption of office by the Democratic Administration all sorts of predictions as to calamities that were going to befall the country were made by those who opposed the Philippine policy of this Administration. Of course, your own tariff revision, which has affected business here, has similarly affected Philippine commercial interests, which are so closely bound up with those of this country. But the outcome has been nothing of especial significance.

"American money still continues to go into the Philippine Islands and in February a big British corporation engaged in a new lumber enterprise there. The American Philippine Company, which seems to have encountered no difficulty in enlisting capital hereabout in industrial enterprises in the Philippines, has already established a big plant for the extraction of cocoanut oil from copra, and I understand it is going into transportation, with a line of inter-island boats, and into cattle raising and cocoanut planting.

"To return to the subject of the Jones bill, this measure enables the Filipinos to initiate and enact laws regarding the affairs of the islands without hindrance on the part of the Governor General. This means giving the Filipinos a real opportunity to show what they know about constructive legislation. Thus, if they are capable of governing themselves, here is an opportunity to show it; if they are not capable, then the American people will find it out."

How Long Should a Shoe Wear?

Tire makers are getting more and more conservative. "If your car is thus and so and you do so and thus you ought to get such and such," is as near as you can get to a standard. But

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Among the distinguished writers who will contribute to next Sunday's New York Times are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Dr. Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, James Huneker, Col. George Harvey and Herbert W. Bowen.

Prof. Hart discusses the present European situation. Col. Harvey writes on politics in its relation to business. Dr. Van Hise discusses the Anti-Trust bill. James Huneker gives an intimate study of New York from a new viewpoint. Mr. Bowen contributes a heretofore unwritten chapter of Spanish war history. A "Veteran Diplomat" gives pen-pictures of the European leaders in present war politics. The entire Magazine Section will be replete with articles of absorbing and immediate interest.

The Picture Section, which has been enlarged to twelve pages—four pages in rotogravure and eight pages in half-tone—will assemble a most remarkable collection of strikingly beautiful photographs, including a page of rotogravure pictures of the notables in costume who attended the Chinese fetes, given at Newport by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont for the Duchess of Marlborough and by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish for Mrs. Belmont. Some of the complete picture pages include: 1, Pictorial Digest of the World's Latest News; 2, Pictures of Unionists and Nationalists of Ireland; 3, Sport and Recreation at Summer Colonies; 4, The World's Tennis Giants Preparing for the Cup Match; 5, Secretary Bryan's Summer Home in Southern Mountains; 6, Notable Stage Folk and Some of Their New Plays; 7, Horse Lovers at the Long Branch Show.

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SGV

The S. G. V. Company, Reading, Pa., beg to announce that on and after July 29th the sale of S. G. V. Automobiles will be in the hands of the Whitefield Motor Car Co., Inc., whose office and salesroom will be at 242 West 59th Street, in charge of Mr. Frank H. Bowen, formerly of the Simplex Automobile Company. Mr. H. R. Lounsbery, Jr., will also be connected with the sales department of the company.

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Dry Gin

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

ELIHU ROOT.

Senator ROOT's letter announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election to his present office lacked nothing in positiveness. It was everywhere accepted as the expression of a firm resolve. The country's response was remarkable. In near and distant States, in every part of the Union, newspapers representing the best public opinion, men of all parties, men who have worked with Mr. ROOT and men who have striven against him, spoke in terms of the highest praise of his great abilities and distinguished public service and united in a common expression of regret that he would soon cease to be a member of that body to whose debates he has made so many and so rich contributions. Mr. ROOT's adherence to his purpose to be content with the private station would be cause of regret more general and profound than has been awakened by the retirement from public life of any statesman of our time. The effort to persuade Mr. ROOT against the determination of his own mind may seem to be ungracious, yet there are reasons of great weight and moment why it should be made, why so long as any hope remains all the forces of appeal and persuasion should be availed of.

WORDSWORTH'S tribute to the memory of MILTON may with perfect truth and propriety be paid to ELIHU ROOT still living. The country has need of him, his own State has need of him, the people he has served more faithfully than they have at all times been aware of have need of him. It is a continuing need, and THE TIMES will not shrink from adding to the ungraciousness of its appeal by saying to Mr. ROOT not merely that his work is not yet finished but that his whole duty has not yet been performed. Of one whose service has been so great that is much to say, but we say it not as a reproof but as an exhortation. To one less great than the New York Senator it would not be said at all.

Our national practice and policy have undergone a profound change that had its beginnings in the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law and of the Anti-Trust law. The industries and the commerce of the country had enjoyed almost unlimited freedom, the great builders of the nation's prosperity had been almost entirely unhampered. Abuses had grown up and the time came when the people presented their effective demand for new laws and new conditions. The spirit that brought about that change has made fresh demands and fundamental modifications of our earlier system have either been accomplished or are under way. The wish and purpose to bring the business of Government and the affairs of party more directly within the control of the people themselves have found expression in many new statutes. It is a perfectly well-known historical truth that when changes of that kind are once begun the tendency is to go both too fast and too far. The statesman who wisely guides the reforming spirit, who seeks to check and control it when checks and control are needed, serves his country not less worthily than the initiators of reform. New men, their zeal outrunning their knowledge, their wisdom, and their experience, must be balanced by those qualified for the task. The service is not one of reaction, it is one of guidance and conservation.

For that service ELIHU ROOT is qualified above any other living American. His extraordinary abilities, the clearness of his mind, his power of insight, his broad experience, his learning as a Constitutional lawyer and as a man of affairs equip him as no other statesman of our time is equipped to take part in the final organization and shaping of the new order. For this beyond question the country has urgent need of him, but it needs in all its great undertakings and at every stage of its progress his ripe judgment and the fruits of his large experience. In our foreign relations we cannot lightly dispense with the knowledge and sagacity of the man who was one of our greatest Secretaries of State.

Mr. ROOT's party has need of him, and that is only another way of presenting the country's need. The Democratic Party is in power, but the true advantage of that party and the welfare of the country will be best served by the existence of a strong opposition. The disorganization of the Democratic Party in the years following 1896 bred disaster for the Republicans. For this reason Democrats and Republicans alike should welcome Mr. ROOT's consent, if it can be obtained, again to be a candidate for the Senate. The pride and interest of the State of New York demand his continuance in its service if he can be persuaded. Of his election, should he consent to let his name go before the people, we believe there could be no doubt. If it be true, as President WILSON said the other day, that the temper of the people has undergone some change and that their attitude toward public questions much discussed of late has been modified, we are convinced that the views and wishes they now entertain would find emphatic expression in the vote cast for Mr. ROOT. The voters of New York would hardly consent to set aside the greatest man now in public life in favor of some lesser aspirant. Mr. ROOT would be elected. His State and the country sincerely hope that he will consent to enter the contest and perform the service.

THE NEW TERROR.

Dentists generally will be appalled at the new prospect opened in yesterday's news concerning the operations of the woman suffrage political caravan in Sullivan County. The news item merely states that Miss ELIZABETH FREEMAN, the resourceful leader of the caravan, went to a dentist in Liberty to get a tooth filled, and that while he was filling it Mrs. ELIZABETH WORTH MUELLER, her chaperon, talked suffrage to him until he was converted. Hitherto no place but the dentist's chair has been safe from the incursion of proselytizing suffragettes, and now that sanctuary is gone. But this is not the worst of it. It is the craftiness of the stratagem, the impenetrability of the disguise, which will strike terror to the dental heart.

Chaperons are not usually in requirement in visits to dental "parlors," except in the cases of children or timid young ladies. In such cases it is esteemed necessary to have moral support at the critical moment. But what need have the manly heroines of suffrage for any one to hold their hands and say at intervals, "Poor dear, does it hurt much?" It is here that the art of the device comes in. The dentist is taken unawares; he finds himself, at least the Liberty dentist found himself, in the presence of a young person of unusual attractions; his suspicions are lulled by the presence of the chaperon; he imagines himself to be dealing with a mid-Victorian patient, not a twentieth-century paladiness, and at the moment his work begins the mask is dropped and he finds himself defenseless. Instead of facing one of the languishing young ladies of Godey's Lady's Book, such as the presence of the chaperon led him to expect, he is whittling at the molars of a militant, while the chaperon is transformed into the Propagandist Triumphant. We look for an invasion of dentists' offices everywhere by warriors disguised as mid-Victorians and flanked by chaperons.

WAYS WITH A CRISIS.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer informed the House of Commons yesterday that the Bank of England saw no necessity to summon a conference of bankers to consider the situation. That is the foreign way with a crisis—the Government leans upon the bankers and takes its cue in everything except politics from those best qualified to deal with crises as their various unforeseeable and unmanageable conditions arise. What the bankers abroad expect from Government is early information about politics, at home and abroad, and non-interference with the workings of the markets. We have 27,000 banks, but not one with the authority to deal with such a situation as now exerts reflex influence upon us. Our Government is so far from relying upon the banks that it teaches banks and people alike to rely upon Government in matters which are no proper function of Government. The result is that our strongest banks have learned by experience that they must depend upon themselves. Today, for example, no banker relies upon the information from the Treasury that it is equal to every emergency. "We could meet a demand for nearly "$300,000,000 of gold for shipment "abroad and would still have a billion "left. The shipment of gold will not "embarrass the Treasury in any "way."

The figures are right, but the inferences are wrong. There is in the Treasury $1,288,216,783 gold, but the Treasury is free to dispose only of the $84,803,914 in the general fund. The Treasury could control the currency trust fund and the greenback reserve fund only by a breach of trust, which is unthinkable. When the Treasury has parted with the $34,000,000 which it has promised the banks willing to take it, it could not begin to supply the $300,000,000 which it speaks of. The gold which we export must come from circulation and from the banks. Our only existing refinance for extemporizing currency and economizing gold is the admittedly imperfect emergency currency law. We hope, hereafter, to have a Federal bank to fill the position of a national financial authority, but it is not encouraging to think of its being under the influence of officials at Washington, whose minds work so differently from those of the bankers of the country.

Every man who owns a share of stock is under obligation to Wall Street for its way of meeting the crisis. Not only was it the only security market in the world working normally yesterday—it was the only one showing the confidence of strength. It has no strength of its own, but reflects the wealth and spirit of a hundred millions of people exposed to no such stress as that of the quarreling neighbors of Europe.

THE CAILLAUX TRIAL.

So noticeable have been the differences between the French and American systems of criminal procedure, as shown in the course of Mme. CAILLAUX's trial, that there may be some disposition here to see in the woman's acquittal a natural result of conducting the case in a way not less shocking to our ideas of legal propriety than is the verdict itself. This is a hasty conclusion, however, for it ignores the fact that though our criminal procedure is so different from that of the French, our juries are amenable to about the same influences and are equally restive under restrictions that are designed to prevent them from deciding questions in court as they do outside.

In this country, too, there is a strong tendency to put the "crime of passion" in a category by itself, especially if committed by a woman, and most especially if the woman be fairly well equipped with physical and mental attractiveness. That is why Mme. CAILLAUX was acquitted, not because our rules of evidence were entirely ignored in her trial, not because the behavior of her Judges was so unlike that to which we are accustomed, not because almost anybody who chose was allowed to make long, emotional speeches on almost any subject that happened to interest him.

The questions nominally answered by the jurors were simple enough, but those to which they really replied were different, and not a few related to the character of the man who was shot, his record as a journalist, and the amount of provocation he had given by the publication of private letters affecting a woman's reputation. The course of an American jury would, or at least might, have been about the same.

It is well known that our jurors, though told so impressively that the consequences of their decisions do not concern them, simply will not convict when they know that the consequences of it will be more severe than they think is right. They consider the circumstances rather than the law, and they have let many a defendant go who was technically guilty. Critics of the French should remember that though killings by women are not infrequent in this country, it takes a good memory to recall even one murderess who has been sent to the gallows or the electric chair. And not one of them was a Mme. CAILLAUX.

AFTER COLORADO'S STRIKE.

The statement of President WELBORN of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that Colorado is now mining all the coal the market will take, that 10,000 men are in the mines working peacefully, and that there is really no strike left to settle, prompts the remark that it is now time for the coal companies to take measures to prevent a repetition of the strike. There was a strike—that is certain. It wiped out a large part of the companies' assets, and provoked armed rebellion against the State. Armed rebellion, Mr. WELBORN says, still exists.

The rebels are 1,500 armed men affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America and supported by outside funds. The 10,000 men in the mines are not organized for their own benefit and the protection of their employers' property. Mr. WELBORN admits that, as soon as the Federal troops are removed, the United Mine Workers will renew their invasion of the mines and will again coerce the disorganized men into quitting their work.

Bodies of workers in this city many times as great as the body of mine workers in Colorado have successfully repelled invasions of the I. W. W. by organizations encouraged in forming by their own employers. They, too, are for the most part made up of foreigners, but the establishment of preferential "open unions," in systems that permit the employer to choose their members, has resulted in discipline and self-control, and in steadying industries hitherto unstable. With peace have come increased profits. Are the Colorado mine operators so averse from unionizing that they will not form their own protective unions?

AN INSIDE WAY TO BOSTON.

Sometimes it pays to listen to enthusiasts. Capt. FLANAGAN, who organized the company that languished for seven years trying to interest capitalists in a canal across Cape Cod on the way to Boston until AUGUST BELMONT furnished the money, was called a "crank." Had not engineers said that the eight-mile strip that needed trenching covered quicksands? Capt. FLANAGAN still insisted that the trench could be dug. He saw Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, and persuaded that engineer to listen to him. Mr. PARSONS listened, went to Cape Cod and took borings, and found no quicksand—only steady digging, and part of the route below sea level.

Mr. BELMONT's statement that this modest inland waterway will float tonnage exceeding the estimate for the Panama Canal by 12,000,000 tons annually fixes the attention. Not less striking is the approximation of the cross section of the Cape Cod Canal with that of the Suez before it was enlarged, although the Suez Canal was the longer. They are large-minded men who with their own resources moved 16,000,000 cubic yards of "spoil" in order to divert 25,000,000 tons of freight to a better route. Truly peace hath its victories, and one of them is the saving of life where war wastes life. The saving of life by the avoidance of seventy miles of foggy going and a lee coast on the outside route around the cape is easily the first public aspect of the canal.

The private aspect is the profit which, it is to be remarked, results from economy. The route is shortened and costs reduced so that the tolls can be paid and something left for both the owners of the canal and the carriers of the freight. That is the best sort of big business, and is the realization of the dream of centuries. It is only in a limited sense that the Cape Cod Canal belongs to AUGUST BELMONT and his associated investors. Broadly speaking, it is a possession of American commerce and the American people, irretrievably dedicated to their use when dollars were sunk for yards which were excavated.

TRIAL BY "JOINT BOARD."

Borough President MARKS has established for the employés in his department a new system of trial by "joint board." Under this plan employés under charges will have an opportunity to present their case fully before a joint board or jury composed of two fellow-workers and two department officials. The verdict of this board will guide the Borough President in making disposition of the case. To prevent the possibility of a packed jury, either for or against the accused, the employés on the board are chosen by lot. Mr. MARKS cites the first two cases tried under the new system, both of which resulted in a unanimous recommendation for dismissal from service, as proof that employés, when called upon to act as judges, usually display a keen sense of justice and fairness and show little prejudice in favor of their own class.

The principle of the "joint board" has been used successfully in the settlement of industrial disputes, notably in the suit and cloak industry in this city. From his long experience as an employer Mr. MARKS is convinced that it can be used to equal advantage in the conduct of municipal affairs. If the experiment works out successfully there is no doubt that it will be copied in other departments of the City Government, and perhaps also in the State and nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sanitary Code Amendments.

All four of the changes in the Sanitary Code just made by the Board of Health are so obviously judicious that the wonder is that they were not made long ago. The belief that dogs "run mad" only in hot weather, or at any rate are much more likely to do it then than in Winter, is still widely held—by those who have no exact knowledge about rabies or its incidence—but it is many years since science declared it an empty superstition and advised that any needed precautions against dogs should be extended through the whole twelve months.

The Health Board, however, will have its troubles in enforcing the new regulation, for it is extremely difficult to get for the position of dog-catcher men whose activities will extend to the dogs that need attention most—the dogs, that is, masterless or with masters unable or unwilling to ransom them from the pound.

Prohibiting the use of that deadly poison, wood alcohol, as an ingredient in anything to be taken internally or applied externally by human beings, is of course highly desirable, and the inclusion of Cannabis indica among the drugs to be sold only on prescription is only common sense. Devotees of hashish are now hardly numerous enough here to count, but they are likely to increase as other narcotics become harder to obtain.

The fourth of the new regulations—that of keeping drugs sold as medicine up to standard strength and quality—is probably the most important of them all. Necessary changes should be in the price, not in the efficiency, of a given quantity of a remedial agent, but it is unfortunately easier, and less likely to excite protest, to sell less of a thing for the old price than to charge more for the bottle or other container, and the pharmacist's opportunities for doing this without the knowledge of his customers are more numerous than those of most other business men.

Neither Do All Cats Hunt Mice.

No doubt the defender of cats whose letter was printed on this page yesterday was right in claiming that the number of birds killed by one of these animals does not give, when multiplied by the whole number of cats, the correct total of birds destroyed by them. By no means all cats show the hunting instinct in strong development, and some of them seem to lack it almost entirely.

The friend of the cats, however, inclined toward a like mistake, for he at least appeared to credit all of them with industry in waging war on rats and mice. Probably as many cats evade this duty, or perform it negligently, as are indifferent to birds. That cats do not catch sparrows—if they do not—is not particularly meritorious. It only illustrates how competent the rather obnoxious little aliens are to take care of themselves, and nobody ever doubted that.

Few adult birds of any sort are captured by cats. Their ravages are among the fledglings just learning to fly. Great numbers of these undoubtedly fall victims to feline depredators, and it is questionable if enough rodents meet the same fate to make up for the loss of insect foes.

As a scourge of field mice one owl is probably worth a dozen cats. Yet the owl has a rather bad reputation, though he is no more of a night prowler than is the cat herself, and there is nothing wicked about night prowling, anyhow.

Young Men Vagrants.

The army of tramps is not made up of old men who have been thrown out of employment, nor do aliens contribute to its ranks appreciably. These are proper inferences from a study of 2,000 vagrants made by the Acting Superintendent of this city's Municipal Lodging House. Only one in fifty of these men had been in this country less than three years, and their average age was 36.

American young men become tramps, not because they are financially broken, but because they are diseased. More than a third of the homeless men who sought the shelter of the lodging house were unemployable; about one-eighth of them were demonstrably mental defectives, and one-half of them were excessive drinkers. Beneath the drink habit and a predisposing cause of it is found usually an unstable nervous organization.

The men had "lost their nerve," and fits of discouragement had been followed by idleness, alcoholism, and more complex nervous disorders. Older heads might find their way out of periods of enforced poverty, though handicapped by their age in seeking employment. Young men must weather their storms and stresses without guiding experience, and they often magnify the dangers that confront them. It is significant that such influential journals as that of the American Medical Association have chosen to regard the problem of the vagrant as one, not for punishment and repression, but for careful medical study which may do much to prevent conditions that are hurtful to the native stock.

AS WOMEN SEE MEN.

They Suppose Male Sex "All Alike" and Easy to Understand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Soap box suffragettes and others of higher altitudes seem to rejoice that women are incomprehensible to men, and even the most agreeable of the sex exhibit coy pleasure when so taxed. Both classes seem unaware that the incomprehensibility is attributable to their variations of moods, and fluctuations, perhaps instability, of sentiments. They never so charge men, because pretty much all women are confident that they fully understand the male temperament from the fact that they generally pronounce men "all alike," a declaration precisely wrong.

We have very bad, very good, and mixed qualities in men as in women, and they are pretty evenly divided between the sexes. In suits for divorce or breach of promise there are frequently exhibited letters expressive solely of sensuous infatuation, an emotion inspired by physical attractions, of slight endurance, and of which no woman should feel proud, because, as indicated by legal complaint, the sentiments lack continuity. Among rational men, and they are the only ones whose addresses are worth receiving, we do not see that they are susceptible of being entranced, charmed, thrilled, magnetized, or suffer serious disturbance from female allurements. We conceive a moderate and enduring affection for one woman, and others are viewed with indifference or the passing interest that we entertain for a landscape, a picture, a book, sport, a cigar, or what not.

Most of us are commonplace fellows, and as we are the sons and fathers of women, claims of their superiority cannot be entertained. A few of them, however, seem convinced that we have made a mess of the world's work, although they have derived all the comforts, luxuries, and protection from men's inventions and labors, generally stimulated by marriage responsibilities. Of course Government cannot be superior to those who compose it, and when individuals improve, Government will keep apace. The suffragettes have no words of commendation for that which is good in man's legislative enactments, but vaguely imply that when they obtain the vote sleeping tops will hum. Now seems the time to formulate plans for initiatory or reformatory measures, which, if really practicable, will receive assistance from almost any legislator glad to receive a share of credit for such measures for legal enactment. This will demonstrate their fitness for original and administrative action, and may win support from those who now doubt.

DOUBTFUL.

New York, July 29, 1914.

BATTERY PARK'S VIEW.

Encroachments That Spoil It Should All Be Removed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a mighty good thing for the people of this town that THE TIMES has its eagle eye constantly upon those who would encroach upon our all too little park space, of which many people seem to forget the real purpose. The parks are meant for the pleasurable pursuits the parks afford. You have always been alert in calling the attention of the public as well as that of the authorities where encroachments were to be made, and where the people's interests were to be sacrificed to private interests.

THE TIMES would render the greatest possible service if it would agitate the matter of the removal from Battery Park of everything that is not meant for such a park and everything that would not be permitted in Central Park. The band stand there could be greatly improved and patterned after Colonial design, the vending stands should be removed and everything along the Battery wall, such as the public and private bath houses (surely the most unseemly place for a bath house), docks for excursion boats, the Government's landing dock and the New York City fireboat headquarters. There is no good reason why anything should be permitted to destroy that magnificent view of the bay, with, as you so aptly expressed it recently, its changing panorama. It is almost sacrilegious to allow sordid materialism to destroy the beauty of that historic section of our city, not only of the greatest interest to the people of New York City, but to the people of the entire country. The Battery should be restored to the condition resembling as closely as possible that of the days of the Dutch settlers. More power to your arm in the work you are doing for the parks of New York City!

JULIUS GOLDBURG.

New York, July 27, 1914.

Another Municipal Bathhouse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does New York City let another Summer go by without breaking ground for new municipal baths at Coney Island?

The one Municipal Bathhouse there now is a paying proposition for the city and a boon to thousands of tired mothers and children who cannot pay the high prices demanded by the concerns that are nothing but squatters on public property.

Start a new municipal bath and give the people their beaches back again. The law says that the Atlantic Ocean beaches are ours. Why pay extortionate rates to bathe in the surf?

Let the 1,000,000 children in New York learn to swim.

SWIMMER.

New York, July 25, 1914.

PHTHISIS HOSPITAL.

Dr. Biggs Wrong in Approving Site On Watershed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial article, "Risking Purity of Water," is directly and logically pertinent to an impending danger which threatens the safety of public water supplies in this State from a source whence the public has a right to expect protection rather than danger, viz.: the State Department of Health, which contemplates the adoption of the dangerous policy of approving the location of sites of tuberculosis hospitals and other State and public institutions on watersheds tributary to public water supplies of cities and towns.

Like most dangers of this sort, they are apt to be unknown or unappreciated by the general public until too late to prevent them. On account of the serious and far-reaching results which are likely to follow this dangerous policy, the Merchants' Association of New York would not be faithful to the public interests within its purview if it did not take this occasion of acquainting the public with the salient facts and circumstances attending the threatened inauguration of this unwarranted policy. They are as follows:

During 1812 the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, New York, made application to the then State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, for his approval of the location of the proposed Westchester County Tuberculosis Hospital in the town of Yorktown, Westchester County, on a site lying directly on the watershed tributary to the Croton water supply of the City of New York. Commissioner Porter was about to approve the application when the Merchants' Association of New York, through its Committee on Pollution, of which Edward Hatch, Jr., is Chairman, made strong protest and demanded a public hearing before the question of approval should be finally determined. As a result of the public protest and the overwhelming and convincing testimony adverse to the safety of such a location, which was brought out at the public hearing, Commissioner Porter declined to permit the hospital to be established on the proposed site, notwithstanding the fact that the plans for the proposed hospital included elaborate and extensive plans for the treatment of the sewage from the institution.

Soon after the present State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, was appointed, the application of the Westchester Board of Supervisors for the approval of the tuberculosis hospital site was again submitted to the State Commissioner, this time, however, for a proposed location, not on the Croton watershed, but on the watershed of the Greenwich (Conn.) Water Company.

At this hearing abundant expert testimony was presented showing the very serious and certain danger to public health which would follow the location of the tuberculosis hospital on the North Castle site proposed, and no testimony watever was presented by the Westchester County officials to deny or minimize these dangers.

Commissioner Biggs at the close of the public hearing at White Plains on Feb. 25 stated that before reaching his own decision as to the approval of this particular application in question he would submit certain general questions to specialists who were associated with the work of his department. The replies to these questions, Commissioner Biggs stated, would determine his policy, not only in the present instance, but also with respect to applications throughout the State for the location of public institutions on the watersheds of public water supplies. The influence and effect of these questions and answers and of Commisioner Biggs's decision based thereon are clearly, therefore, not confined to the Westchester application but are State-wide in their influence. The crucial and imporant question submitted to these specialists was as follows:

Ques. Can the sewage of any institution, whatever its character—hospital, home, asylum, reformatory, or prison, for example—be safely disposed of, so that it shall not be a source of risk either to its inmates or to the community, near or remote; provided that there is sufficient space and funds are available for the installation of an adequate system, which is properly administered and subject to the necessary supervision and inspection; and provided, further, that provision be made for the repair or renewal of the system when these become necessary?

Ans. It can.

On the premises submitted to the specialists, viz., "sufficient space," "available funds," "adequate system," "properly administered," "necessary supervision and inspection," no board of specialists could possibly have answered other than as this board did. Commissioner Biggs is well aware, not only from his general experience and observation, but also from the distinct and specific testimony submitted by more than one of the sanitary experts at the hearing on Feb. 25, that the favorable conditions implied in his premises in the above-quoted question are never present in sewage-treatment works. A still greater danger arises from the sputum from tuberculosis patients, the larger proportion of whom are not confined to their beds or rooms, but who walk about the grounds and many of whom take long walks throughout the community. Cumulative and conclusive evidence from unquestioned authorities is now available to show that the sputum from tuberculosis patients, even those who have not yet reached an advanced stage of the disease, is not fully destroyed nor sterilized by drying or by exposure, even for several weeks, in water. In other words, sanitarians are now recognizing tuberculosis as a water-borne disease.

The public health law provides that applications for approval of sites for hospitals and other public institutions shall be considered and passed on by the State Commissioner of Health in conjunction with the local Health Officer, and that in the event that these two officials shall not concur in a decision, the question of approval shall be decided by a board consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the State Commissioner of Health.

In the present instance, Commissioner Biggs voted to approve the site notwithstanding the strong and overwhelming testimony adverse to the location, while the local Health Officer voted against the approval. The question is therefore automatically transferred to the above-mentioned State board, which as yet has not rendered its decision on the case, and the issue is therefore pending before this board. It is too much to expect that Commissioner Biggs will, as a member of this board, reverse his original decision; but it is not too much to expect that the other members of the board, Lieut. Gov. Wagner and Speaker Sweet, in reaching their decision on this case of far-reaching influence, will carefully consider the seriousness of the danger to the health of the local communities affected; the influence of this case as a precedent in similar cases throughout the State, and the danger of involving the State of New York, as the legal guardian of its minor subdivisions, in interstate litigation such as is herein threatened.

Referring specifically to the Westchester County site proposed, it should be stated that several other suitable sites are available, and that Commissioner Biggs at the public hearing excluded testimony relating to the comparative advantages of the several sites, on the ground that the North Castle site only was before him for consideration, and he expressly admitted in the record that other suitable and available sites in Westchester County existed. The approval of the North Castle site can, therefore, not be urged on the ground of necessity.

W. A. MARBLE,
President the Merchants' Association of New York.

New York, July 29, 1914.

BASEBALL IN MERGER SUIT.

Killifer Case Cited as Analagous to Lake Shore Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—Counsel for the defense in the New York Central-Lake Shore merger case, which is being heard in the local Federal Court, argued for more than two hours today in an effort to convince the court that it had no jurisdiction in the proceedings. A. B. Noyes, ex-Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, declared that the New York Central was an indispensable party to the suit, and that being a New York corporation, the Michigan court had no power to make it appear. The Killifer baseball suit was cited.

"It is unusual to bring up baseball in a railroad suit," remarked Judge Tuttle, "but I think the Killifer case has certain analagous features with the one before me. The Chicago Club sought an injunction to prevent Killifer from playing with Philadelphia, and the court held that the Philadelphia Club was not an indispensable party to the suit, as you claim the New York Central is in this case."

George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States, representing the minority stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, who are asking the court to nullify the agreement to consolidate the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, summed up the case for the complainants. He insisted that the New York Central was represented in the suit, that it owned nine-tenths of the stock of the Lake Shore, against which the bill was entered; that it had its own lawyers in court and was to all intents the actual defendant.

RULES AGAINST EMPLOYERS.

Commissioner Decides Two Unusual Connecticut Compensation Cases.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—Basing his ruling upon an ante-mortem statement in which the woman denied being a habitual user of kerosene, Compensation Commissioner Chandler today decided that an employer should pay $100 for burial expenses and doctor's bills by reason of the death from burning on July 4 of his cook, a negress. The woman's clothing caught fire from kerosene she was using at a range. The employer contested the claim on the ground that, although the cook had been warned of the danger, she persisted in using oil to kindle fires.

In another case, in which a laborer was not re-engaged after recovery from an injury, the Commissioner ruled that the victim of an accident was entitled to work at the hands of his former employer, or work should be procured for him. Compensation was awarded for the days the laborer was idle after recovery and until he found employment.

"PENNSY'S" CLEAN RECORD

Carried 87,000,000 Passengers in Six Months Without Loss of a Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad carried 87,000,000 passengers in the six months between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1914, and not a single person was killed in a train accident. In the calendar year 1913 the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh carried 108,000,000 passengers without the loss of a life from a train accident.

The record of six months means the safe operation by day and night, in all kinds of weather of 680,000 passenger trains. At the same time approximately as many freight trains are being cared for.

On the Pennsylvania Lines east of Pittsburgh no passenger has been killed in a train accident since 1912. During this period these lines have carried more than 161,000,000 persons without the loss of a single life in a train accident.

FOUND UNCHARTED SHOAL.

Muddy Water in Track of Canal Ships Warned Orotava's Skipper.

Capt. W. G. Barrett of the Royal Mail liner Orotava, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton via Colon and West Indian ports, reported an unmarked shoal off the northernmost coast of Colombia, which was likely to become dangerous to navigation.

The shoal was noted about fourteen miles north of Cape La Vela, off Puerto Colombia, at a point where the chart showed no bottom at 500 fathoms. The attention of the officers on the bridge first was attracted by the muddy discoloration of the sea.

The lead was hove and touched bottom at thirty-six fathoms, and at the next cast forty-seven fathoms. Ten minutes later it failed to find bottom. The new shoal can only be attributed to some submarine volcanic disturbance.

TO ARREST PRIBILOF AGENTS

Federal Warrants Issued for Two Officials on the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Deputy Commissioner Jones of the Fisheries Bureau, investigating charges against Government agents on the Pribilof Islands, reported to Secretary Redfield today that warrants of arrest had been issued for P. R. Hatton, and L. N. Tongue, agent and storekeeper, respectively, on St. Paul's Island, charging them with having debauched native women.

Testimony relating to other agents has been forwarded to officers of the Department of Justice.

Would Reinstate Plucked Officers.

WASHINGTON July 29.—Bills to reinstate Capt. John Gibbons and Frank K. Hill of the navy were favorably voted upon by a House Naval Affairs subcommittee today. Both officers recently were retired by the naval "plucking board," and their cases caused general agitation against the compulsory retirement law.

AND THIS IS WAR!

The Bugle blows,
And the fields deliver a valiant crop
Of health, manhood; their harvests drop
And fatten crows.
The Drummer beats,
And the sons of the sea renounce their nets,
Their mothers, sweethearts, and their debts;
Their sturdy fleets.
Striped pantaloons, brass buttons and pleats—
What glorious, gaudy, winding sheets,
Death's high disguise!
Tenebral toys to woo and win
Men to their graves for a nation's sin
Or a statesman's lies.
Tens of hundreds in blue, and tens of hundreds in gray,
Face the glare of the noonday sun in serried battle array.
A dummy in red and gold, on an estrapading horse,
Signals, the earth resounds with the clash of human force.
The tens of hundreds in blue and the tens of hundreds in gray
Let Death loose upon unknown heads and blow their souls away.
The dummy in red and gold rides to the setting sun,
Leaving behind a stream of blood, and talking of battle won.
The Devil says, as he drives his ghouls:
"Thank God that men are fools!"

JOHN B. KENNEDY.

WARBURG WILL MEET SENATE HALF WAY

Notifies President He Will Visit Washington and Consult Committee About Appearing.

WANTS QUERIES RESTRICTED

Hitchcock at Conference Guaranteed "No Heckling," but Was Not Authorized to Limit Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Paul M. Warburg telegraphed President Wilson today that he intended to come to Washington for a consultation with Senator Hitchcock and other members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in regard to the committee's invitation to Mr. Warburg to appear before it and be examined as to his business career in America. Mr. Warburg did not say definitely that he had decided to accept the committee's invitation to appear before it, but his telegram created the impression at the White House that the differences between Mr. Warburg and the committee practically had been adjusted.

Mr. Warburg called up the White House on the telephone from New York later in the day and had a conversation with Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. In that conversation he added little to what was in the telegram, but he told Mr. Tumulty that at the conference yesterday in New York Senator Hitchcock assured him that there was no intention on the part of the committee to heckle him. The committee, according to the assurance conveyed to Mr. Warburg by Senator Hithcock, merely wanted to examine him as to his business and banking qualifications. The telephone conversation strengthened the impression at the White House that Mr. Warburg would appear before the committee.

It is understood that before agreeing to respond to the committee's invitation, Mr. Warburg would like some definite assurance as to the character and scope of the examination to which he would be subjected. Senator Hitchcock was able to assure him at their conference in New York yesterday that he would be treated courteously and that there was no disposition to humiliate him, but the matter of giving guarantees as to the limitation of the committee's inquiry was not in Mr. Hitchcock's power. So Mr. Warburg will come to Washington to have a preliminary talk with members as to what the committee is entitled to know about his affairs and his career, and he will then decide whether he would be justified in subjecting himself to a formal examination.

The matter of limiting the scope of the examination of Mr. Warburg was discussed by members of the committee at the time Mr. Warburg declined to accept its invitation, and it was made clear then that some of the committeemen would not agree to have any restriction placed on their questioning.

Chairman Owen also received a telegram from Mr. Warburg in which the banker said he thought his appearance could be "agreeably arranged."

MORE RESERVE DIRECTORS.

Election of Thomson and McGregor Brings Total to Date to 29.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Federal Reserve Organization Committee announced today the election of two more Directors of Regional Banks, making twenty-nine in all of the total of seventy-two to be chosen. William B. Thomson of Yonkers, N. Y., was chosen a Director of Class B in the Second Group of banks in District 2, and J. A. McGregor of San Francisco a Director in Class B in the Second Group of District 12.

All electors have been duly notified that the polls will be closed July 31. All votes received have been canvassed by the committee, and with the closing of the polls next Friday the final determination of the result in each of the groups of the twelve districts will be speedily made.

Unless all votes are received there probably will be ties in several groups. Otherwise the preferential plan of voting for Directors has worked well, and has given the small banks of the interior in each district a fair chance to name their choices for Directors.

With the exception of the Fifth District, which has its Federal Reserve bank located in Richmond, Va., no district has completed its choice of Directors.

MORE DELAY FOR TREATIES.

Committee Willing to Hear Roosevelt, but Not Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A strong movement is on foot in the Committee on Foreign Relations to amend the peace treaties negotiated by Mr. Bryan before reporting them to the Senate. Six of the conventions provide that during the breathing spell arranged for investigation by a joint high tribunal, the military and naval status quo must be preserved, unless a third power, not a party to the convention, threatens hostilities. That feature of the treaty was rejected by all the great powers accepting the general principles, and the Senators feel the treaties should be as nearly uniform as possible.

Another minor amendment would affect the confirmation by the Senate of the American members of the joint high commission.

The committee met this morning and found a quorum for the first time in several weeks. But the only action taken on the peace treaties was to refer them to a sub-committee for later report. Some Democrats said afterward that if any serious opposition developed in the Senate, the treaties would not be pressed at this session, and they admitted there already was some opposition in evidence. Mr. Bryan, however, is known to be eager to have the treaties ratified while the war clouds are still hanging over Europe, and will do what he can to bring about prompt action.

It is generally admitted that the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties are dead for this year. The committee this morning instructed the Chairman, Senator Stone, to inform Col. Roosevelt that he would be heard before the Colombian treaty whenever the committee took up that convention. But it is thought this will not be before next Winter. Democrats in general do not like the idea of having Col. Roosevelt, with his enormous powers of publicity, coming to Washington before election and making a savage attack on the Administration's foreign policy.

WILL ISSUE PEACE STAMPS.

Government Plans Two Designs to Observe Coming Celebration.

WASH

GAY NEWPORT PARTY AT CAPE COD CANAL

August Belmont Takes Guests on Private Train and Steamer to Opening.

JUDGES FOR HORSE SHOW

Lord and Lady Camoys on Way to Newport—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor on Fishing Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—August Belmont, assisted by Mrs. Belmont, this morning took a company of guests to the opening exercises of the Cape Cod Canal on a private train running to New Bedford, where the company boarded the steamer Rose Standish, which conveyed the guests to the canal. There was a luncheon outfit on the train, and every one was in gay spirits.

The guests were Edward J. Berwind, De Witt Cuyler, Edward C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss De Barril, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, ex-Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. Frances M. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Miller, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mrs. William Grosvenor, District Attorney and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Turnstall Taylor of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. K. Stewart Barnet, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, and Charles Gibson of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman and Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Thayer joined the party by motor from their Summer homes on the North Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman sailed for the canal on board the steam yacht Sultana, having among her guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey.

Women resumed their scratch doubles at the Casino this morning, playing two matches in the semi-final round. Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander and Miss Marion Hollins defeated the Misses Margaret H. Busk and Edna Barger, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames defeated Mrs. Henry Bull and Miss Anna Sands, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. The final round tomorrow will be between Mrs. Alexander and Miss Hollins and Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Ames.

In the gathering was the Duchess of Marlborough, who left for New York this evening en route to England.

Judges for the Newport Horse Show at the Casino Sept. 7, 8, and 9 will be G. Louis Bolsseveain, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Mowry of Buffalo, and John R. Fell of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond arrived today for the first time this season at the Casino and received a hearty welcome from Summer residents.

Among the passengers en route from Europe to Newport are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Lord and Lady Camoys, the Earl and Countess of Granard, and Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps of New York, who have been occupying the Mills estate, have rented for the season the Montrose cottage on Ochre Point, formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin. Mr. Phipps has chartered the steam yacht Mirage from Paul J. Rainey for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William McKee of Bristol entertained on board their yacht Chanticleer today.

The steam yacht Narada sailed for Glen Cove today with Pembroke Jones to join the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The guests were Royal Phelps Carroll, Herbert M. Harriman, Lewis Quentin Jones of Newport, and Barclay Henry of Philadelphia.

For the kickers' golf match at the Newport Golf Club next Saturday the trophies are given by George I. Scott. On the following Saturday Senator R. Livingston Beekman will present the trophies for a blind bogey tournament.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney will give a dinner on the evening of Mrs. French Vanderbilt's dance, Aug. 26.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a luncheon and dinner at Vinland today for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Mrs. George Henry Warren was a dinner hostess tonight.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry are leaving Monday for a three weeks' trip on the steam yacht Osceola.

The steam yacht Noma went for a fishing trip off Block Island today with Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor.

MARRIED BY JUSTICE FORD.

Dr. Thomas C. Webb Weds Mrs. Blanche M. Parsil, Divorcee.

Supreme Court Justice Ford officiated at a marriage ceremony late yesterday afternoon in his chambers. The contracting parties were Dr. Thomas Cleary Webb, a dentist, of 2,025 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Blanche Margaret Parsil of 12 West 103d Street.

The couple came to the building in which the chambers of the Supreme Court Jrusices are located accompanied by a group of friends. Mrs. Parsil got a divorce from her first husband in the Supreme Court, New York, on June 3.

Dr. Webb is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Webb and is 25 years old. His bride said she was 26. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Riley of this city.

Miss Paris to Wed Wm. P. Philips.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis U. Paris of 124 East Seventy-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet B. Paris, to William P. Philips of New York. Miss Paris has been prominent in the activities of the younger set in society since her début last season. Her sister is Miss Nina P. Paris.

Mr. Philips is the son of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Philips of West Chester, Penn. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1907, and belongs to the Ardsley, Piping Rock, and City Midday clubs. He resides at 12 West Forty-fourth Street.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MORRIS—HAMILTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Morris of Elizabeth, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Madeline Morris, to Walter Richmond Hamilton of Chicago, Ill. No date has been set for the wedding.

BASTINE—EVANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Bastine of New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Raimonde Bastine, to Chaille H. Evans of Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

A. Hebrard, Temps Editor, Dies.

PARIS, July 29.—Adrien Hebrard, edtor of the Temps and one of the leading journalists in France, died today at the age of eighty. M. Hebrard was born in Grisloies in the province of Tarn-et-Gironne, and had his country home at the Chateau de Pompignan in that city. He was editor of the Temps before 1870, and had been both editor and manager since that date. M. Hebrard was a Senior Senator from 1879 until 1897. He was one of the committee of the Syndicate Press of Paris and a higher council of fine arts and historical monuments.

BIG AUTO SUFFRAGE PARADE

Motors from All Over the State to Gather at Rochester Convention.

The biggest suffrage auto procession that this country has known is being arranged by the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Rochester on Oct. 13. The autos will come from all over the State.

All of the twelve districts into which the State has been divided by the suffragists will be represented, and there will be sixty cars from this city. The procession will be a feature of the State Woman Suffrage Convention, which will be held in Rochester in the week beginning Oct. 12. This will close a two-weeks' open-air suffrage revival all over the State, in which automobiles will play a prominent part.

The parade will include the auto owned by the Binghamton women suffragists, which has the running gear painted in blue, the campaign color, and the body of suffrage yellow. "Votes for Women" is painted on every panel. Among the cars going from New York will be that of the State Suffrage President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, who will have with her Mrs. Robert Adamson and Mrs. Louise Collier Wilcox. Mrs. James Laidlaw and Mrs. Frederick Nathan will be in the procession in their autos.

SUFFRAGE WORKER ARRIVES

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson to Interview Politicians Here.

Suffragists at the Women's Political Union Headquarters yesterday welcomed Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, who came to New York from Tobyhanna, Penn., to interview politicians. She left Washington society last Winter to study political economy and political science at Georgetown University in preparation for suffrage work. She was the Grand Marshall of the Washington parade who refused to act unless the procession was headed by the American flag, as it finally was.

Mrs. Burleson has a strong suffrage following and she is to give her services to the Political Union for the education of New York politicians for the next month. Lieut. Burleson, her husband, is a first cousin of the Postmaster General.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her young son are expected to arrive here from England on Aug. 21. Mr. Vanderbilt will not accompany them, as he is to be one of the judges at the Dublin Horse Show, but will sail later, joining Mrs. Vanderbilt at Newport.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg has gone to Europe for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, who have been in Europe since March, returned yesterday, and are at the St. Regis for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich have gone to Alaska, and will return in September, when they will be at 998 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, who spent four months abroad, returned on the Vaterland and are at the Plaza for a visit before opening their Summer home at Bar Harbor, Me.

Miss Adele H. Hazen of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street is at Wickford, R. I., for August.

Mrs. Hugh L. Butler is at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I., to spend the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Theodore Odell of 210 Riverside Drive have taken the J. E. Carpenter cottage at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., of 151 Central Park West will leave tomorrow to spend the Summer at Saratoga Springs, Me., to spend the rest of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, who are spending the Summer at Greenway Court, their Bar Harbor villa, will have Stanton Leeds of 15 Gramercy Park as their guest during August.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradlee G. Johnson (Miss Grima) of 10 East Eighty-third Street are spending the Summer at Enfin, Islip, L. I.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson and Miss Louisa Johnson, who spent the Winter at the Clarendon in East Fifty-eighth Street, and Spring in the South, are occupying Sans Souci, their cottage at Bay Shore, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin and Mrs. Perin's sister, Mrs. King Carley, are at the Vanderbilt, and will go to Washington, D. C., shortly for a visit.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—The Rev. and Mrs. Martin Anstey, J. L. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vivian Bond, Mrs. F. C. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cairns, W. B. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Chapin, Mrs. Clara S. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Dennis, A. D. Duff, Charles Ellis, Mrs. L. C. Farrell, Simeon Ford, Mrs. J. G. Gannon, Mrs. W. S. Gordon, Miss M. A. Hall, Miss K. H. Hall, Miss Eleanor Hunt, James Jarman, C. E. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Merrill, Miss Mary Moore, F. P. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Parker, Alexander Reid, Mrs. Ida Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Tidd, Edwin Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wren.

PRESIDENT GRANT, (Hamburg.)—Hugh Alexander, Miss Margaret Bellows, Mrs. Kathryn Bradford, Mrs. G. A. Hawley, Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Hart, Mrs. M. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nichols, Mrs. E. Petersen, Capt. E. K. Roden, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Urban, Mrs. D. R. Wood, H. O. Bodine, Mrs. T. F. J. Hannan, and E. N. Todd.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—Dr. C. L. Begg, Mrs. H. Drever, Mrs. H. M. Danby, Robert Morgan, G. F. McClure, A. D. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Powers, Miss C. Wells, and F. M. Ritter.

GROSSER KURFUERST, (Bremen.)—Miss Clara Blank, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bandler, Mrs. Louise Pritchett, Miss Lisette Pritchett, Miss Minnie Fritchie, J. Huson, Mrs. H. Mueller, Mrs. Dora Pain, Miss Ruth Pain, Mrs. D. Rell, Mrs. K. Sattles, and Miss A. M. Remde.

CAMPANELLO, (Rotterdam.)—Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Arnold, Mrs. S. C. Axman, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Blandford, Mr. and Mrs. M. Carey, C. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hayes, and Graham Edgar Lyndon Wright.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

VATERLAND, (Hamburg.)—Milton Aborn, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. Babson, Baron and Baroness Hans von Baldinger, Mrs. A. B. Banks, H. A. Barrows, J. A. Barrows, Miss B. Bend, Sam Bernard, Mrs. and Miss M. L. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Black, Commander Eva Booth, Miss Marjorie Bruening, J. F. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warner Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cady, Mrs. T. E. Campbell, Miss Mary Cary, Miss Helen Cary, Edward Cary, Miss Elisabeth L. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Childs, Mrs. E. E. Clark, W. H. Crocker, A. A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dillingham, C. T. Dunbar, E. D. Easton, C. F. Elwell, Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Goldfield, Miss Lila Godwin, Miss Virginia Godwin, Robert Graves, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawrence Green, Mrs. H. S. Hale, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Hamilton, Miss E. F. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hartley, D. G. Hazard, Eugene Higgins, Count Hohnstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jeavons, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jolson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lisman, Baron and Baroness von Rauch Loeffitz, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mathieu, H. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phelps, Miss G. B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ralney, Mrs. S. L. Selden, Alain Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. John Tompkins, W. J. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Willett, Dr. Pearce Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colker, Mrs. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. Minor C. Keith, Mrs. F. F. Kelsey, Miss May Sterling, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius J. Frank.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM (Bremen)—Mrs. D. V. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bowers, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Freemann Cass, L. S. J. Chanler, C. S. Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Mrs. T. J. Flagg, Prof. and Mrs. A. Yorke, W. Gilson, R. T. Harvey, William Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lawrence, C. H. Simon, Mrs. and Miss M. Steele, O. Tennis, G. E. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wells, R. C. Cranfield, B. Robinson, W. C. Pommeree.

BARBAROSSA (Bremen)—Walter Anderes Huber-Banning, Mrs. Olga Banning, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barnett, Miss May Forey, Miss M. Franklin, Dr. H. Hilmer, Miss E. Huland, H. Lincoln, Mrs. A. Lincoln, Miss Dorothy Lincoln, H. W. Swindell.

OROTAVA (Southamption via West Indies)—J. S. Barrow, R. M. Beurck, S. R. Beal, Mrs. L. Black, A. G. Dibbs, H. Frazier, Dr. A. Fonts, C. B. Goodrich, the Rev. J. E. Harvey, H. Howard, Miss D. Leward, Mrs. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Roberts, G. Reid, Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss L. Stewart, W. C. Victor, R. Williams.

OCEANIC, (Southampton.)—Dr. A. P. C. Ashhurst, Mrs. F. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baldwin, S. G. Bates, E. R. Biddle, Miss Christine Biddle, C. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Earle Brown, W. Campbell, Mrs. C. Canon, Mr. G. Cowle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crosby, Mrs. F. W. D'Evelyn, J. East, W. H. Fortune, Hon. G. Fowlds, Miss M. Fowlds, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Herbert, H. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Lambie, Mrs. J. G. Munro, Mrs. Ada Romer, Mrs. R. C. Taylor, Lieut. A. G. Venables, and Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson.

MANAGERS BRING PLAY NOVELTIES

Tyler to Present Parker's 'Highway of Life,' Founded on 'David Copperfield.'

SHUBERT BRINGS SCHAFFER

Chas. Dillingham to Produce "The Lonely Heart" with Jack Barrymore—H. W. Savage's Plans.

Four New York theatrical managers got back home yesterday from Europe bringing with them many new plays and many promises for productions new to the stage this season. The quartet was made up of Charles Dillingham and J. J. Shubert, who arrived on the Vaterland, and George Tyler and Henry W. Savage on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. On each boat, also, were a number of lesser lights in the theatrical world and a great many actors and actresses returning from abroad.

Mr. Tyler was specially talkative about two of the women stars who will come under the management of Liebler & Co., of which he is the managing director, this season. They are Phyllis Neilson-Terry, who will be seen in New York early in November in "Twelfth Night" and "Romeo and Juliet," and Nazimova, who will appear in a new play by B. Macdonald Hastings, the author of "The New Sin."

"Of course," said Mr. Tyler, "the activities of our firm will be centred immediately upon the forthcoming production of Edward Sheldon's 'The Garden of Paradise' in which Emily Stevens will have the leading rôle.

"Almost simultaneously with the production of 'The Garden of Paradise' at the Park Theatre, we shall present Louis N. Parker's new drama, 'The Highway of Life,' which is founded on Dickens's 'David Copperfield,' and which Sir H. Beerbohm Tree will produce next month at the Haymarket Theatre in London. Lennox Pawle, who is already well known to New York audiences, will play the part of Micawber, to be created in London by Beerbohm Tree. This play, which is 'David Copperfield' in a modern dress, fitted by Louis N. Parker, will be presented at Wallack's Theatre.

"The success of Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy' in New York last season seems to have stayed with him in London at the New Theatre, where I saw him during the season. I have tried to induce Mr. Maude to begin his American tour four weeks earlier than originally planned when he left here last April, and if successful in this he will play a short preliminary season in New York before beginning his American tour at the Park Theatre in October.

"Before I left for Europe last Spring I obtained a play called 'The Philosopher,' by Grace Heyer, which I shall produce early in the season.

"Brandon Tynan, who is on his way to Ireland, will open on Aug. 29 at the Audiforium Theatre in Chicago in 'Joseph and His Brethren,' and in January we shall put him out as a star in an Irish play, of which he is the author.

"By special arrangement with the Page Company of Boston, the publishers, I secured the dramatic rights of Eleanor H. Porter's novel, 'Pollyanna.' I have great expectations of this play. 'Pollyanna' will be presented about Jan. 1.

"George Arliss will begin his fifth and last year in Mr. Parker's play 'Disraeli,' going with it to the coast for the first time. I have in my office for Mr. Arliss, and he will probably be presented in it in the Spring. 'The Garden of Allah' will begin its fourth season and will make its first trip to the coast."

J. J. Shubert returned after a five weeks' trip on the Continent, bringing back with him several manuscripts, contracts for a number of new plays and musical productions, as well as contracts with a half dozen or more foreign stars. On the same boat with Mr. Shubert came Sylvester Schaffer, "the man who gives an entire entertainment by himself," and S. Rachmann, his manager. Included in this party were two young sisters of Mr. Schaffer, the Horlich Russian ballet of five women and eight men, and the Althoff sisters. On the Pennsylvania, which came in later in the day, were the animal actors, including horses, dogs, deer, a tame fox, and a boar, which form a part of the performance given by Mr. Schaffer.

Also on the Vaterland were Sam Bernard, Al Jolson, and Melville Ellis. Mr. Bernard has just closed his London season in "The Belle of Bond Street," and comes back to play in the same piece on tour. He remains under the management of the Shuberts. Mr. Jolson is getting back in time to begin rehearsals in the next Winter Garden show, in which he and Mlle. Exiane, the new French star, are to be the features.

Charles Dillingham's plans as he outlined them begin with a new musical comedy for Montgomery and Stone. "This production," Mr. Dillingham said, "will be ready in September, and later will be presented at the Globe Theatre. It is yet without a title. The music is by Ivan Caryl and the book is written by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside. Supporting the stars will be Charles Aldrich, Allene Crater, Juliette Day, Helen Falconer, Violet Zell, Marjorie Bentley, Douglas Stevenson, Gene Revere, George Phelps, and Edgar Hay.

"In this company I will also present Belle Story, the coloratura soprano from vaudeville; Margurita Destrees, a dancer whom I engaged in Spain; Jean Clermont's novelty act, and the Breen Family, another European contribution from vaudeville.

"As soon as the Montgomery and Stone production is launched I will start on a new play which I secured from Edward Sheldon in London. Its title is "The Lonely Heart," and Jack Barrymore will appear in the leading part. The next play to get under way will be 'Romance,' in which Doris Keane will appear until the Spring, when she will come into New York in a new play.

"In October I will produce an Autumn Revue entitled "Watch Your Step." This will be the first opportunity given Irving Berlin to write the music for an entire play. The book is by Harry B. Smith. In this company will be Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Elizabeth Murray, T. Roy Barnes, W. C. Fields, Elizabeth Brice, Charles King, Harry Kelly, The Six Brown Brothers, Halligan and Sykes, Rene Gratz, a popular young English singer whom I engaged in London, and an European novelty presented by George Marck.

"Before leaving Paris I arranged with Elsie Janis to play in French the leading part in 'The Girl on the Film,' either at the Gymnase or the Vaudeville Theatre. She will return to America in the Spring or next September, appearing in a play which is being written by Paul Dickey and Charles Goddard, authors of 'The Misleading Lady.' Only one act of this play will be musical comedy."

Henry W. Savage had been abroad four months, principally on the Continent, but frequently running over to London. Mr. Savage said his trip was satisfactory in a business way, as his combing of foreign centres had provided several possibilities for American production. Following his policy of announcing productions only as he has them actually under way, Mr. Savage said he would start his season with "Sari," "Along Came Ruth," and "Everywoman," after which would come the first new offering, "Mr. Wu," the Anglo-Chinese play, by Harry M. Vernon and Harold Owen, that has been playing in London since last November, and has had equal favor on the Continent. Mr. Savage obtained the American control of this play in February. He will produce it in this country in conjunction with Walker Whiteside, who will play Mr. Wu, the part acted in London by Matheson Lang.

A concert was given in the ballroom of the Vaterland on Monday night in which the theatrical artists on board took part on the condition that half of the proceeds was to be given to the Actors Fund in New York and the remainder to the German Seaman's Home in Hamburg. Among those who gave their services were Sam Bernard, Al Jolson, Frank Tinney, Estrellita, Sylvester Schaffer, Melville Ellis, Gisa Rachmann, and Brandon Hurst. Jack May was Chairman of the committee of which J. J. Shubert and Milton Aborn were members.

DIES AT STOCK TICKER.

Henry Borden, Retired Broker, Succumbs in Clews & Co.'s Office.

Henry Borden, 64 years old, a retired stock broker, who lived at 33 West Twenty-sixth Street, died suddenly in the branch offices of Henry Clews & Co. at 1,122 Broadway yesterday afternoon from heart disease. He had been in conference with members of the firm regarding stock that he wished to sell and was watching the ticker when he was overcome. He dropped his cane and as he reached for it remarked that he felt very ill. Joseph Morris, an employe of the firm, helped him to a chair, and an instant later he fell over unconscious. Dr. Kellogg of the New York Hospital responded to the ambulance call, but found that Mr. Borden was dead. Mrs. Borden was notified and hurried to the offices and made arrangements to have his body taken home.

Mr. Borden was born in Germantown, near Philadelphia, and came to this city twenty-four years ago. He founded the firm of Henry Borden & Co., brokers, and was a member of the Stock Exchange. Ten years ago he dissolved the firm and retired after selling his seat on the Exchange. Mr. Borden was a member of the old Borden family of Philadelphia and a distant cousin of Gail Borden, the condensed milk manufacturer. He was formerly a member of the Midday and Downtown Clubs, from which he resigned when he retired from active business. He is survived by his widow and daughter, Mrs. Parker, the wife of a memoer of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Mrs. Borden said late last night that her husband had suffered from hardening of the arteries and had been warned to avoid all excitement. He had been much disturbed over the war rumors and was worried about certain investments that he had made in the past and thought he had better dispose of.

Thomas H. Downing.

Thomas H. Downing, a well-known Custom House broker of this city and a member of the fir mof R. F. Downing & Co. of 47 Pearl Street, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 18 Poplar Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. He was fifty-six years old, the son of the late Thomas K. Downing of Rye, N. Y. For the last thirty years Mr. Downing had been in the brokerage business, his brother having founded the firm. He was a member of the Merchants' Association, the Cosmopolitan, the Transportation, the Whitehall, the Catholic, the New York Athletic, and the Manhattan Boat clubs. Mr. Downing is survived by his sister, Miss Margaret Downing, with whom he lived.

Major Montrose Barnard.

Major Montrose Barnard, 54 years old, President of the machinery manufacturing firm of Beach & Barnard of 126 Liberty Street, and living at 367 Hartford Road, South Orange, N. J., died on Tuesday at St. Barnabas's Hospital in Newark, after an operation. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., and enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard during the strike riots in the bituminous coal districts in the western part of that State twenty years ago. He was promoted from Lieutenant to Major, and finally was placed in charge of the situation. After the strike he formed the machinery firm of which he was President. Major Barnard was a Mason. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

Schuyler B. Jackson.

Schuyler B. Jackson, a well-known Newark lawyer, died on Tuesday at Narragansett Pier, R. I. He was a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jackson was educated at Yale University and the Berlin University and studied law at the Columbia Law School. He practiced law in Newark from 1878 until his death. In 1904 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature and Speaker of the House.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN EWING of New York died suddenly yesterday morning at his Summer home at Glen Spey, Sullivan County. He left his wife, who was Miss Grace Mackenzie, daughter of the Mackenzie who founded the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and a son, George Ewing.

Mrs. NELLIE F. OBER, widow of Prof. Frederick A. Ober of Fairmount Avenue, Hackensack, died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital. Her husband, who died a little more than a year ago, was an explorer and author, and spent years in South America for this Government getting data on birds.

F. WARREN WRIGHT, thirty-seven years old, died yesterday at his home, in Armour Villa Park, at Bronxville, N. Y. He was a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street. Mr. Wright was born in Brooklyn and was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James F. Wright. He was a graduate of the Columbia Law School and a Mason. Mr. Wright is survived by his widow, who was Miss Grace Sinin, and a son.

Dr. FRANCIS M. BENNITT, fifty-six years old, died in his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Bennitt had been a member of the School Board for eleven years, and was a member of the staffs of Wesson Memorial and Wesson Maternity Hospitals.

HARRY BLAKE TYLER, 60 years old, formerly of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday at his home in Saranac Lake, N. Y. Before retiring he was prominent in philanthropic work and politics in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. COOK, 70 years old, formerly one of the wholesale cloth dealers of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday morning at his home in the Belgravia Hotel. He was one of the oldest members of the Union League Club of that city. After retiring from the firm of Server, Cook & Gager he spent his time in traveling.

JOHN BENSON PRESCOTT, 83 years old, a wealthy iron manufacturer, died of heart disease at his home in Webster, Mass., last Tuesday. He retired ten years ago and was the founder of the firm of J. B. Prescott & Son, foundrymen, of Douglas and Webster.

JOHN GRAHAM, the oldest attendant of the County Court in Brooklyn, died suddenly at his home, 200 Park Avenue, on Monday night of heart disease. He remained at the court house until that night and remarked to a fellow-attendant that he was feeling badly and thought he was "near the end of his rope." Judge Moore appointed him an attendant in 1872 and he served without break until his death. He was a member of the Clerks' Association of the Courts. Mr. Graham is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Dr. JOHN HENRY GRIFFITH, 72 years old, was found dead in his home at Phillipsburg, N. J., Tuesday afternoon. He was born in Monmouth County and was graduated from the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute at Hightstown and the Pennington Seminary. He studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and at Bellevue Hospital in this city. He was Mayor of Phillipsburg in 1882 and 1883.

ARTHUR ORR McBIRNIE, an importer of this city and a resident of Brooklyn for the last twenty years, died on Tuesday at 203 West Seventieth Street, Manhattan, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Valleymena, Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country as a young man. He is survived by his widow.

THOMAS B. POSS, 70 years old, one of the oldest retired business men of Worcester, Mass., died at his home in that city on Tuesday. He was born in St. Albans, Vt., and was a veteran of the civil war, having served on the staff of Gen. Sedgewick in the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

JAMES F. LARNEY, 53 years old, for fourteen years a clerk in the Department of Finance in this city, died on Tuesday at his home, 239 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn and was a member of the Supreme Council, C. B. L.; a member of the Catholic Club, Knights of Columbus; the Holy Name Society of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, and the Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club. He is survived by his widow.

LOUIS F. ASCHAUR, for many years a patrolman connected with the Brooklyn Bridge squad, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,009 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 61. Many thousands of Brooklynites knew him as "Big Louie." He was a member of the Stuyvesant Lodge, F. and A. M.

THOMAS MARTIN WEEKS, 59 years old, a well-known builder and contractor of Brooklyn, died at his home, 6 Seventh Avenue, in that city on Tuesday. He was born on Oyster Bay, L. I., and had lived in Brooklyn for the last eighteen years. He is survived by his widow and four daughters.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
Austria
Hungary
Servia
Maps, Atlases, Guide Books, and Books of general information and interest regarding European conditions.
French, German, Spanish, and Italian Books, Cable Codes. Grammars for all Languages.
BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St., New York

WAGNER CONDUCTOR FOR CENTURY OPERA

Milton Aborn, Back from Europe, Has Ernest Koch—Ring Cycle in 1915-16.

PROMINENT NEW SINGERS

Florence Macbeth, Muriel Gough, Ezris Guti, Maude Santley—Century School for Opera Students.

Milton Aborn, joint manager of the Century Opera Company with Sargent Aborn, returned yesterday on the Vaterland from a six weeks' trip in Europe in the interests of the Century Company. On his arrival he told of his engagements for next season, and the list shows the casts at the Century Opera House for the second season will be considerably strengthened. Besides discussing his own plans, Mr. Aborn had something to say about the thousands of American students he had observed studying abroad.

"I don't know how much money these young singers and other musicians take over there every year," said Mr. Aborn.

"It may be five millions and it may be ten millions. It is probably nearer the latter amount. There are many fine teachers in Europe, but there are enough just as good in America to give these students the training they need here. In Milan alone there are hundreds of operatic aspirants, many of whom will never reach the grand opera stage, and those who do will have years of hard work and heavy expense before they will become self-supporting.

"It is true that beginners have difficulty in obtaining actual stage experience in this country because of the scarcity of small provincial opera companies here. There are many such companies in Europe which employ talented but inexperienced singers, paying them little for their services but giving them the opportunity to establish a repertoire by appearances in public performances.

"The lack of these opportunities in America has prompted us to establish a school for young students of grand opera in connection with the Century Opera House, and it is planned to have half a dozen classes which will form complete casts for as many operas. These will be so formed that all vocal schools will be glad to co-operate with the Century Opera School, and all selections of applicants will be made by competent judges of experience. The members of each class will be afforded a début at the end of their course in a complete performance of the opera they have studied, in which performance the cast will be supported by the Century chorus, ballet, and orchestra."

In his statement Mr. Aborn mentioned the names of Hardy Williamson, tenor; Bettina Freeman, dramatic soprano, and Henry Weldon, bass. It has already become known that these artists had been engaged. He also gave a list of other new engagements not yet known here. Among them was that of the Wagner conductor, Ernest Koch, who will come to America to conduct only "Lohengrin," and "Tannhauser," returning afterward to Beireuth.

In connection with his name, the announcement was made that during the season of 1915-16 a complete production of Wagner's Niebelungen Ring cycle would be given, besides "Die Meistersinger." For these performances Mr. Koch is under contract.

In commenting on other singers he had engaged, Mr. Aborn said:

"Miss London, a young American soprano, Florence Macbeth, for a number of guest performances, which will include "Lucia," "Barber of Seville," and "Rigoletto." Miss Macbeth last season was the principal coloratura of the Chicago Company, and will make her first appearance in New York at the Century, singing both in English and Italian.

"In Berlin I secured a lyric soprano in the person of Muriel Gough, who has been singing for the past three years in Darmstadt, and has a repertoire of twenty prima donna rôles in three languages. What I consider one of the most important engagements is that of Ezris Guti, a Hungarian prima donna, whom I secured in Budapest. Miss Guti is but twenty-three years of age and has already sung the principal rôles in eleven operas. Her range consists of over three octaves.

"In Milan arrangements were made with Marcella Craft, the American prima donna, who has been abroad for the last fourteen years. She will make an extended concert tour, and will sing a few special rôles at the Century through arrangement with M. H. Hanson.

"In Paris I placed under contract a young coluratura soprano in the person of Sylvia Nilis, who has been coached in several rôles by Madame Emma Nevada, but who will not appear at the Century until late in the season. With the above include Miss Lois Ewell and Helen Stanley, both of whom I have re-engaged. I think the Century very well supplied with sopranos.

"I also secured Maude Santley, a contralto. Miss Santley has sung with Beechan and Covent Garden companies, and has a large repertoire in all languages. Fraulein Augusta Lenska, another contralto, who for the last three years has been singing in Graatz, Germany, has been engaged for the heavier rôles in the Wagnerian operas, &c. Another contralto, Elizabeth Campbell, who has been studying with Jean de Reszke, has been engaged, and together with Kathleen Howard, we shall have four contraltos for every rôle."

Prof. Reclus, Noted Surgeon, Dead.

PARIS, July 29.—Prof. Paul Reclus, the noted surgeon, died today in his sixty-eighth year. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine and was affiliated with the University of Paris. Prof. Reclus was born at Orthez in the Lower Pyrenees and was educated at the College of Sainte-Foy-le-Grande and the Lyceum of Nimes. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, Professor of the Surgical Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Surgeon-in-chief to the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, a Counselor General of the Lower Pyrenees, and a former Mayor of Orion. His principal works deal with surgery, the most notable of which is a recent one on the use of cocaine in surgical operations.

Grover Cleveland's Sister Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 29.—Mrs. Mary Cleveland Hoyt of Beatrice, sister of the late President Grover Cleveland, died at Arlee, Montana, last night while visiting a granddaughter. Telegrams received here today announce the death and that the funeral will be held in Beatrice next Sunday. Mrs. Hoyt was 80 years of age. While her brother was Governor of New York and at that time a bachelor Mrs. Hoyt was mistress of the Executive Mansion at Albany. During the Cleveland national Administration his sister spent a great deal of her time at the White House in Washington. Her husband died in Beatrice in 1902.

GIANTS SHUT OUT PIRATES--TWO VICTORIES FOR YANKEES--LONG GAMES IN BROOKLYN--TURF

FLETCHER DRIVES IN WINNING RUN

Tesreau Gives Pirates Two Hits in Well-Played Game at Polo Grounds.

The telephone booths at the Polo Grounds were crowded with husbands about 5:10 last evening, telling their wives not to expect them home for some time as the Giants and the Pirates were breezing into the ninth inning with no end in sight. Jeff Tesreau and George McQuillan were both pitching the kind of ball you couldn't hit with a cricket bat. Not a run was to be seen anywhere.

Larry Doyle picked up his bat in the last half of the ninth inning and told his club mates that there was a wife and child waiting for him at home, and if he didn't get there before 6 o'clock he'd probably have to play his dinner engagement at the Baltimore Lunch around the corner.

"I'll do most anything for that boy of mine," said Larry, and smashed the ball against the right field wall for a two-bagger. Burns tried to sacrifice and he deposited such a beautiful bunt on the lawn that neither Mowrey nor McQuillan could field it.

Doyle went to third, one base nearer his young snookums.

Davey Robertson came to bat and Doyle yelled, "Bust it out, Davey, I can smell the porterhouse broiling." Davey tried hard enough, but hoisted a foul which fell into Gibson's mitt. Fletcher up next.

Again Mr. Doyle started to converse. "Say, Fletch, if you don't hit that ball, keep away from me after the game is over."

Fletcher nailed the first ball pitched amidships and sent it kiting to centre field, while Doyle romped over the plate with the winning run.

Bulletin—Giants win. Score, 1 to 0.

The explosion of noise which followed brought the husbands tumbling out of the telephone booths and they were as sore as a jumping toothache because they missed the fun. It was about the slickest played ball game of the year to most folks and was nicely inlaid with fancy fielding.

Tesreau was a bit wild at the start, and gave as much as two hits. His one moment of anguish came in the third inning, when Merkle's foolish error on McQuillan and two passes on balls loaded up the sacks.

Tesreau looked up then, and who was at the bat but the whaling Teuton. And the bases full! Jeff started to pray for rain. Wagner never looked more vicious. He gave the first ball one look which scorched the leather. Then he began to wave his arms around like a windmill, and once, twice, thrice he swung and struck out.

Tesreau then remarked: "There are some days I can't hardly pitch at all, eh, what? I think I have to put a shock absorber on my fast one. Somebody will be getting hurt."

The Pirates had a very rosy chance to score in the fifth, and the opportunity was snuffed out by some base running which was just like a race between a couple of mules. Gibson opened the fifth with a handsome three-base jam to deep right. McQuillan died at first and Mensor struck out. Carey got a pass, and he and Gibson started to go through the movements of a double steal. Gibson felt a rush of speed coming upon him and he could not even wait until Meyers made a bluff to throw to second. He just ran in and bumped into the ball before Meyers had a chance to run out and touch him with it.

Hans Wagner not only breezed with the bases chock-full, but in the fifth he ran over about a mile back of second base and squeezed Tesreau's liner for as neat a grab as you'll see this season. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mensor, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
M'rey, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	1	4	3
Kelly, cf.	4	0	0	4	3
Kott'r, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
M'C'y, 2b.	3	0	0	0	9
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	3	0
M'Q'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	28	0	2	*25	7

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	1	2
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Rob'n, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Fle't'r, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
M'Kle, 1b.	3	0	0	9	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Stock, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Tesr'u, p.	3	0	0	2	1
Total.	31	1	6	27	12

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Konetchy, Merkle.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Stock, Doyle. Three-base hit—Gibson. Stolen bases—Bescher, Burns, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 4. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by McQuillan, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Braves Defeat Cubs Again.

BOSTON, July 29.—By winning today, 8 to 5, Boston made it two out of three in the series with Chicago. The home team batted Zabel for two runs in the first inning and three in the third, adding three more in the seventh on four hits off Hageman. Chicago started the run-getting in the opening inning, when Leach walked, went to second on an infield out, to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Maranville's errors. Hits accounted for the other two tallies of the visitors. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
W'ted, 2b.	2	2	2	4	0
Con'ly, lf.	3	2	1	0	0
M'ville, ss.	4	2	1	2	2
Schm't, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Mann, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Wh'lg, c.	4	0	0	8	0
James, p.	4	0	0	1	4
Total.	31	8	11	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	1	0	7	1
Good, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	10	1
Z'man, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Sch'le, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Cor'den, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
Br'han, c.	3	1	1	3	1
Zabel, p.	2	0	0	0	1
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Bates.	1	0	0	0	0
†Williams,	1	0	0	0	0
‡Harg'ves.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	5	24	11

*Batted for Zabel in seventh inning.
†Batted for Bresnahan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Hageman in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville (2.) Good, Sweeney (2.)

Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	—8	
Chicago	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Devore. Three-base hit—Whitted. Hits—Off Zabel, 7 in 6 innings; off Hageman, 4 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Schmidt. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Mann, Schmidt, Williams. Double play—James and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off James, 4; off Zabel, 2; off Hageman, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By James, 8; by Zabel, 1. Wild pitches—James, Zabel. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

Cardinals Rally and Win in Twelfth

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—St. Louis developed a batting streak in the twelfth inning today and pounded out four runs, which gave them the victory over Philadelphia by 8 to 5. Marshall and Perritt had a duel, with the former being backed up in faultless style, while the visitors offset their errors by some great plays. Huggins, Miller, and Snyder being particularly prominent in making star catches or stops. After S. Magee had made a home run and a double, Perritt got even by striking out the former with the bases filled in the tenth inning, and again with two runners on the sacks in the twelfth, each time with two men out. Cravath threw Beck out at first base on what ordinarily would have been a single to right field. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	6	2	3	5	6
L. M'e, cf.	5	1	3	2	0
Cruise, lf.	6	1	2	3	0
J. M'r, ss.	5	0	2	6	2
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Beck, 1b.	4	0	0	3	2
Snyder c.	5	0	3	4	0
O'Con'r, c.	0	0	0	1	0
D'sen, 1b.	5	2	1	11	0
Per'tt, p.	4	1	1	0	3
*C. Miller.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	44	8	16	30	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	2	3	4
Mlin, ss.	6	0	0	4	2
B'ker, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
S. M'g, 2b.	6	1	2	2	6
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	1	1	2
Pack't, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	0	1	16	2
Doolin, c.	5	3	3	5	1
M'sh'l, p.	5	0	0	0	4
†Irelan	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	44	5	13	38	22

*Ran for Snyder in twelfth inning.
†Batted for Marshall in twelfth inning.
Errors—J. Miller, (2,) Beck, (2,) Dressen.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Cruise, (2,) Miller, Snyder, S. Magee, Cravath. Home run—S. Magee. Stolen base—Beck. Double plays—Beck, Huggins, and Dressen; Huggins, Miller, and Dressen. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, J. Miller, Marshall, L. Magee. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 4; off Marshall, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Marshall, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler.

REDS WIN IN SIXTEENTH.

Great Catch by Moran Averts Early Brooklyn Victory.

Through sunshine and rain the Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds battled with varying fortunes through a great sixteen-inning game at [illegible] Field yesterday, which was finally won by an onslaught in the final inning which swept the Brooklyn team off their feet and changed the 4-4 tie to an 8-5 victory for Cincinnati. Twice did Cincinnati players make almost miraculous plays, which shattered the hopes of Brooklyn when victory seemed almost certain. The greatest of all the plays was the catch of the fleet Cincinnati centrefielder, Moran, who scooped up Fischer's long drive in the ninth after running to the left field fence. Fischer's hit came with the bases filled, and if it had landed safe would have given Brooklyn the game.

The game was filled with unexpected plays. The Reds entered the ninth inning with the score 4-2 against them, and their chances to secure two runs off Pfeffer, who had pitched like a machine for Brooklyn up to that time, seemed far from bright. The unexpected happened, however. Tommy Clark struck out to open the inning and Herzog then decided to try a pinch hitter in place of Yingling. Gonzales, who was selected in his place as a sort of "forlorn hope," put heart into his team by singling. "Bert" Daniels also measured up to the situation and changed the tide of battle by hitting a long triple to centre, which scored Gonzales. With Daniels on third, Herzog hit a sacrifice fly to Zack Wheat, and although the latter's throw was almost perfect, Daniels crossed the plate in safety with the tying run.

Brooklyn came back in their half of the ninth grimly determined and made a gallant effort which was only balked by Moran's superb catch and a great stop by Berghammer. Wheat and Cutshaw found Douglass, who was sent in to displace Yingling, too much for them and both struck out. Egan, who was playing in right field in place of Stengel, got a pass and he went around to third when "Red" Smith singled. Smith's hit went over second base and came just as Egan had started to steal and was nearing the base. Egan got to third on the play and would have scored had not Berghammer, who had succeeded Herzog at shortstop, thrown himself at the ball and stopped it as he slid along in the mud. A pass to McCarthy filled the bases, with two out, the bases filled and a run needed to win. Manager Robinson sent in Fischer to take Pfeffer's turn at bat. The big catcher connected with one of Douglass's benders and the ball sailed far out into the field. It looked like a three-bagger, but little Moran kept running desperately and caught the ball barely six inches from the ground. The cheer which broke out was hushed for a moment, but then burst forth anew for the great catch.

From the ninth inning to the fifteenth the score remained a tie at 4-4. Douglass and Reulbach, who had taken Pfeffer's place, seemed unhittable. The title took on different turn in the sixteenth, however, when Robinson took out Reulbach to let Tex Erwin bat. Ragan was sent in to pitch, and although he not hit hard he seemed to bring the Dodgers ill-luck, for the Reds got four runs. Red Smith's wild throw to the plate was the direct cause of the first run, and seemed to demoralize the whole team.

Ragan got himself in trouble at the start by passing Groh. Moran then got a lucky hit when O'Mara slipped in the mud trying to field his grounder. Bergh'mmer forced Groh at third. Clark got a single but Moran was held at third, leaving three on the bases. Douglass, the Reds' pitcher, went up to bat, but after one strike had been called on him, Herzog took him out and sent in Von Kolnitz as a pinch hitter. Von hit to Smith, who threw wild to the plate, allowing Moran to score. A single by Daniels scored two more, and he scored himself on Twombly's sacrifice fly.

Brooklyn got one run in the ninth when Daubert singled and ran around the bases without interference. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, rf.	8	1	3	9	0
Herz'g, 1b, ss.	7	0	2	10	1
Tw'ly, lf.	6	1	3	3	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	7	0	3	0	2
Groh, 2b.	6	0	1	3	8
Moran, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
M'lw'z, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
¶Miller	1	0	0	0	0
B'gh't, ss.	3	1	1	2	2
Clarke, c.	7	1	3	7	1
Ying'g, p.	3	1	0	0	4
‡Gonzales.	1	1	1	3	0
Doug's, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Von K'tz.	1	1	1	0	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	59	8	15	48	18

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	7	1	1	4	3
D'but, 1b.	8	1	2	19	0
Hum'l, cf.	7	0	1	4	0
Wheat, lf.	7	2	3	3	0
C'tsh'w, 2b.	7	1	2	4	8
Steng'l, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
‡Dalton	1	0	0	0	0
¶Meyers	0	0	0	0	0
Egan, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	2	1	3
M'C'y, c.	6	1	1	11	2
Pfeffer, p.	4	0	0	0	3
||Fischer...	1	0	0	0	0
R'b'ch, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Erwin	0	0	0	0	0
Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	58	5	14	48	20

*Batted for Mollwitz in eighth inning.
†Batted for Yingling in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Douglass in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Stengel in eighth inning.
¶Ran for Dalton in eighth inning.
||Batted for Pfeffer in tenth inning.
¶Batted for Reulbach in fifteenth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Niehoff, Yingling, (2,) Smith.

Cincinnati.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0 0 0 0 4—8
Brooklyn.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0 0 0 0 1—5

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 14. Two-base hits—Gonzales, Stengel. Three-base hit—Daniels. Sacrifice flies—Herzog, Twombly, Moran, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Wheat, Cutshaw, Stengel. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Daniels, Daubert, Cutshaw. Double plays—Groh and Herzog. Bases on balls—Off Yingling, 3; off Douglass, 2; off Pfeffer, 2; off Ragan, 1. Struck out—By Yingling, 1; by Douglass, 4; by Pfeffer, 4; by Reulbach, 4; by Ragan, 1. Hits—Off Yingling, 8 in eight innings; off Douglass, 4 in five innings; off Ames, 2 in one inning; off Pfeffer, 9 in ten innings; off Reulbach, 2 in five innings; off Ragan, 4 in one inning. Time of game—Three hours and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—7		9	0	1

Batteries—Luque, C. Thompson, and Tyler; Beebe and Stephens.

AT TORONTO.

Newark	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	—9		13	1	

Batteries—Lee, Wheat, and Heckinger; Wagner, Rogge, and Krichell.

AT ROCHESTER.

Providence	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2		8	1

Batteries—Bailey and Onslow; Hoff and Williams.

AT MONTREAL.

Baltimore	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	—8		9	0

Batteries—Davidson, Russell, and McAvoy; Dowd and Howley.

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YANKEES GARNER TWO VICTORIES

Clash of Tail-End Clubs in Cleveland Results in Rout for the Naps.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The Naps sunk their anchor a little deeper into last place today by dropping two games to the New York Yankees, the first by the score of 6 to 2 and the second 10 to 6. Each game was largely a gift to the visitors, the Naps' pitchers being generous to a fault.

The kindness of Hagerman and Blanding, mixed with timely stick work by Boone and Cree, brought the Yankees their victory in the first half of a double header.

Boone started the first game with a single to right and was sacrificed to second. On Cook's bounder he was nipped at third. Cree and Mullen then walked and Cook scored when Chapman fumbled Peckinpaugh's grounder. The Naps tied the score in the second when Kirke beat out a slow roller to Maisel and got to third when Fisher threw wild to second. He scored on Johnston's sacrifice fly. The Naps forged to the front in the fifth when Graney led off with a three-bagger after Hagerman had gracefully fanned. Turner brought him home with a single.

The crowd thought Fisher was about to ascend, but Ray saw a new pitcher warming up and decided to fool them. From that time on the Naps were helpless when hits were needed. In the eighth with two out Jackson and Chapman singled in a row, but Kirke was an easy out.

The Yankees had annexed two runs in the eighth when Cree's triple followed a gift to Cook, and Sweeney obliged with a sacrifice fly. Then came the fateful ninth, when Hagerman got just a little wilder than he had been. With the bases full he retired to let Blanding try his hand. Blanding had forgotten his map of the plate and presented the visitors with enough runs to make the total six.

The second game was more of a farce than the first, Bowman allowing three hits and giving two passes in the first inning. Result, three runs. He managed to stay on the mound for three innings, during which time he allowed nine hits, gave five passes and walloped one man on the back. Result, eight runs for the Yanks. Blanding again was sent in to the rescue and held the visitors down till the last two innings, when he was hit for two runs. The Naps got thirteen hits off Carrol Brown, but they couldn't run fast enough to keep up with the Yanks, having to be satisfied with the first game and double header brought out about 3,500 fans. There will be double-headers tomorrow and Saturday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	5	1	2	1	3
H'tzl, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Cook, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Cree, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
Mullen, 1b.	2	0	0	15	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	1	6
Sw'y, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Fisher, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Total.	30	6	7	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ney, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
T'ner, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
J'ks'n, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
C'm'n, ss.	4	0	1	4	3
Kirke, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
Pezold, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Jackson, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
C. W'r, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	2	8	2
W'ms, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	6	0
*E. W'r.	1	0	0	0	0
C'sin, c.	0	0	0	1	1
W'man, p.	2	0	0	0	3
†Rumler	1	0	0	0	0
Lev'ng, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	2	6	27	11

Errors—Turner, Chapman, Pezold, (2,) O'Neill, (2,) Hartzell, Fisher.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Boone. Three-base hits—Graney, Cree. Sacrifice hit—Pezold, Hartzell, Fisher. Sacrifice flies—Johnston, Sweeney. Double plays—O'Neill and Pezold; Chapman and Johnston; Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Mullen; O'Neill and Chapman. Hits—Off Hagerman, 6 in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Blanding, 1 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Blanding, 2; off Fisher, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Fisher, (Turner.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 4; by Blanding, 1; by Fisher, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 11. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	6	1	3	5	3
H'tz'l, lf.	3	2	1	6	0
Cook, rf.	5	3	3	0	0
Cree, cf.	4	1	2	5	0
Mullen, 1b.	4	1	2	5	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	1	2	2	4
N'm'er, c.	5	1	3	3	0
M'sel, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Brown, p.	1	0	0	0	0
||Boehler.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	10	17	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ney, lf.	5	1	3	1	0
T'ner, 2b.	5	0	1	3	3
J'ks'n, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
C'm'n, ss.	5	0	1	2	4
Kirke, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
Pezold, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
O'Neill, c.	3	0	1	4	3
B'man, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Bl'd'g, p.	3	2	2	0	1
Total.	39	6	13	27	13

Errors—Chapman, Pezold, Peckinpaugh.

New York	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Kirke, Maisel, Brown, Cree. Three-base hit—Graney. Sacrifice flies—O'Neill, Peckinpaugh. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Chapman, Turner, and Johnston, (2;) Jackson and O'Neill; Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Mullen. Hits—Off Bowman, 9 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) off Blanding, 8 in 7 innings. First base on balls—Off Bowman, 5; off Blanding, 1; off Brown, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bowman, Hartzell. Struck out—By Blanding, 1; by Brown, 1. Wild pitches—Blanding, 1; Brown, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; New York, 9. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Bender Blanks the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—St. Louis batters could do nothing with Bender's delivery when hits would have meant runs today, while Philadelphia pounded Wellman and Leverenz at opportune moments and won, 5 to 0. The visitors played a clean, fast game in the field, while the locals' errors aided in the scoring. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
Walsh, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
C'lins, 2b.	4	2	0	3	1
B'ker, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
M'cI's, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1
St'k, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Barry, ss.	4	1	2	1	6
Sch'g, c.	4	0	1	5	3
B'der, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Total.	34	5	7	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'w'd, 3b.	5	0	0	2	2
Sh'ten, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
Pratt, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
C. W'r, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	2	8	2
W'ms, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	1	1
*E. W'r.	1	0	0	0	0
C'sin, c.	0	0	0	1	1
W'man, p.	2	0	0	0	3
†Rumler	1	0	0	0	0
Lev'ng, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	0	6	27	12

*Batted for Agnew in seventh inning.
†Batted for Wellman in seventh inning.
Errors—Pratt, (2,) Leary, Crossin.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Schang, Williams. Hits—Off Wellman, 4 in seven innings; off Leverenz, 3 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Collins, Barry. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Balk—Wellman. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 3; off Bender, 4. Struck out—By Bender, 5; by Wellman, 1. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Red Sox Pull Through in Tenth.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Boston played an uphill battle today and defeated Chicago, 8 to 4, in ten innings. Cicotte had been hit hard throughout the game, but luck was in his favor until the tenth inning, when he was taken out with a runner on third base. Faber attempted to cut off the run, but was hit for a single by Carrigan, who batted for Bedient, and Janvrin scored. A base on balls, a triple, and an error by Schalk enabled the visitors to score three more runs. Gregg, who was obtained by Boston from Cleveland, reported to Manager Carrigan today and worked against the locals. He had one bad inning, the fourth, when four hits and a triple netted three runs. He retired to allow a pinch hitter to bat for him in the eighth. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	6	2	3	3	0
Scott, ss.	5	2	2	2	1
Sp'ker, cf.	5	0	3	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
G'd'r, 3b.	5	1	2	0	2
Y'kes, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3
*H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
J'vrin, 2b.	2	1	2	1	2
H'lt'l, 1b.	4	0	0	18	0
Thomas, c.	2	1	1	2	2
L'n'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Rohr	1	0	0	0	0
Bed't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
C'gan, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	39	8	16	30	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	2	0	1	2
B'ger, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Bl'b'n, 2b.	3	2	1	2	4
Dem't, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
C'lins, rf.	4	1	1	1	1
F'nier, 1b.	4	1	2	12	2
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Sch'k, c.	4	0	1	3	3
Ale's, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Cicotte, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	4	10	30	21

*Batted for Yerkes in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Gregg in the eighth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Fournier, Schalk.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—4

Two-base hit—Hooper. Three-base hits—Speaker, Collins, Gardner, Hooper. Hits—Off Gregg, 8 in seven innings; off Bedient, 1 in two innings; off Leonard, 1 in one inning; off Cicotte, 14 in nine and one-third inning. Sacrifice hits—Gregg, Demmitt, Hoblitzel, Scott, Lewis. Stolen bases—Yerkes, Blackburn, Demmitt, Janvrin. Double play—Berger, Blackburn, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 2; off Cicotte, 4; off

LAWN TENNIS EAST AND WEST --- GOLF --- YACHTING

M'LOUGHLIN DOWNS JOHNSTON EASILY

Exerts Himself Less Than in Any Match in Longwood Tennis Tourney.

BOSTON, July 29.—The custody of the fifth Longwood Bowl was regained today by Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco after a brief and somewhat uninteresting match with the holder, William M. Johnston, also of San Francisco. McLoughlin needs another victory to obtain permanent possession of the trophy. He won a leg two years ago, but defaulted last year to Johnston.

In his successful career through the Longwood tournament this year, McLoughlin defeated in straight sets N. W. Niles, T. C. Bundy, A. S. Dabney, R. N. Williams, R. L. Murray, and W. M. Johnston. He appeared to exert himself less today than in any of the five previous contests, with the exception perhaps of that with Bundy. Johnston handled McLoughlin's cannon ball service as well if not better than either Williams or Murray, but he was weak at the net when he dashed in and lacked the strength of Murray to drive from base lines.

At no time in the match was McLoughlin pushed nearly as hard as in his contests with Williams and Murray. Even in the first set when Johnston took three games in succession and made the score four all, the champion captured the next two and the set without jumping into the air or making any unusual effort. In the last two games in that set McLoughlin earned six out of the thirteen played points and made but three scores. His only slump in the match was in the eighth game in the second set, when two nets, three outs and failure to handle two of Johnston's service drives gave the latter the game and tied the score for the set. Again McLoughlin came back in the next two games, with four place shots, catching Johnston off his foot in each case, and rattling the younger player into making a double fault. The deciding point in this set was a sizzling cross-court drive by McLoughlin.

Johnston was fading fast as the third and last set started, although McLoughlin gave him some encouragement by handing over the second game through errors. The trophy holder started the third game by getting a lead of 15—40 on McLoughlin's service, but this practically ended the tennis for the day, as McLoughlin soon made it deuce and a few minutes later took the game. In the final game of the match, after McLoughlin had made three errors, he put on a little more steam and settled the contest by four passes, each one of which left Johnston sprawling out on the court. The points and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin	4	2	8	7	4	2	1	0	4	5	—	37	6
Johnston	2	4	6	5	1	4	4	4	1	3	—	34	4

	Nets.	Outs.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
McLoughlin	13	9	10	2	2	
Johnston	15	7	10	0	3	

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	4	2	8	0	5	2	4	5	4	6	—	40	6
Johnston	1	4	6	4	3	4	2	7	1	4	—	36	4

	Nets.	Outs.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
McLoughlin	10	14	8	1	2	
Johnston	18	12	8	2	1	

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	4	1	6	4	4	4	5	—	28	6
Johnston	0	4	4	1	1	0	3	—	13	1

	Nets.	Outs.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
McLoughlin	6	3	8	2	1	
Johnston	6	10	3	0	0	

Longwood Cup.—Challenge Round—Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, beat William M. Johnston, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

BROOKES TURNS AN ANKLE.

Australasian Player, However, Will Play in Davis Cup Match Today.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 29.—The drawings for the semi-final match for the Davis Cup, which will be played on the courts of the Allegheny Country Club tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, between the German and Australasian teams, were made today. In the singles tomorrow, N. E. Brookes of the Australasian team will play Otto Froitzheim of the German team, and A. F. Wilding will be the opponent of Oscar Kreutzer. Brookes and Wilding will oppose Froitzheim and Kreutzer in the doubles on Friday. Saturday afternoon Brookes will play Kreutzer and Wilding will oppose Froitzheim.

All the players engaged in hard practice today. Brookes turned his right ankle, but said the injury was not severe enough to affect his playing. The Antipodeans did not practice this afternoon, but the Germans engaged in doubles with A. Wallis Myers and Harmar Denny, Jr., who gave them a hard match.

Pleasant weather is anticipated for the championship matches. The courts are in good shape. The Cup Committee of the Allegheny Club has completed all arrangements for handling the spectators. Practically all the seats for the matches have been sold.

The Captains of the two teams tonight selected Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y., Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, as referee for all the matches.

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS.

Princeton Pair Wins Again—Miss Browne and Sister Triumph.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In a series of upsets, play in the Western tennis tournament singles at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, today, entered the fourth round. Two veterans and two "dark horses" fell in the course of some brilliant exhibitions.

Walter Hayes, a veteran, dropped his third round match to Jerry Weber, Western interscholastic champion, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3. Hayes was off form, but Weber's victory was held to have made the schoolboy a dangerous competitor for the title. Harry Waidner, another old-timer, strained a tendon and was forced to default his second round match to James H. Wilson.

Alexander Squair, University of Chicago tennis Captain, wrecked the hopes of H. Mikami. The Japanese succumbed to Squair's clever placing game in the second round, 6—0, 6—3. Peter Ball, another dark horse, fell before the deadly service of Irving C. Wright of Boston; 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, national champion, won in the women's singles, and her sister, Mrs. R. S. Williams, of Chicago, also was successful. Miss Browne won from Miss Ernelyn Fersman of Chicago, 6—1, 6—0, in the first round, and from Mrs. Beverly Brewer of Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, in the second round. Mrs. Williams defeated Miss Lilla Hotz of Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

In the men's doubles Church and Mathey, the Princeton team, won the feature match from S. Speice of Oklahoma City and Conger, Byford and Burdick, last year's champions, had an easy time with Cushing and Swift.

English County Cricket Results.

LONDON, July 29.—Surrey, playing like real champions, successfully disposed of Sussex today at Kennington Oval by 91 runs in the English county cricket. Tomorrow they will be put to a severe test when they oppose the powerful Kent team at Blackheath. If they pull through their position at the top seems assured, but if defeated a desperate tussle will take place between themselves, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Kent. Yorkshire entertained Somersetshire at Sheffield, and, winning easily by an innings and 153 runs, have now got into fourth place. Kent did splendidly to defeat Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge by an innings and 45 runs, and are also strong. Gloucestershire journeyed to Manchester to tackle Lancashire, but met with another reverse, losing badly by 287 runs, and still have to win their first game in the competition. Essex moved up a peg by beating Leicestershire by 96 runs at Leyton, while Northamptonshire accounted for Derbyshire at the County Ground, Northampton, by 46 runs.

MRS. J. J. ASTOR IN TENNIS.

Will Play Mrs. E. R. Howard in Ladies' Finals at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 29.—With Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. E. R. Howard of New Orleans left to compete tomorrow in the finals, the ladies' tennis tournament today took on especial interest. It is Mrs. Astor's first appearance in a public affair of the kind since the death of her husband and the play was watched by a big gallery. Mrs. Astor had rather an easy time of her match winning from Miss Marie Millett of New York, 6—1, 6—1. At the same time Mrs. Astor's sister, Miss Katherine Force, lost to Mrs. Howard in a hotly fought match, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6.

This was the feature of the day's play and interest was divided between the two sisters. It looked at one time as if they would meet Thursday in the finals. The scores:

First Round.—Miss E. R. Weld beat Miss Anita Sturgis, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Katherine Force beat Miss Augusta McCagg of New York, 6—1, 3—6, 8—5; Mrs. John Jacob Astor beat Miss Helen Draper of New York, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Elizabeth R. Porter of Philadelphia beat Miss M. L. Weld of Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round.—Mrs. Howard beat Mrs. Dave Hennen Coddington of New York, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Katherine Force beat Miss E. Weld of Boston, 7—5, 6—2; Mrs. John Jacob Astor beat Miss Elizabeth R. Porter of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Marie Millett beat Miss Catherine R. Porter of Philadelphia, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-Finals.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor of New York beat Miss Marie Millett of New York, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. E. R. Howard of New Orleans beat Miss Katherine Force of New York, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6.

RAIN HALTS TENNIS PLAY.

Only Two Matches Completed in New York State Tournament.

Play in the New York State lawn tennis championships yesterday on the grass courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, was limited to a few matches. Just at the time the players were limbering up for play the rain fell in torrents, and after waiting for nearly an hour the Tournament Committee declared the tournament off for the day. Many of the players who took part in the Longwood Cricket Club tournament were on hand, but only a few started play.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, the national champion and winner of the Longwood Bowl for 1914, will be on hand today to play Leonard Beekman, the former interscholastic champion, and William L. Clothier, former national champion, and other prominent players will also arrive. The most important match scheduled for this afternoon will be between William M. Johnston and R. Lindley Murray, the Californians.

The contest between Benjamin M. Phillips and Frederick C. Baggs was the feature event of the play. Outplayed in the first set, the former player made a splendid recovery and by hard driving and steadiness captured the next two sets and match, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. Baggs did not display his usual accuracy and drove a number of balls out of court. Near the end of the match he made a good recovery, but Phillips had secured too big a lead to be overcome.

B. W. Stair outplayed C. L. Russell in a two-set match, in which the former outplayed his opponent and always had plenty in reserve. Several other matches were started but left unfinished owing to the rain.

The victory of Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr in the Eastern doubles championship at Longwood will necessitate these players journeying to Chicago to take part in the sectional championship, and deprive the Bay Ridge tournament of one of its features. The summary:

New York State Championship, Men's Singles.

First Round—R. W. Seabury defeated C. R. Leonard by default; J. T. Allen vs. Hoffman Nickerson, 6—2, 1—0, unfinished; Dr. F. J. Escheverria vs. L. Weinstein, 4—1, unfinished; A. H. Coffey vs. C. M. Nankivel, 2—1, unfinished; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round—B. W. Starr defeated C. L. Russell, 6—3, 6—2; E. R. McCormick vs. R. W. Seabury, 8—6, unfinished; Walter L. Pate defeated Harold Throckmorton by default.

FATHER AND SON WIN.

Hunter of Cornell Makes Good Record in Westchester Tennis Tourney.

F. T. Hunter, the young Cornell tennis player, made a brilliant record yesterday in the tennis tournament of the Westchester County Tennis Association at the Pelham Country Club, when he won three singles matches and with his father, F. Hunter, qualified for the third round in the men's doubles. In the singles he defeated Dr. Benjamin F. Drake, R. P. Rand, and W. K. Emerson in straight sets, while in the doubles the Hunter combination triumphed over G. Walker and L. D. Root.

Play was started in the morning, and as a result many matches were decided before the rain stopped the contests. The entire delegation from the Westchester clubs were on hand, and a number of interesting matches were witnessed. J. S. O'Neale of Columbia again showed splendid form, and won from R. Rand in straight sets, while Abraham Bassford, Jr., played up to his recent good form and won his way into the fourth round by a victory over W. S. Lippincott.

Miss Clare Cassel reached the semi-final round in the women's singles, by successive victories over Miss A. Pallen, Mrs. Craighead, and Mrs. Hiscoe. It is probable that the final round will be fought out between Miss Cassel and Miss Bessie Holden. The summary:

Women's Singles—First Round.—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss A. Patten, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. Craighead defeated Miss F. Wilson, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Jeanne Wilson defeated Miss Hogan by default.

Second Round.—Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. Goodnow, 6—0, 6—0; Miss J. Leech defeated Mrs. A. D. Hamnett, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. R. Hiscoe defeated Miss Margaret Grove by default; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Craighead, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. C. P. Porter defeated Miss Watson by default; Miss Ida Cockle defeated Miss Pencheon, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8.

Third Round.—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. R. Hiscoe, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Singles—First Round.—A. L. Bowman defeated W. Walker, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round.—A. D. Britton defeated E. E. Seelye, 6—0, 6—3; E. A. Walz, Jr., defeated L. Walker, 6—3, 6—2; W. Rand defeated L. D. Root, 6—1, 6—4; H. S. Stiles defeated J. W. Armstrong, 6—2, 6—3; E. L. Beard defeated H. W. Forster, 6—2, 6—4; W. K. Emerson defeated J. L. Robertson, 6—4, 6—3; P. C. Rand defeated N. E. Fox, Jr., 6—4, 6—0; F. T. Hunter defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—3, 6—1; W. C. Lippincott defeated George Saunders, 6—4, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated W. S. Lippincott, 6—2, 6—0; W. K. Emerson defeated E. Hine, 6—3, 6—3; H. S. Stiles defeated J. J. Sinnott, 6—4, 6—0.

Fourth Round—F. T. Hunter defeated W. K. Emerson 6—0, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—First Round—W. Rand and R. T. Rand defeated Dr. C. Pallen and R. Keogh, 6—1, 6—2; T. R. Block and R. E. Rogers defeated E. A. Walz, Jr., and J. Briggs, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Dr. B. F. Drake and H. S. Stiles defeated R. E. Wilson and partner by default; M. E. Fox, Jr., and A. Walker defeated F. Wilson and A. Morange by default; J. S. O'Neale and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated L. Pallen and G. Keogh, 6—1, 6—2; F. T. Hunter and F. Hunter defeated G. Walker and L. D. Robertson, 6—1, 6—3; S. B. Wilson and H. Hibbard defeated Mr. Fitzpatrick and partner by default; A. D. Britton and J. L. Robertson defeated J. W. Armstrong and W. Ives by default.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Ethel Coward and H. Granger defeated Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Seelye, 6—0, 6—0; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton won by default.

Willie Ritchie Returns.

Willie Ritchie, shorn of his world's lightweight championship title, returned to this country from England, where he lost his crown to Freddie Welsh, aboard the Vaterland yesterday. Ritchie intends to resume the boxing that Welsh would give him a return bout, but would prefer that the contest be held in this country.

GARDNER'S MEDAL IN EKWANOK GOLF

Many Metropolitan District Players in Tournament at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 29.—C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I., won the gold medal in the qualifying round for the first President's Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club today with a score of 72. This was four strokes below his closest competitor, F. A. Martin of Ekwanok. Dr. Gardner's score sets a new record for the newly lengthened course, over which the national championships will be played in another month.

Walter J. Travis of Garden City played his first nine holes in 37 strokes, but required 40 for the last nine, tying for third place with R. M. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., at 77.

Another metropolitan player, Fred Herreshoff, playing from Ekwanok, was far down in the list of qualifiers with 82. Seven players were tied for the last two places in the first division. C. S. Ransom of Albany and W. E. McKnight of Baltusrol won in the play-off. The scores:

First Division, (Thirty-two,) for President's Cup.—C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 72; F. A. Martin, Ekwanok, 76; R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 77; W. J. Travis, Garden City, 77; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore C. C., 78; W. M. Sinclair, Baltusrol, 78; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 79; W. W. Taylor, Fox Hills, 80; B. S. Bottome, Fox Hills, 80; J. P. Guilford, Intervale C. C., 81; John N. Stearns 3d, Nassau, 81; B. S. Horne, Princeton, 81; Dumont Clarke, Ekwanok, 82; G. I. Lawyer, Albany, 82; Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 82; G. H. Crocker, Country Club, 82; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 83; F. R. Devereaux, Sasduquda, 83; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore C. C., 83; J. F. O'Rourke, Jr., Yale, 85; H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok, 85; W. S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati, 85; M. L. Feary, Richmond County, 85; C. M. Amory, Essex County, 86; Ralph Carroll, Knollwood, 87; M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine, 87; G. G. Haven, Jr., Ridgefield, 87; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 88; J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 88; W. M. Weaver, Huntington Valley, 88; C. S. Ransom, Albany, and W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 89.

Second Division, (Sixteen.)—W. E. Truesdale, Fox Hills, 89; J. A. Allen, New York, 89; F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony, 89; H. C. Keen, Brockton C. C., 91; H. Williams, Ardsley, 90; J. S. Phelps, Wollaston, 91; P. H. Sherwin, Wollaston, 91; L. B. Franklin, Oakland, 92; W. O. Henderson, Arlington C. C., 92; S. C. Clark, National, 92; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 92; W. S. Carleton, Brae Burn, 93; J. D. Armstrong, Park Club, 93; James T. Hunter, North Adams, 94; M. J. Mackie, Wollaston, 94; W. Stuart Brown, Oakland, 94.

Third Division, (Sixteen.)—C. M. Trussell, Augusta, 94; A. Gregory, Albany, 94; C. Smith, Jr., Ardsley, 94; J. W. Murray, Salem, 94; E. H. Wiswell, Montclair, 94; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, 95; H. S. Stearns, Jr., Ardsley, 96; M. W. Wilcox, New Bedford, 96; C. S. Read, Apawamis, 96; T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 96; H. M. MacMaster, Mohawk, 97; C. M. Clark, Ekwanok, 97; Frank E. Cobb, Brockton C. C., 97; P. M. Kerridge, Shinnecossett, 97; G. F. Brown, Huntington Valley, 97; W. C. Houston, Ekwanok, 97.

Fourth Division. (Sixteen.)—R. H. Allen, New York, 98; R. W. Henderson, Knollwood, 98; W. A. Barber, Jr., Princeton, 98; Shelton Pitney, Morris County, 98; F. C. Robertson, Baltusrol, 98; R. R. Rennie, Ekwanok, 98; A. H. Goodall, Wollaston, 99; C. M. Brett, Brookline, 99; C. B. Storrs, Essex County, 99; J. B. Brennan, Wollaston, 99; G. M. Shook, Rhode Island C. C., 99; P. L. Amory, Country Club, 99; F. W. Nye, Dunwoodie, 99; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia C. C., 100; Henry Bucker, Rhode Island C. C., 100; F. W. Stevens, Morristown, 100.

Fifth Division, (Sixteen.)—J. J. Given, Baltusrol, 101; George A. Kelley, Jr., Oakmont, 101; H. H. Harper, Worcester, 101; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 101; E. Shuttleworth, Oakland, 101; J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, 102; Lewis Ekwall, Ekwanok, 102; C. P. Wilson, Oakley, 102; William A. Barber, Englewood, 102; N. C. Owen, Manhattan, 104; G. B. Plante, Crescent A. C., 105; F. F. Amory, Essex, 108; W. Sprague, Winchester, 105; E. H. Adriance, Mount Anthony, 105; H. E. Wilson, Rhode Island, 106; C. A. Warren, Twasifskill, 107.

GOLF CHAMPION DEFEATED.

Jack Neville, Title Holder of Pacific Coast, Loses to E. P. Allis, 3d.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 29.—Playing brilliantly this afternoon, but unable to overcome the handicap of his poor work this forenoon, Jack Neville of San Francisco, the champion of the Pacific Coast, was eliminated from the Western Amateur Golf Championship Tournament by E. P. Allis, 3d, of Milwaukee. Allis won the 36 hole match 2 up and 1.

Neville's desperate fight against overwhelming odds was the spectacular incident of the afternoon play. When the forenoon half of the match was over, the Milwaukee youth was five up. Allis won the first hole of the afternoon, but Neville braced and literally played Allis off his feet the rest of the way going out. Neville, two down on the turn, halved the next three holes and won the thirty-first 4 to 3. That was the nearest he got to victory. Neville's drive into the rough, which cost him the thirty-third hole, decided the match.

Another tight fit was a 37 hole duel between R. A. Hunter of Midwick, Pasadena, and Frazer Hale of Edgewater, Chicago. Hale, like Neville, was considered a strong contender for the title, but Hunter won the deciding point. The defeat of Harold Weber of Toledo by Phil Stanton of Grand Rapids, by the top-heavy score of 9 and 8, was the big surprise of the day.

Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater and Albert Seckel of Riverside, won their matches rather easily, and, being paired against each other tomorrow, are expected to furnish the headline attraction. Evans won from Howard B. Lee, Detroit, 5 and 4, and Seckel defeated George S. Lyon, the Canadian champion and the oldest man in the tournament, 4 and 3.

The other matches resulted as follows: D. E. Sawyer, Wheton, won from Kenneth F. Edwards, Midlothian, by default; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, defeated Norman Faunce, Garfield, Chicago, 4 and 3; James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, defeated Howard Walton, Champaign, 2 and 1.

PAUL WINS TRADE GOLF.

Carpet Men Complete Their Tournament at Garden City.

Semi-final and final rounds in the tournament of the Carpet Trade Golf Association were played yesterday over the links of the Garden City Golf Club with the result that Jerome Paul of New York won the championship by defeating B. H. Tobey of Nassau 3 up and 1 to play in the decisive test.

In contrast to the conditions which existed on the first day of the weather was propitious and good golf was the result. One of the interesting incidents of the day was the victory of V. G. Beutell over John Sloane by 4 up and 2 in the consolation division of the championship. The summary:

Semi-final Round, Championship Division.—B. H. Tobey beat J. L. Perkins, 1 up, (19 holes); Jerome Paul beat J. R. Shoaff, 4 and 2.

Final Round—Paul beat Tobey, 3 and 1.

Consilation, First Eight.—Final Round—V. G. Beutell beat John Sloane, 4 and 2.

Second Eight.—Semi-final Round—F. F. Abbott beat G. H. Heath, 5 and 3; F. J. Bersbach beat C. S. Bosworth, 1 up.

Final Round—Abbott beat Bersbach, 1 up.

Consolation, Second Eight.—Final Round—H. G. Fetterall beat J. D. Decker, 4 and 2.

Third Eight.—Semi-final Round—C. D. Barber beat H. W. Robinson, 4 and 3; E. J. Brown beat G. Van Nostrand, 7 and 6.

Final Round—Brown beat Barber, 7 and 6.

Consolation, Third Eight.—Final Round—A. Aird beat C. F. Cozzens, 1 up.

Fourth Eight.—Semi-final Round—C. L. Kaser beat C. A. Cock, 3 and 2; C. C. Snyder beat J. L. Brown by default.

Final Round—Snyder beat Kaser, 2 up.

Consolation, Fourth Eight.—Final Round—H. Plimpton beat W. E. Rosenthal, 6 and 5.

Fifth Eight.—Semi-final Round—J. G. Schell beat R. O. Schell, 1 up, (19 holes); W. R. Green beat J. R. Hamilton, 4 and 2.

Final Round—Green beat Schell, 2 and 1.

Consolation, Fifth Eight.—Final Round—J. F. Bennet beat W. M. Stevenson, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Sixth Eight.—Semi-final Round—Charles S. Horton beat A. A. Stephens, 3 and 2; J. M. Shoemaker beat J. J. Breslin by default.

Final Round—Shoemaker beat Horton, 2 and 1.

Consolation, Sixth Eight.—Final Round—J. Meeks beat J. R. Little, Jr., 6 and 5.

KRAENZLEIN IS SATISFIED.

American Athletic Trainer, Here on Leave, Will Return to Germany.

Dr. Alvin Kraenzlein, the American athletic trainer, engaged by Germany to prepare her Olympic candidates for several years to come, was among the passengers aboard the Vaterland, which arrived here yesterday. Dr. Kraenzlein emphatically denied the report that he had decided not to return to Germany, and declared he will resume his contract with the foreigners after a leave of absence of several months, which he will spend in this country. Recent reports from Berlin stated that the American coach, dissatisfied with alleged insubordination on the part of his assistants, who were said to be attempting to "throw him down," would remain here on his arrival.

That Germany will be a country worth reckoning with in future Olympic games is the declaration of the former University of Pennsylvania hurdler. "We have just laid an athletic foundation in Germany," said Kraenzlein, "and while we do not expect to do much at Berlin in 1916, we look forward with interest to our showing in 1920 at Budapest.

"America, I believe, will add another Olympic championship to her list at Berlin, but her team will have to be very strong, for all the foreign countries are going to furnish stiff opposition."

Kraenzlein, tacitiurn as usual, would not express his opinion of the best athletes in the Kaiser's domain. He did, however, praise Prince Karl, son of the Kaiser, who is said to be quite an athlete. The royal youngster, according to Kranzlein, is an unusually good all-around performer, and will compete in Berlin in the all-around championships.

ONE-SIDED POLO MATCHES.

Point Judith and Meadowbrook Magpies Easy Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 29.—On the fields of the Point Judith Polo Club the national tournament was resumed today, the events being the second and third rounds in the series for the Rathborne Memorial Cup, presented by Mrs. J. C. Rathborne of New Orleans.

In the first match Point Judith defeated Bryn Mawr, 2d by a score of 15½ to 8½. It was a one-sided contest, Point Judith winning by superior team work and individual playing. Seven goals were scored by the Point Judiths in the fifth and sixth periods.

The third round was played by the Meadowbrook Magpies and the Aiken Tigers, with the total handicap for each team thirteen goals. Meadowbrook Magpies won this match by a score of 12½ to 4.

The playing of N. L. Tilney of the Essex County Country Club, who made his début here today, was a feature of the match. J. Watson Webb was in good form and scored four goals for the winning Magpies. Line-ups and summaries:

POINT JUDITH.	BRYN MAWR 2D.
1—P. E. Stevenson.	1—J. R. Fell.
2—W. Randolph.	2—V. C. Mather.
3—P. S. Randolph.	3—W. P. Stewart.
Back—P. S. P. Randolph.	Back—P. D. Mills.

Bryn Mawr 2d—Goals earned, 9; less penalties, ½. Total—8½. Point Judith—Goals earned, 13; by handicap, 3; less penalties, ½. Total—12½. Individual goals—Fell, (2,) Mather, Stewart, (2,) Mills, (3,) Stevenson, (2,) W. Randolph, (2,) Randolph, Sr., (5,) Randolph, Jr., (4,) by pony, Bryn Mawr; against Point Judith, foul by Randolph, Sr. Referee—Spencer Fisbe.

MEADOW BROOK MAGPIES.	AIKEN TIGERS.
1—L. N. Tilney.	1—E. W. Hopping.
2—E. L. Stokes.	2—A. Brown.
3—J. W. Webb.	3—T. Le Boutellier, 2d.
Back—H. Phipps.	Back—B. Gatins.

Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 13; less penalties, ½. Total—12½. Aiken Tigers—Goals earned, 4. Total—4. Individual goals—Tilney, (4,) Stokes, (2,) Webb, (4,) Phipps, (3,) Hopping, (2,) Le Boutellier, Gatins. Points against Meadow Brook, Phipps hooked Brown. Referee—George Miller.

WATER TOO ROUGH FOR RACE

Motor Boats Stay in Shelter at Lake George—Big Run Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 29.—The first race for the Gold Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association was postponed today until tomorrow afternoon. The northerly wind kicked up white caps and some of the owners feared the effect on their delicate racers over the thirty nautical miles run in rough weather. Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Brooklyn, failed to appear with his Smith-built boats, Baby Reliance V. and Baby Speed Demon II. They were kept snug in their sheds as was William J. Connors's Buffalo Enquirer.

A New York boat, Peter Pan VI., owned by James Simpson of the Columbia Yacht Club, was the only boat to come to the starting line. All the others were ready to be brought out when the Blackton and Connors craft did not arrive. After a forty-five minute postponement the committee put the matter up to Count Casimer S. Mankowski, defender of the trophy. The Count said he wished to give everybody a chance, and consented to the postponement until tomorrow.

Peter Pan VI., driven by Bob Patterson and Jack Shrefer, later went over one lap of the course at forty miles an hour. Harry Smith Ford's Little Joker II. has withdrawn owing to a broken bow rudder. This leaves ten boats for the contests.

The trials for the one-mile championship of America for a cup presented by the Lake George Regatta Association have been held over until Saturday. They will be timed by wireless, the first time this method has ever been tried.

NEW SWIM RECORDS.

Central A. A. U. Championships Won by Illinois A. C. Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—At the close of the first day of the Central Amateur Athletic Union swimming meet, which began here today, officials announced that in all the events new Central records had been established. A big crowd watched the swimmers. The local pool was pronounced ideal for record-breaking performances. The meet will end Friday. Summaries:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by L. B. Raithel, Illinois A. C.; H. E. Benner, Illinois A. C., second; N. A. Buck, unattached, third. Time—0:28.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Arthur Reitman, Illinois A. C., 75 feet; Buck, unattached, 70 feet, second; N. M. Lyons, Cincinnati, 68 feet, third; Hurtig, Cincinnati, 61 feet, fourth.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by H. J. Habner, Illinois A. C.; McDermott, Illinois A. C., second; Raithel, Illinois A. C., third. Time —5:48 3-5.

Big Cycle Race Tomorrow.

The heavy rains which soaked the track at the Brighton Beach Motordrome prevented the running of the Brooklyn Sweepstakes, the fifty-mile motor-paced race for $1,000 in prize money last night, and it will be run off tomorrow night. In the field that will face the starter tomorrow night will be found Bobby Walthour, George Wiley, Worth L. Mitten, Menus Bedell, Clarence Carman, and possibly one or two others. Everything is in readiness for the contest, which should be one of the best of the season.

With Frank L. Kramer, for thirteen years the American title holder, and Alfred Goullet of Australia tied for first place in the American championship points table, the running of the one-mile national championship race for the sprinters at the seaside track on Saturday night means that for the first time in years Kramer figures to lose his place at the top of the list. Goullet is showing wonderful speed at present. Walter Rutt, world's champion, and about fifty others also will be in the race. Cabot Moretti, champion of Italy, and Jackie Clarke of Australia will meet in a special match race.

The first and second men in the Brooklyn Sweepstake will be back at the track for a race on Sunday afternoon, and against them will be Jimmy Moran and Ernie Fye of Australia. They will compete in three heats of twenty-five miles each. Nine amateur bicycle races and more than a dozen motor cycle contests are on the programme for the three days of racing.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB SEVENTY YEARS OLD

Fleet Will Rendezvous at Glen Cove Today and Celebrate Anniversary.

With the Cup defense yachts, Resolute and Vanitie, on edge for the coming struggle, the fleet of the New York Yacht Club will rendezvous at Glen Cove this afternoon for the annual port-to-port cruise, which begins tomorrow. This is the club's seventieth birthday, and tonight the shore and waterfront of picturesque Hempstead Harbor will glow with the reflection of thousands of electric lights which the squadron will display in honor of the occasion. Commodore Dallas B. Pratt will give the signal for the general illumination from his flagship Sea Fox at 9 o'clock, and the big steamers will play their powerful searchlights upon the little gray station on shore which was the original clubhouse and stood on the Hoboken shore in the days of Commodore John C. Stevens. The fleet will not illuminate again until Aug. 7 at Newport.

Resolute reached City Island yesterday shortly after noon. She was towed down from Bristol by her tender, City of Stamford, and looked to be in the finest racing trim. What was done to her during her two weeks in the Herreshoff yards was not divulged, but it was apparent that efforts had been made to lighten her as much as she could stand. The boom has been hollowed still more, and in order to strengthen it strut stays about two feet in length have been attached midway along the spar where the strain is greatest. Skipper Charles Francis Adams, 2d, had her out for a short spin in the afternoon, but a squall came up from the northeast and she did no more sailing. Later she was towed to Glen Cove.

Alexander Smith Cochran's Vanitie was lowered once more into the water from Wood & McClure's yard, her freshly burnished bronze hull shining like a new penny. Capt. Harry Haff waited until 3 o'clock for high water, and the yacht had scarcely reached her anchorage when the squall struck. For a time the wind blew sixty miles an hour, and had the gale come up while the vessel was being lowered there might have been trouble. As it was, the Gardner boat was securely moored and rode out the blow unharmed.

What the time allowance will be in the coming series is still a matter of mystery. Resolute has been remeasured in Bristol by Harold W. Webb, measurer of the New York Yacht Club, and Vanitie's measurements are also said to be changed, so that in the coming trials the boats will race on a more equal footing. Some estimates have placed the allowance Resolute will receive as low as one minute in thirty miles, but this, according to one man who is in a position to know, will not be the case. While changes have been made in each racer, he said yesterday, they are so slight that the old time allowance of 1 minute and 46 seconds will not be altered. Resolute, he said, had cut down her sail area just enough to equalize the slight change made in Vanitie, thus retaining her former advantage. The actual difference, if any, will not be known until the corrected times are given out by the Regatta Committee at the end of tomorrow's run to Smithtown Bay.

Boxing at Lipton Dinner.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has accepted an invitation of the Atlantic Yacht Club to be the guest of honor at a dinner on Monday evening, Aug. 24, will be entertained in a novel manner by the big Sea Gate organization. The club will conduct a smoker for the Amateur Athletic Union to hold amateur boxing bouts. Prizes will be offered in the 108, 115, 122, and 135 pound classes. In addition there will be a trophy for the club that wins the most points. As it is expected to be an exceptionally large entry list, it has been decided to hold the preliminary bouts on Friday evening, Aug. 21. Edward Forbes, the well-known referee, will manage the tournament and will be the third man in the ring. Sir Thomas is a strong advocate of the boxing game. Entry blanks may be obtained from Benjamin Levine, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, (to take effect July 28.)—Sergts. J. E. Kelleher, 21, to 274; John Orpheus, 274, to 21; Patrol. A. J. Chester, 2, to 169. To take effect July 29: O. B. Smith, 146, to Bu. on Tele., Brooklyn.

Temporary Assignments.—Borough Inspector J. E. Dillion, Brooklyn and Queens, to assume duties of Chief Inspector, for 20 days, from Aug. 4; Inspector John Daly, Insp. Dist., to assume duties of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, for 20 days, from Aug. 4; Capt. F. A. Tierney, 149, to command 8 Insp. Dist., for 20 days, from Aug. 4; Lieuts. Thomas Butler, 168, to command 167, for 18 days, from Aug. 4; R. G. Duffy, 172, to command 149, for 20 days, from Aug. 4; Patrol. J. J. Powers, 10, and Salvatore Santoro, 146, to 10 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from July 29; T. F. Lynch, 18, and M. P. Travers, 160, to 6 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from July 29; J. F. Rotchford, 21, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from July 30; John Ritter, 39, to C. O., duty in Chief Inspector's office, for 30 days, from July 28; C. H. Eason, 149, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from July 30; Peter Brose, 140, to Bu. of Tele., for 30 days, from July 31; G. M. Kramp, 172, to Det.

First Mortgage Bonds

We are recommending for conservative investment several issues of first mortgage public utility bonds.

These issues are all obligations of well-known companies. They have been outstanding for several years. They are all protected by large amounts of junior securities.

These bonds return an income from

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Write or call for circulars.

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A Guaranteed Income of 6.25%

will be received by those who purchase the First Lien Five-Year Notes of the Michigan Railway Company, due June 1, 1919. Full information will be sent on request for Circular No. A-33.

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$4840 Invested Safely to Produce an Income of 5¼%

We have selected five $1000 Bonds, presenting a diversified investment combining

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How to Select A Good Bond

This booklet will help investors to select sound investments. It shows standards that should exist in important features to make a bond a desirable investment. It analyzes in a simple way the contents of bond circulars. It shows how each factor of a good bond offered by a good investment house must be investigated by experts to assure its safety.

"How to Select a Good Bond"
will be sent upon request for Circular No. AG-33.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Abrupt Recovery After Further Fall—Our Market Presents Striking Contrast to Those Abroad.

New York was the only one of the great financial centres in which there was a free market for securities yesterday and in which the ordinary workings of the local money market were not interrupted. This was measurably true on Tuesday and literally true yesterday. This is not vain boasting, but the simple truth. It is true that international exchange rates were demoralized as they had been the previous two days of the week, but this reflected the difficulties of Europe and not any interruption of the ordinary course of financial transactions in this market.

These facts are particularly worthy of emphasis for they have been the outstanding features of several days of market demoralization more general and more acute than anything which has been experienced in recent times. They are worth emphasizing for the reason that they bear very strong testimony to the inherently strong position of the American market and because they will inevitably have much effect upon the future attitude of European investors and European bankers toward our money and security markets. It may be argued that we are merely paying our debts and in a sense that is true for the gold which is being taken from us is being taken in payment of American securities which Europe has held and which it has sold here with so free a hand during the last five or six days. But the fact remains that gold has been available to all. Our market has maintained calmness in the face of great depression in values and suggestions made in some quarters that we should follow the example of many others and suspend trading in stocks has been advanced only to be rejected out of hand.

Such a situation cannot be met without some sacrifice and though the market was in unusually well liquidated condition before the acute trouble of the last few days developed there were of course many accounts which required strengthening. This was done unquestioningly and so far as appeared without exception. This was done too while gold was being taken from us in almost unprecedented volume, further engagements made yesterday bringing up to $28,600,000 the amount withdrawn within three days.

All this was very different from the conditions which prevailed abroad. Even in London, the freest of the European markets, very great restrictions were thrown around trading on the Stock Exchange and the discount market was greatly interfered with. Indeed, it was largely because bills could not be discounted in the ordinary course in London or in Paris, particularly in the latter, and because the ordinary advance arrangements for the discounting of bills could not be effected, that foreign exchange rates sold as they did yesterday. Gold was available in any amount in which demand existed for it, but the risks involved in shipping it under prevailing conditions and the impossibility of arranging the usual credits against such shipments put a barrier in the way of our bankers drawing either by cable or at sight on the European markets.

Demand sterling sold as high as 4.96, or nearly 9½ cents above the par of exchange, and sterling cables rose to 5.02, with some transactions reported even as high as 5.05, or 9 cents to the pound sterling above the maximum rate for demand, whereas the ordinary margin between the two on the basis of yesterday's money rates would hardly have been more than a half cent. Paris checks sold at 5.00 and Paris cables as high as 4.89, which reflected the same conditions from a different angle. Checks on Berlin also rose, but far less relatively than either English or French exchange. One reason for this is that there was a considerably supply of grain bills drawn on Berlin, Germany having been a large buyer of grain in our market. In some ways an even more striking reflection of the demoralization in the European markets was the drop of 2¼ points in consols, which sold as low as 69½. A week ago they closed at 75½. Money rates here hardened of course, call money lending as high as 5 per cent. and renewing at that rate.

Such were the financial conditions yesterday here and abroad. Left to bear the brunt of the European selling as well as a considerable volume of selling for home account the stock market broke violently in the first half hour of trading and then quieted considerably, recovering and reacting until the afternoon, when a very sharp upturn occurred, which brought net gains of as much as a point in some of the leading issues and re-established the general level of prices slightly above the average figures at the close on Tuesday. There was talk of concentrated support on the part of banking interests having been extended to the market, but nothing of the kind seems to have been done.

A good deal of buying was attracted by the low prices to which stocks fell, and this along with short covering and with improvement in sentiment due to the afternoon's more favorable advices from the other side, were apparently the sufficient explanation of the great betterment in the market after the sharp fall which occurred early in the day. Reports that Austria had given assurances to some of the powers that it would respect the territorial integrity of Servia, and other reports which seemed to lessen the acuteness of the crisis, gave encouragement. Moreover, further emphasis was being laid in banking circles on the belief that Russia, upon which the question of the extension of the conflict is thought chiefly to rest, is not prepared to bring about a conflict at this time.

A good deal of yesterday's buying, which helped to stem the downward tide and which finally turned prices up abruptly, was prompted by the view that there was nothing in our own situation which warranted any such decline as had occurred within the week, and on that theory a much improved market would be the natural and necessary result of a change for the better in the European situation. Advices from Washington were to the effect that the Commerce Commission's rate decision was being further modified, at least in tone, favorably to the railroads, but, of course, the influence of localized factors was subordinated to the worldwide influences which still swayed the market.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 29.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$721,080	$30,552,788	$30,552,788
Ordinary	1,104,174	22,361,996	22,361,996
Income tax	70,286	7,062,287	7,062,287
Miscellaneous	113,628	17,468,488	17,468,488
Total	1,918,160	97,460,506	97,460,506
Expenditures	1,941,982	68,482,714	68,482,714
Surplus	*1,141,723	8,978,291	8,978,291

*Deficit.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Breakdown in Foreign Exchange.

Along the arbitrage rail in the Stock Exchange there were standing yesterday representatives of several houses which ordinarily do the bulk of foreign business. At the close a man handling arbitrage for a big house approached another and asked what he had done for London. The second man opened his book and showed a blank page. Both men, it developed, had seen heavy orders from Amsterdam and other European centres, but nothing from London. The price of foreign exchange, the practical suspension of business on the London Stock Exchange, and the settlement day were named as being responsible for the inability to do business with England.

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A Blessing in Disguise.

A German banker associated with a New York firm said yesterday that in his opinion the Powers would be engaged in war now had they enjoyed normal prosperity in late years. He does not believe that a general conflict will result, and his opinion is based on the comparative poverty of the several countries. European bankers have been carrying for two years a great amount of Russian industrials and Mexican and Brazilian securities which have been almost unsalable. France can wield a strong influence both in Berlin and St. Petersburg by reason of her loans, and French bankers are not joining the crowds singing the Marsellaise. It is a bad time to finance a huge war.

***

An Illinois Croesus.

There are so many millionaires in this country that the names of some men of great wealth and exceeding modesty are little known outside of their neighborhood. It is not an infrequent occurrence for estates to turn out much larger than any one had expected. The richest man in the United States, if not in the world, was never heard of by a prominent banking house in Wall Street until yesterday, when they received a letter from him. The letter came from Mendon, Ill., and was as follows:

I have thought that I wood wright your a few lines to you about the standard oil trust. I want to buy out the standard oil trust and please to give me the price of the standard oil trust. I want everything that belong to the standard oil people and please to give me the price of it. I want the hole thing. Please to hear from you at once.

Even at yesterday's prices it would take quite a sum to buy everything bearing the Standard Oil Company label.

***

Another Dividend Reduced.

Tired, perhaps, of waiting for a rate increase, the Directors of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad decided yesterday to cut the company's dividend. A semi-annual payment of 2 per cent. on the common stock was declared, comparing with 3 per cent. at the previous declaration.

***

The Cost of Safety.

On Sept. 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad will have more four-track lines operating under automatic block signals than any other railroad in the world. It has cost the company $6,000,000 in the past three years to equip 253 miles of its main lines with automatic signals. On the first of September the main line between Pittsburgh and New York and New York, Philadelphia, and Washington will be operated under automatic signals. The signal system on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie represents an estimated investment of about $18,000,000. The electro-pneumatic interlocking switch and signal system in the New York station and on the electric line between Sunnyside, Long Island, and Manhattan Transfer alone cost $1,750,000. It costs $1,500,000 a year to keep the signals in order and takes all of the working hours of a force of 1,800 men. But no one questions that the expense is justified.

GAINS IN IRON AND STEEL.

Operations Show Some Gradual Improvement, Says Review.

The indications are that the unfilled orders on the books of the principal steel companies have been further increased during the present month. The Iron Trade Review says on this and on some other phases of the steel situation:

Trade conditions in the iron and steel industry continue to make some progress, though the movement generally is slow. New business and specifications in July have been better than June. The iron is rather erratic, some companies doing better than others. The Steel Corporation and the large independents will finish up the month with a considerably larger tonnage upon their books. Operations show some gradual improvement. Recent advances in plates, shapes, and bars appear to have been well received, and some business is being booked at the new levels.

In certain localities, however, lower prices have not yet disappeared. Much interest is being manifested in the iron and steel industry regarding the possible effects of widespread European war. The consensus of opinion is that such an eventuality greatly would stimulate the export demand for iron and steel products from this country, especially in such markets as now are supplied chiefly by leading European makers. Except in the South, where recent sales have exceeded 100,000 tons, the pig iron market is quieter, after some recent local buying spurts.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	5	3½	4	5
A year ago	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos.
On time	4	4½	5¼@5½
Commercial paper	3@4	Mos.	6 Mos.
Highest grade names	4¼@4¾	4¼@5¼	

Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$306,211,716	$16,656,674
Sub-Treasury credit balance	3,418,527
Banks lose since Friday	$1,845,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	4¾@5	2¼@3	.....
Paris	.....	Nominal.	.....
Berlin	.....	Nominal.	20m 61pf

Foreign Exchange.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	4.96	4.90	4.90
A year ago	4.8660	4.8630	4.8660
Since Jan. 1	4.9910	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.96	$4.90
Paris	5.00	4.90
Berlin	95⅞	96⅜

Owing to the European disturbances the international exchanges were still greatly disorganized yesterday and bankers again refrained from quoting rates for most of the classes of bills usually quoted.

Domestic Rates.

St. Louis	25c	Montreal	*467c
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	50c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 24¼d. per ounce, up 1-16d.; New York, 53½c., up 2½c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was unchanged. Tin was firm. Lead was a shade higher.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.00	13.00	Spelter	5.00	5.10
July	13.00	13.00	Lead	3.85	3.95
August	13.00	13.00	Antimony	7.00	7.25

Tin (spot)...30.65 31.25

Copper market in London yesterday closed firm, spot showing a decline of £1, at £67 5s., and futures were 12s. 6d. lower, at £58 5s. Tin was weak, spot receding £1 10s., to £135 10s., and futures, at £138 10s., were 5s. lower. Market finished firm. Spanish pig lead, £16 15s., up 2s. 6d. Spanish ore, £21 15s., up 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants down 5½d., at 52s. 3d.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Good Recovery in the Late Trading on the Curb Reduces Earlier Sharp Declines.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 98,415 shares of stock and $161,400 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 33,540, oils, 6,950, and mining, 52,925. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord	18	19	17½	19
900	Br.-A.Tob.Co., ord. bearer	18	19¼	17½	19¼
100	Kelly S. Tire	50	50	50	50
500	Mar. of Am.	2¼	2½	2¾	2¾
1,500	Maxwell Mot.	11	12½	11	12½
185	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	38	38	36½	36½
675	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	15	15	14	15
60	Puebla S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,600	Riker & Hegs.	8½	9	8¾	8¾
510	Savoy Oil	7½	7⅞	7	7
100	Sterling Gum	6	6	6	6
1,300	Tob. Prod., pf	83	83	82	83
12,000	U. C. S., new	8½	9¼	8½	8⅞
3,200	U.C.S.Co.of A.	85	90	81½	86¾
500	U. C. S. Co. of Am. pf	109½	110½	109½	110½
4,900	U. P. S. Cor.	7⅞	8	7½	8
200	WaylandO.&G.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
10	Willys Overl'd	81	81	81	81
300	World Film	3¼	3½	3¼	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,190 A.-A. Oil	14⅜	13¾	14¼	— ⅜
25 Atl. Refining	550	545	550	— 8
220 Buckeye P. L.	106	98	104	— 1
12 Continent. Oil	207	203	203	— 5
15 Crescent P. L.	48	48	48	+ ½
12 Eureka P. L.	230	230	230	— 7
100 Galena-S. Oil	165	162	165	+ 1
25 Indiana P. L.	102	90	90	— 7
810 Nat. Transit	34½	33	34	— 1
175 Nor. Pipe L.	90	85	90	— 5
900 Ohio Fuel	163½	164	168	+ 1
50 Pierce O., new	16¼	16	16	..
90 Prairie O.& G.	403	396	400	— 5
162 S. Penn. Oil	251	242	248	— 6
50 S. W. P. L.	125	122	125	..
35 South. P. L.	196	190	196	+ 1
325 S. O. of Cal.	302	295	300	— 1
215 S. O. of Ind.	424	418	420	— 9
2 S. O. of Ky.	250	245	250	— 5
2 S. O. Kan.	360	360	360	—10
315 S. O. of N. J.	385	377	384	— 3
410 S. O. of N. Y.	202	198	200	— 2
395 Union Tank L.	82	78	80	— 3
197 Vacuum Oil	202	196	200	— 4

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700 Con. Gas rts.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

6,000 *Atlanta	14½	14½	14	14
3,810 Braden Cop.	7	7	6½	6⅝
300 Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
140 Con. Cop. M.	1⅜	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
200 Butte-N. Y.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200 Con. Ari.-S.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
100 Copper Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,750 Crown Res.	1 3-32	1⅛	1 3-32	1 3-32
400 Florence	31	33	31	31
3,000 Goldfield C.	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16	1 7-16
50 Greene-Can.	28½	29½	28½	29¼
1,200 Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5¼	5½
450 La Rose C.	13-16	13-16	¾	¾
400 McKinley	50	50	50	50
1,100 Mines of Am.	3	3	2¾	2 15-16
200 M. M. & L. pf.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
400 Nevada Hills	28	31	28	31
2,000 Nipis. M. Co.	5¼	5¼	5¾	5¾
4,000 North Star	19½	19½	19	19
4,500 *Oro	8	8	5	7
100 Sta. S.-L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
2,000 Stewart	1¾	1 5-16	1¼	1 9-32
1,900 Ton. Belmont	6	6	5 5-16	6
1,800 Ton. Exten.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,700 *Ton. J.Butler	93	95	93	93
6,500 *Ton. Merger	31	31	30	31
725 Ton. Mining	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
3,100 Ton. of Nev.	6½	6½	6¾	6 3-16
1,000 Ton. Midway	15½	15½	15	15
500 Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,700 West End C.	64	64	64	64
300 Yukon G. M.	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½

BONDS.

$30,400 Canadian P. 6% notes	101	102¼	101	102¼
110,000 C. Gas cv. 6s.	114¼	114¼	113¾	114
12,000 N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000 N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3,000 Pierce Oil 6s.	88	89	88	89

*Sells cents per share.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yd.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar.15,'15	98¾	99¼	6.40
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
A.T. & T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99¼	5.40
Austrian Gov.	4½	Jan., 1915	97	99	5.60
Balt. & Ohio	4½	Nov. 1913	99¾	99¾	5.85
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	98½	99¾	5.80
B. R. Tran.	5	July, 1918	98½	99¼	5.25
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	102¼	5.70
Chat. R. & L.	5	June 1,'15	98¾	99¼	5.50
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	98	99	7.50
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	98	99¼	5.40
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	96½	98	6.05
Con. P.(Min.)	6	May 1,'17	97	98	6.37
Erie	5½	Apr., 1917	95	96¼	6.50
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	99	100	5.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	98½	99¼	6.95
Fed. Sugar	5	Nov. 1,'14	98	100	5.00
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	99¼	100¾	5.80
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	97¾	98¼	6.35
H. R. & Pont.	6	May, 1915	80	94	13.25
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1914	98¼	100	5.00
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	90	94	..
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'15	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	86	96	11.70
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99	100¼	4.05
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June 1,'17	99	99¾	6.10
Minn. & St.L.	6	Feb., 1916	85	95	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	80	90	19.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	82	85	20.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	5.40
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	86	91	9.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'14	99¼	100¾	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Nov. 5,'14	98¾	100	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	98¼	99¼	5.35
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	88	94	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar.25,'15	98	99¾	5.35
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	98	99	6.45
Seab. A. Line	5	Mar., 1919	88	99¼	5.30
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¼	98½	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98	100	6.00
U.S.S. & R.M.	5	June, 1918	96	98	5.40
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'17	97	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99	101	5.55
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96¾	97½	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	100	6.00
West. Md.	5	July, 1915	85	95	10.25
West. Power.	5	Feb.15,'15	98¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.00	4½
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4 @4½	4.80	4.55
Chicago N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
Del. & Hudson	1929	4½	4.90	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.40
Int. Gt. Northern	1914-'23	5	7.50	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.65	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.65	4.35
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Seaboard A. Line	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.75
Southern Ry. Line	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'23	5	5.25	4.90
Wabash	1914-'21	5	..	6.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	14	14½	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	545	555	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	108	103	108
Chesebrough Mfg	935	940	940	950
Colonial Oil	90	100	95	100
Continental Oil	205	210	205	208
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	49
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	65	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	220	235	230	240
Galena-Signal Oil	163	167	160	165
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	95	100	95	100
National Transit	34	35	34	37
New York Transit	237	242	235	240
Northern Pipe Line	85	90	93	98
Ohio Oil	168	170	166	168
Prairie Oil & Gas	396	403	400	405
Solar Refining	255	260	250	260
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195	200
South Penn. Oil	250	255	255	260
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	120	125	122	126
Standard Oil (Cal.)	300	303	305	310
Standard Oil (Ind.)	420	425	427	433
Standard Oil (Kan.)	460	470	860	870
Standard Oil (Ky.)	245	255	250	260
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	320	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	283	284	285	287
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	200	202	201	203
Standard Oil (Ohio)	395	405	395	405
Swan & Finch	160	170	175	185
Union Tank Line	81	83	83	85
Vacuum Oil	198	205	205	207
Washington Oil	35	40	40	44
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,100	..	3,100	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	July 29. Bid.	Asked.	July 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	125	128	123	128
American Cigar pf.	98	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	88	85	87
British-Am., new	18¾	19¼	18	..
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tin Foil & M.	125	175	125	175
R. J. Young	130	135	130	135
MacA. & Forbes	192	198	192	198
MacA. & Forbes pf.	98	99	98	99
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	135	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	255	260	260	270
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	100	102	100	103
Riker & Hegs., new	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
Tobacco Products pf.	82¼	83½	82	84
United Cigar Stores	98	99	98	99
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	113	110	113
Un. Profit Sharing	⅞	1	⅞	1

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Colonial Trust	28	28	28
6	Commercial Credit	150¼	150¼	150¼
400	Elkhorn Fuel	22	20½	22
25	Maryland Casualty	85	85	85
40	United Rys. & Elec.	26½	26¼	26½

BONDS.

$1,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s.	100	100	100
1,000	Davison Chem. 6s	99½	99¼	99½
3,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93½	93	93½
7,000	Ga., Carc. & N. 5s.	106	106	106
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	25½	25½	25½
1,000	North Baltimore 5s.	106¾	106¾	105¾
6,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	62	62	62
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. rdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½
3,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	91½	91½	91½
2,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Adventure	1	1	1
90	Allouez	38	38	38
1,204	Am. Zinc	13⅝	13	13
605	Arizona Com.	4	3⅝	4
500	Bonanza	51c.	51c.	51c.
20	Butte & Balakla.	2	2	2
6,235	Butte & Superior	31	29	31
2,505	Calumet & Arizona	63	61	62½
23	Calumet & Hecla	402	400	400
285	Centennial	16	16	16
557	Copper Range	33½	32	33½
485	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Franklin	3⅝	3⅝	3½
947	Granby	73	72	73
215	Hancock	13½	12½	12½
50	Indiana	3	3	3
71	Island Creek	47½	47	47½
120	Isle Royale	18½	18	18¾
20	Keweenaw	3½	3¼	3¼
10	Lake	6	6	6
100	Mass Con.	4	4	4
100	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¾
180	*Mohawk	42½	42	42½
1,870	North Butte	23	21¼	22½
225	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
430	Old Colony	4	3¾	4
60	Old Dominion	47¾	47½	47½
5	Osceola	74	74	74
1,835	Pond Creek	15	13	14⅝
200	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
105	Shannon	5	4 13-16	5
100	Shattuck	22½	22¼	22½
50	Sup. & Boston	1½	1½	1½
345	Superior	24	23	24
25	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,105	U. S. Smelting	33½	32½	32½
180	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	45	46
245	Utah Con.	10¼	10	10¼
180	Winona	2¾	2½	2¾
250	Boston Elevated	96	95½	96
55	Boston & Maine	84	84	84
75	Mass. Electric	9¾	9¼	9¼
2	Old Colony	148	148	148
800	West End St. Ry.	68½	68	68
4	W. End St. Ry. pf.	85½	85½	85½

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ak. Chem.	51⅜	50½	51
120	Am. Ag. Chem., pf.	93	92	92½
100	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	19	18	19
57	Mass. Gas	83⅜	82¾	82¾
50	Mass. Gas pf.	93	93	93
140	MacElwain pf.	100¾	100	100
218	Swift & Co.	105½	104½	105
63	Torrington	29½	29½	29½
964	United Fruit	138	134½	137

An Unusual Opportunity

Among the great investment opportunities which the extraordinary, but now passing tension in Europe has produced for American capital, the most striking are

United Cigar Stores Co. of America
United Profit Sharing Corporation
Tobacco Products Pfd.
Riker-Hegeman

These stocks during the most acute phases of the liquidating movement commanded a practically unlimited market, indicating not only the strongest confidence of the men identified with these properties in their great future, but also an unshaken faith in the ability of this country to withstand all foreign complications. Nothing but such a crisis in International affairs as we are now passing through—and our advices from competent sources are that this crisis is ended—could have carried such stocks as RIKER-HEGEMAN, UNITED PROFIT SHARING CORPORATION, and UNITED CIGAR STORES CO. OF AMERICA to the low levels at which they sold last Tuesday and yesterday, and though the rebound was immediate and enduring, we would be failing in our duty to our clients if we failed to point out the exceptional opportunities these securities afford the discerning investment buyer at the present moment.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 BROAD ST., N.Y. 'Phone 5500-5501 Broad.

TOBEY & KIRK

Will Buy
Celluloid Co.
Colorado Yule Marble 2nd
Cook & Bernheimer
Corning Light & Power
Denver Tramway 5s, 1919
Hannibal Bridge
Indiana Lighting 4s
Kensico Cemetery
Nat'l Silk Dyeing Pfd.
Old Dominion S. S. 5s
Standard Milling Co. 5s
J. B. Stetson Common
Syracuse Gas Co. 5s
Syracuse Rapid Transit 5s
Union Waxed & Parch. Paper 6s

Will Sell
Am. Bank Note Common
Am. Brass Co.
Am. Druggists Syndicate
Am. Seeding Machine Common
Colorado Yule Marble 1st
Edwards Mfg. Co.
International Salt Co. 5s
Lake Erie & Western 2nd 5s
Mohawk Valley Co.
National Bank Commerce
New York Curtain
N. Y. Investors Corp'n 4½s
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Ward Baking Common

We Will Buy
American Power & Light Stocks
Adirondack Elec. Power Stocks
American Gas & Elec. Stocks
Cities Service Stocks
Mississippi River Power Stocks
Northern States Power Stocks
Southern Cal. Edison Stocks
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pw. Stocks
Utah Securities Corp. Stock
Western Power Stocks

GWYNNE BROTHERS
Specialists in PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad
Private Telephone to Boston

Amer. Agri. Chem. 5s, 1924
Inter. Agri. Corp. 5s, 1932
St. L. Transit Imp. 5s, 1924
United N. J. R. R. & Canal Stk.
New Niquero Sugar Co. Stock

Hanson & Doyle
30 Broad St. 4684-6 Broad.

Lawyers Mortgage Co.
American Surety Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Century Bank

Herert A. Mansfield
Tel. 787 Rector. 10 Wall St.

Florida Central & Peninsular Cons. 5s, 1943
International Navigation 5s, 1929
Interboro-Metropolitan 4½s, 1956
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, 1936
Missouri Pacific Coll. 4s, 1945
Western New York & Penna. 5s, 1937

E. BUNGE & CO.
4 Broad St. 'Phone 6951-6 Broad.

Bitter Root Valley Irr. 6%, 1919
Idaho-Oregon Lt. & Pow. 6%, 1930
Oakland Ry. 6% Notes, 1913
South Western Gas & Elec. 5%, 1932
Helena Lt. & Rwy. 5%, 1925

A. E. FITKIN & CO.
42 Broadway; New York
Telephone Rector 1436.

A Thousand Correspondents
afford holders of our Letters of Credit the means of securing current funds in any part of the world.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
Cor. Fifty-third St. and Fifth Ave.
55 Cedar St. 135th St. at 8th Av.

% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales July 29, 1914	785,219
Same day last year	327,417
Total year to date	44,690,350
Same period last year	50,934,110
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net changes	62.42+ .13
Same day last year	69.45— .40

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	60.54	July 29
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2¾	2½	15,800	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
8	8	800	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	7½	8	7	7	
58½	58⅝	58,450	Amalgamated Cop.	56	59½	55¾	58½	
50½	55	400	Am. Agr. Chemical	52	52	49¾	49¾	−2⅝
92	95	200	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	92	96½	92	93½	
21	22	800	Am. Beet Sugar	20½	21	20¼	21	+¼
87	87½	7,500	American Can	84½	89	85¾	86½	+¾
47⅜	48	420	American Can pf.	21½	23⅝	21	23½	
59¼	62	3,500	Am. Car & Fdry.	85⅝	98½	85¾	86½	
83	85	100	American Cities pf.	44½	47⅞	44	47¾	
35	36½	11	Am. Coal Products	90	60	60	60	−1
100	105	400	Am. Cotton Oil	84½	84½	84½	84½	
17¼	19¼	150	American Express	35½	35½	35½	35½	−2
22¾	24	100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	100	100	100	100	+1⅝
8	8½	2,510	Am. Ice Securities	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17½	−⅛
23½	24	600	American Linseed	21	24	20¼	24	+2
33	37	1,500	Am. Locomotive	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	−½
60¼	60⅞	5,500	American Malt pf.	22¾	24½	22¾	24	−1¼
100	101	100	Am. S. & Ref.	34	34	34	34	−1
151	165	300	Am. Smel. & R. pf.	57	60⅜	57	60⅜	+⅜
104	105	700	American Snuff	100½	100½	100¼	100½	+½
117¼	117½	3,200	Am. Sugar Refining	154⅜	155¼	154¾	155¼	−5
219	223	920	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102	102½	101	102½	−1
104	105	200	Am. Tobacco	222	223	220	222	−1
10½	13	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	11	11	11	11	−⅛
27½	27½	7,300	Am. Writing P. pf.	25	27⅝	25	27⅝	+⅜
93¾	94	8,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	91	94½	93¼	93¾	−¼
97	100	150	Atch. T. & S. Fe	100	100½	100	100	
115	119	400	A., T. & S. Fe pf.	154⅜	155¼	154¾	155¼	+½
75⅞	75½	14,800	Atlantic Coast Line	102	102¼	101	102¼	−1
73¼	74¼	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	114	114½	113¾	114½	−⅛
..	..	10	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73	73¾	72¼	73⅝	−⅛
¾	1	200	Bank of Commerce	72	74¼	72¼	74	+1½
35½	36	3,100	Batopilas Mining	165	165	165	165	
82¾	82½	300	Bethlehem Steel	¾	¾	¾	¾	
86⅞	87	7,000	Bethlehem Steel pf.	34	35¾	34	35⅞	−⅛
5	6	100	Bklyn. Rapid Tran.	83	83	83	83	+⅛
85	113½	100	Brun. T. & Ry. Sec.	85½	87¾	84¾	87	+½
28½	30	200	Buffalo, R. & Pitts.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
18¾	19¼	1,600	Butterick Co	90	90	90	90	−10
165½	165⅞	48,155	Cal. Petroleum	29¼	29¼	29	29	−½
85½	85⅞	100	Canadian Pacific	171½	174½	169¾	173¾	+3⅛
32¼	32½	7,750	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf.	162	168¼	160	163⅞	+3⅛
97½	100	200	Cent. Leather Co.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	−3
43⅜	43⅞	4,500	Cent. Lea. Co. pf.	29¾	32⅜	29¾	32¾	+1¼
11¼	11½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	96¼	97	96¼	97	
31	31½	1,875	Chic. Gt. Western	11	11	10½	11	−⅛
92	92¼	9,550	Chic., M. & St. P.	29	31	28⅝	31	−1
130¼	132	100	C., M. & St. P. pf.	90	92¾	88½	92¼	+⅛
129	130	1,500	Chicago & N. W.	130	130	130	130	
36¼	37	12,900	Chino Copper	126	130½	126	129	+1
23	25	800	Cin. Fuel & Iron	33¼	36½	33	36¾	+1⅝
95	100	100	Clett. Peabody pf.	22¾	23¾	22	23	+⅛
12¼	12⅝	1,600	Consolidated Gas	90	96	90	90	+⅛
84	85	100	Continental Can pf.	120	124½	120	124½	+1½
7⅜	8	200	Corn Products	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
61	63	400	Corn Pro. Ref. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
92⅜	94½	100	Deere & Co. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	
145¼	146¼	500	Delaware & Hudson	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	−⅛
8	10	721	Denver & R. G. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
13¼	13½	1,700	Distillers Securities	8½	10	8½	8¾	+⅛
22½	22¾	12,490	Erie	13¼	13¼	12	13	+⅜
35	35¾	1,850	Erie 1st pf.	23¾	23¾	21	21	+1⅜
142	144	100	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	34	35	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
78	80	1,000	General Electric	142	142½	142	142	−⅛
87	89	400	General Motors	78	78	76	76	−3
89	90	600	Good'h, (B. F.) Co.	87½	88	87¾	87¾	
117¾	118¼	600	Goodrich pf.	23	23½	23	23½	
26½	28½	11,050	Great Northern pf.	88¼	89	88¼	89	−⅝
48¼	49	2,300	Gt. N. Ry. Co. ctfs.	114½	118¼	113	117¾	+1⅝
109	115	2,200	Guggenheim Exp.	23½	26¾	23½	26¾	+1⅝
100¼	111	100	Homestake Mining	47¼	49	47¼	49	+⅛
16½	16⅝	2,700	Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	−3
12¼	12½	4,000	Inspiration Copper	108½	108½	109	109¼	
58	59	2,350	Int. Mer. V. Tr. ctfs.	16	16½	16	16½	−½
100⅞	102	1,500	Int.-Met. pf.	11½	12⅝	11⅝	12½	−½
97½	99½	600	Int. Harv. N. J.	56	58⅝	56	58⅝	−½
7	7½	700	Int. Harv. Corp.	98⅝	101¾	98½	101¾	+¾
23¾	24	5,400	International Paper	97	97	96	96	−2
107	110	100	Kansas City South.	68	71½	68	68	−3⅞
..	..	100	Kayser, (J.,) & Co.	23½	24½	23½	23½	+⅛
..	..	200	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co.	107½	107½	107½	107½	−1¼
83	100	14,320	Lehigh Valley	92¼	92½	92	92	
130¾	130¾	100	Liggett & Myers	130	131	130	130½	−1½
200	216	20	Long Island	208	208	208	208	−2
31½	34	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	34	34	34	34	
160	170	200	Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	104¾	104¾	103¾	104	−⅜
110	115	200	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf.	161	161	161	161	−5
69	70	900	Louis. & Nash.	114¾	114¾	114	114	−2⅜
128	131	1,000	Mackay Cos.	128½	130	128½	130	+⅛
1¾	2	75	Manhattan Elev.	70	71	70	70	−2
7	9	200	Mer. Marine	130	130	130	130	
61¾	63	100	Mer. Marine pf.	2	2	2	2	
19¾	20	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	6¾	7	6¾	7	+¼
113	114¼	1,200	Miami Copper	60	63	59	62	+¾
27½	28	2,100	Mid. S. F. & S. M.	29	29	28	28	−1
9¾	9⅞	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11²⁄₁₆	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
44	45	3,800	Missouri Pacific	10	11¼	10	11¼	+⅝
126½	127⅝	600	Montana Power	29	29	29	29	+⅛
9½	10½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
41½	43¾	800	Nat. En. & St. Co.	44½	44½	44	44	−1
103	107	200	Nat. Lead Co.	128	128	128	128	
12¼	12⅜	2,100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	9	9	9	9	−¼
59	63	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	40	43½	40	43½	+1½
82¾	82⅞	7,500	N. Y. Air Brake	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1½
53	53¼	3,500	N. Y. Central	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	−⅛
19⅞	20	910	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	60	59	60	−2
24⅜	30	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	80⅝	83¼	80⅝	83¼	+1½
101¼	102¼	1,850	Norfolk & Western	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53	+⅛
70¼	71	300	Norfolk Southern	19	20	19	19⅞	−⅛
103	103¼	16,500	North American	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+⅛
18⅝	20	500	Northern Pacific	101½	102	101	102	+½
21	24	200	Pacific Mail	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+½
108¼	108½	12,820	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	18	18	17¼	17¾	+1⅛
117	118	1,100	Penn. R. R.	21	21	21	21	−1
18⅜	19	700	People's Gas, Chi.	107	108⅝	106¾	108¼	+⅜
87	89	800	Pitts. Coal pf.	116	118	116	118	+⅞
38½	39¼	1,500	Pitts. Coal pf.	17	19½	17	18½	−⅛
22¾	24	700	Pressed Steel Car	83½	87	83½	87	+2
19	19¼	7,800	Railway Steel Sp.	38	39	37¾	39	+3
154½	154¾	84,000	Ray Con. Copper	22	23	20¾	23	−⅜
83½	85½	800	Reading	18	19	17¾	19	+⅛
20⅝	21¾	850	Reading 2d pf.	153⅜	155¼	150½	154¼	+⅛
80	81	810	Rep. Iron & Steel	84	84	84	84	−1
1	1⅝	50	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	+⅛
1⅝	2	200	Rock Island Co.	80	81½	80	80	−¾
8½	9	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	1	1	1	1	
23¾	25	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
17	17½	1,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	7½	9¾	7½	9¾	+1⅛
51	52	700	Seab. Air Line	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
185⅛	188	2,100	Seab. Air Line pf.	16⅛	17¾	16⅛	17¾	+1⅝
21	22	400	Seab. Roeb. & Co.	50	51	50	51	−1
90⅞	91	49,850	S.-S. S. & Iron Co.	185	185⅜	185	185	
18⅝	19¾	5,300	Southern Pacific	20⅜	21	20¼	21	−1¼
72¼	72¾	2,700	So. Railway ext.	86½	91	86½	91	−1¼
29	29½	1,700	So. Railway pf. ext.	17¾	19	17¾	18¾	+1
82	83	10	Studebaker Co.	72	72½	71	72½	+⅛
29¾	30	5,200	Studebaker Co. pf.	28	29½	28	29¼	+¼
127	131	2,800	Tennessee Copper	83	83	83	83	−1½
13	13¼	400	Texas & Pacific	29	30	28	30	+⅛
38¾	37¼	1,850	Third Avenue	118	125¼	118	125¾	+5⅛
97	99	150	Twin City Rap.	13	13	13	13⅜	+⅛
4¼	5	200	Union B. & P. Co.	36½	37½	36	37	+⅛
119⅜	120	62,700	Union Pacific	97	97	97	97	−2
28⅝	28⅞	8,100	Union Pacific pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
79⅝	80	1,375	Union Pacific war.	117	121¼	116½	120	+4
60	70	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	27½	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1
24	28	600	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	80	80	80	80	+¼
30	35	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	−3⅞
73½	76	200	U. S. Express	26	26½	25¼	25¾	+⅛
17⅞	20	140	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	30	30	30	30	+1
53¾	53⅞	2,100	U. S. Rubber	74	74	73	73	−3
100⅞	102	700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	16	16	16	16	−⅛
56⅝	56⅞	143,360	U. S. Steel	53¾	53⅞	52	53⅜	−⅛
108¾	108⅝	2,000	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅝	99⅝	98¼	98½	+¼
53	53¼	14,050	Utah Copper	54¼	56⅞	54	56⅝	+1¾
24¼	25	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	107	108½	107	108¾	+⅝
35⅞	40	100	Va. Iron, C. & C.	51	53¾	50	53	−2
⅞	¾	200	Wabash	37	37	37	37	+¼
89	91	25	Wells-Fargo Exp.	..	..	..	..	−2
15	17	200	Western Maryland	89	89	89	89	−1
56½	57	2,400	Western Union Tel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
73¾	74	7,600	Westingh. E. & M.	55	57⅝	55	56⅝	+1⅝
120½	122	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	72¾	74¼	72¾	74	−2¼
8	10	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼	+⅛
94	96	300	Wisconsin Central	8½	9⅝	8½	9⅝	−⅛
			Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅛
				92⅞	93½	92⅞	93½	−⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

	$3,255,500
Total sales July 29, 1914	
Same day last year	1,832,000
Total year to date	420,356,600
Same period last year	315,982,300
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	83.99 —.13
Same day last year	87.15 +.01

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	83.99	July 29
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	85.78	June 11
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 4s coupon 1,000 110¾; 22,000 110½; 10,000 111
City of Tokio 5s 1,000 83
N Y State 4½s 15,000 108⅝; 45,000 108⅜; 3,000 108
N Y State 4s, 1961, reg 5,000 102
N Y Canal 4½s 42,000 107¾
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 2,000 102½
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co cts 5,000 51
N Y C 4s, 1957 8,000 90⅝
N Y C 4s, 1958 4,000 90⅜
N Y C 4s, 1959 1,000 90⅜; 2,000 90¼; 1,000 90⅜
N Y C 4½s, 1960 8,000 101; 10,000 101⅛; 1,000 100⅞ registered 9,000 101½
N Y C 4½s, May, 1957 1,000 106
N Y C 4½s, 1963 10,000 105⅝; 31,000 105; 15,000 105⅜
Alb & Sus 3½s 10,000 85
Am Ag Ch ev 5s 1,000 90⅜
Am Sm Sec 6s 5,000 102⅜; 1,000 102⅝
Am Tel & Tel col 4s 1,500 102⅜
Am Tel & Tel col 4½s 1,000 88⅝; 1,000 88½
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s 11,000 96½; 21,000 96¾
Am Tob 6s 20,000 122
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 6,000 84
Armour & Co 4½s 6,000 91⅛
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000 92⅜; 5,000 93¼
cv 4s, 1960 10,000 91; 15,000 92⅛; 1,000 93; 2,000 92¾; 10,000 94
At, T & S F 5s Trans S L 4s 2,000 100⅞
Atl C L 1st 4s 5,000 92
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 3,000 89½; 7,000 89½
Balt & Ohio conv 4½s 25,000 83; 5,000 87½; 5,000 87; 10,000 86½; 3,000 86; 12,000 86¼; 15,000 86⅛; 10,000 88; 22,000 88½; 35,000 89
S W Div 3½s 2,000 89
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s 5,000 83¼; 1,000 85; 14,000 85⅛
Beth Steel ext 5s 5,000 98⅞
B'klyn R T gold 4s 1,000 102; 5s, 1918 10,000 99¾; 6,000 99; 15,000 99¼; 1,000 99; 17,000 99⅛; 10,000 99¼; 5,000 99⅜; 13,000 99⅛; 20,000 98⅝; 10,000 98⅜
Bush Term 5s 1,000 92⅛
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s 1,000 86
Cal & Elec 5s 3,000 92¼
Cent of Ga Ry 1st 5s 3,000 107¾
Cent Leath 5s 3,000 86; 2,000 86¼; 4,000 86; 3,000 86¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 91
Ches & O gen 4½s conv 4½s 2,000 70
C, B & Q gen 4s 5,000 92; 45,000 93
Chi, B & Q joint 4s 15,000 95¼; 9,000 95¼; 14,000 95¼; 11,000 95¼; 9,000 95¾; 5,000 96
Chi Div 4s 4,000 95
Chi East Ill ref & imp 4s 1,000 82
Chi Gt West 4s 1,000 69½; 5,000 70
Chi, M & St P gen 4½s 10,000 101; 10,000 conv 4½s 10,000 101
1,000 98; 2,000 97½; 11,000 98; 1,000 98¼; 1,000 98¾; 5,000 99; 10,000 99⅜; 10,000 99⅝; 500 99¾; 10,000 99¾; 5,000 99⅞; 7,000 100
C & N W gen 4s 2,000 81
C & N W gen 5½s 2,000 87
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s 5,000 67¼; 10,000 67; 2,000 66¾; 20,000 67; 12,000 67¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 4,000 82
C, R I & P Ry deb 5s 10,000 56; 16,000 55½; 18,000 56; 5,000 56½
C, R I & P R R 4s 5,000 29; 1,000 29¼; 2,000 30¼; 9,000 30¼; 1,000 30½; 2,000 30½; 5,000 30¾
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s 1,000 101½
C & W I gen 6s 20,000 106
Col F & I gen 5s 2,000 90
Clev Sh Line 4½s 5,000 94
Col Ind 1st 4s 2,000 89¾
ref & ext 4½s 1,000 81
Col & Or 1st 5s 1,000 100⅜
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931 1,000 95
Cumberld Tel 5s 2,000 93
D & H 1st & ref 4s 1,000 98
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 5,000 49
Detroit Edison 5s 5,000 102½
Detr U Ry con 4½s 1,000 67
Dist Sec Corp 5s 2,000 55
Erie 1st gen 4s 10,000 66⅞; 1st con 4s 5,000 52
Fe col tr 4s 10,000 88½
cv 4s, Ser A 1,000 64
Series B 10,000 64; 2,000 64; 2,000 64½
Gr Nor ref 4½s 2,000 100⅜
Granby Con cv 6s, Series A 200 108
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A 10,000 79; adj inc 5s 1,000 25
Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000 92¾
Ill Steel 4½s 5,000 94⅝
Indiana Steel 5s 1,000 100½; 2,000 100½
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1922 10,000 98½; 2,000 98⅝; 5,000 98
Inter-Met 4½s 5,000 73⅜; 1,000 73⅞; 28,000 73⅝; 7,000 74; 22,000 74; 1,000 74⅛; 5,000 74
I R T 1st & ref 5s 5,000 97⅜; 4,000 97½; 2,000 97⅝; 4,000 97⅜; 10,000 97⅝; 15,000 97⅜; 1,000 97⅝; 5,000 97¾
Kan City So 3s 1,000 94⅞
Kan City So 5s 1,000 99⅜
Lacl Gas of St L 1st 5s 4,000 102¼; 2,000 102; ref & ext 5s 1,000 100
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928 2,000 91¾
1931 10,000 90⅜
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s 1,000 90
Leh Val R R 6s 1,000 101
Ligg & Myers 7s 5,000 124⅝
Ligg & Myers 5s 9,000 101¾
Long Isl con 5s 1,000 106
Lorillard Co 5s 5,000 103; 2,000 100½
Lorillard Co 7s 5,000 125
L & N unifd 4s 1,000 94; 10,000 93½; gen 6s 10,000 112
L & N So. Mon joint 4s 4,000 84
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 3,000 44; 3,000 44⅝; 7,000 43½; 2,000 44¼; 2,000 44
Minn & St L 1st & ret 4s 1,000 46
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s 10,000 93¾
Miss Cent 5s 1,000 91
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 81¾
2d 4s 1,000 58
1st & ref 4s 1,000 81
Mo Pac 5s, 1917 3,000 89
5s, 1920 2,000 86
conv 5s 2,000 86
Montana Pow 5s, Series A 5,000 91½
Nash, Ch & St L 1st com 6s 12,000 107½
National Tube 5s 9,000 89¼
N Y Mob & C 5s 10,000 41
N Y Cent gen 3½s 34,000 89
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s 16,000 86¼
N Y N H & H conv deb 6s 11,000 99½
7,000 99½
N Y Q & W ref 4s 5,000 72⅝
Nor & W con 4s 11,000 103⅛
Nor Pacific 4s 10,000 93⅜
Nor Pacific 3s 13,000 67⅞; 1,000 220 97⅛
Ore S L gtd ref 4s 2,000 90
2,000 90¾
7,000 89½
Pac T & T 5s 5,000 95½
Penn conv 3½s 15,000 98⅜
25,000 98⅝
25,000 98⅜
20,000 98⅜
7,000 98
Penn. 1945 1,000 100⅛
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A 1,000 101½
Public Ser Corp sink fund 5s 1,000 89¾
1,000 89½
3,000 88
Ray Con 1st 6s 15,000 107
1,000 100
1,000 107
Reading gen 4s 3,000 94
7,000 93⅝
5,000 93¾
5,000 93½
Roch & Pitts 1st 6s 4,000 100
St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s 4,000 101
St L R M & P 5s 2,000 73
St L & S F R R ref 4s 5,000 65
3,000 64⅝
2,000 64
St L S W 1st 4s 2,000 81½
Seaboard A L gold 4s, stamped 2,000 84½
Seabd A L adj 5s 5,000 73
6,000 72¾
Und Type, 6s 5,000 105¼
U B & P 1,000 107
Un Cig M. 6s 3,000 41
Un Dr G. 1st 6s 1,000 106
U of Kys, In. 7 1,000 11
U S Ind Al. 5 1,000 10
U S Rub 5s 1,000 73¾
Vand R R 5s 1,000 83
Va Car Ch 1st pf 5s 1,000 94
Va R & P. 5s 1,000 98
Vu Distin. 6s 1,000 97
Wabash pf 5s 1,000 71¾
W Md pf 5s 1,000 30
Weym-B 4s 1,000 215
W & L E 5s 1,000 110
Do 2d pf 5s 1,000 8½
W'st'n (F W) pf 5s 1,000 116
2,000 73¾
4,000 73⅝
1,000 73½
10,000 73¼
6,000 73
So Bell T & T 1st 5s 1,000 97½
So Pac col 4s 2,000 85
So Pac conv 4s 15,000 81¾
27,000 82¼
17,000 82⅜
31,000 82¼
5,000 82⅜
20,000 82⅝
5,000 82⅝
10,000 82⅜
5,000 83
35,000 83¼
10,000 83¼
So Pac conv 5s, sub rets, full pd 10,000 98½
1,000 98⅝
6,000 98⅜
104,000 98⅝
2,000 98⅜
10,000 98⅜
13,000 98⅜
15,000 98½
30,000 98⅜
3,000 98⅜
5,000 98½
10,000 98⅝
8,000 98⅜
23,000 98⅜
1,000 98⅜
23,000 98⅜
13,000 99
500 99¼
43,000 99
2,000 99¼
5,000 99⅜
5,000 99⅝
90,000 99¾
2,000 99½
1,000 99¼
1,000 99⅜
500 99⅝
2,000 99¾
48,000 99¾
6,000 99⅝
3,000 99½
5,000 99⅜
3,000 99⅝
500 99¾
5,000 99¾
500 100
11,000 100
16,000 100
80,000 100¼
1,000 99⅞
So Pac 1st ref 4s 9,000 89¼
11,000 89¼
1,000 89⅜
So Ry 1st 5s 5,000 88
So Ry gen 4s 8,000 70¼
6,000 70½
Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s 1,000 102⅝
2,000 102½
Texas Co conv 6s 11,000 94¾
3,000 95
26,000 96
Third Av adj 5s 36,000 78
Un Pac 1st 4s 3,000 97¼
2,000 97
1,000 sold 97
12,000 97
Un Pac conv 4s 16,000 92
Un R R's of S F 4s 8,000 88
U S Rubber 5s 13,000 102¼
2,000 102¼
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s 37,000 101⅝
14,000 101⅞
5,000 101⅝
22,000 101⅞
1,000 101½
1,000 sold 101¾
5,000 101⅝
1,000 101½
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 2,000 98
1,000 98

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4¾@5¼% for the best names.
Tuesday.....4¾@5% " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

French Serges May Be a Factor.

Sellers of domestic dress goods will keep a close eye on importations of French serges during the coming Spring season. These goods are looked upon to meet with considerable success if the expected demand for very light fabrics on the beach cloth order materializes. The yarn which is put into the foreign goods is very closely spun and the resulting fabric almost resembles nun's cloth in fineness. From the standpoint of late Spring and Summer wear, the sellers of the domestic product agree that some stiff competition should be put up by the French goods, since they represent very good value at the prices asked.

***

What the New Hats Are Like.

Imported pattern hats now being shown here are usually of the tight-fitting order. Velvet is the material most in use, and the trimmings consist mainly of natural colored pasted wings in high effects. A considerable amount of burnt pheasant tails will probably be purchased as the season advances. Among the models that approach the novelty kind is the turban hat made entirely of feathers. Black, it is now considered, will be the reigning shade during the coming season, and outside of this very little is in popular favor except nigger brown and the very dark blues. As phenomenal a season on black is expected as the close of the Spring season saw on white, the only anxiety stirring importers is that foreign producers will not be able to supply the amount of merchandise of this sort needed.

***

Imported Automobile Coats.

In the automobile coat and allied lines the Berlin manufacturers willing to adopt the suggestions of American buyers are making considerable progress, according to a prominent coat and suit manufacturer here. When a buyer returns from the foreign market with nothing but critical views to express on the possibility of doing business with the European houses, this man said, it is because the buyer himself is not efficient and able to point out where necessary changes must be made in a garment before it is suitable for this market. A number of buyers, he added, who started several years ago to import garments of this type have been sufficiently satisfied with results to add to their purchases from season to season. While manufacturing facilities abroad in the garment industry are not of the best, some of the more representative houses are able to make up in a short time very fair sized quantities of merchandise.

***

With Linings or Without.

While the demand for tropical suits has proved a boon to the clothing trade this season, the fact that little or no lining is used in manufacturing them has rather cut into the business of the lining dealers. It is pointed out that even where a coat is quarter lined the expense to the clothier is just as great as if the garment were fully lined. Some publicity is now being devoted by a leading linings house toward the establishment of the idea in the clothier's mind that the unlined suit is not a well appearing garment and should hold out no appeal to the discriminating consumer. On the other hand, it seems only right to suppose that since the principal object in buying a tropical suit is to obtain a cool garment, the style is of secondary consideration. But even the style of this clothing can scarcely be open to serious objection. The much sought after English effect finds very nearly its truest expression in the suit of this order.

***

Sumatra Tobacco to Go Up.

Cigar manufacturers who use real Sumatra tobacco for wrapping their products will doubtless have to pay more money for it in the near future than they are now doing. Imports of this tobacco so far this year by the dealers total only 14,000 bales, against 24,000 bales last year. This amount, however, does not include the direct importations of the manufacturers, which so far this year amount to somewhat less than a third of the whole. The reason for decreased importations this year is said to be that the best grades of Sumatra leaf, the only kind used in this country, form a smaller portion of the crop than usual. The annual American consumption of this leaf sometimes reaches 30,000 bales, and while the output of the cigar factories is said now to be slightly lower than at this time last year, the drop in the importations of Sumatra leaf has been so pronounced that higher prices are inevitable. The next sale at Amsterdam will be held in September.

***

Gray Goods Show Small Change.

There was no noticeable change in the gray goods situation yesterday. The small trading that was done was confined almost entirely to nearby deliveries, apparently neither the buyers nor the mills being interested in contract business at present prices. Some small sales of 60-52s, 38½-inch, were put through at 4¾ cents, as were some sales of 64-60s in the same width at 4¾ cents. There was also a small movement of 38½-inch 64-58s at 4⅝ cents and of four-yard 80 squares at 6¾ cents, both for nearby. While the tone of the market is admittedly weaker, a significant feature is that buyers seem even unwilling to ask for goods in any sizeable quantities at the figures which orders of this sort would doubtless command at this time. There is considerable talk of concessions in the market, and while the mills are inclined to make buyers think that they are coming from second hands, it is understood that no good sized order would be allowed to go begging even if it were offered at a price lower than current rates. Sheetings and drills are almost entirely neglected, and there is little demand coming from the clothing trade for sateens and twills.

***

Ceylon Customs Regulations.

According to Consul Charles K. Moser, who is stationed at Colombo, Ceylon, American manufacturers who do an export business with that country will do well to note the strict application of Ceylon import rules to such goods. Mr. Moser's attention was first called to this matter by a representative of an American paper house, who told him that the customs authorities would not admit into the port paper manufactured in this country which was stamped with the letters "U. S. A." only, in addition to the regular mill marks. Inquiry by the Consul verified this. The position of the customs officials is that the above initials, standing by themselves, would be meaningless to many buyers in Ceylon, and that they might be deceived into assuming articles so marked to be the product of the United Kingdom. They hold, therefore, that all articles manufactured in the United States should be marked for shipment to Ceylon either with the line "Made in America," or "Made in U. S. A.," or with the line in full "Made in the United States of America." Goods without such marks are liable to refusal of entry and confiscation.

***

A Novel Sales Scheme.

A textile salesman traveling Southern territory tells of a novel sales scheme which he says was worked successfully by a merchant in one of the smaller cities in that part of the country. Each day, in this merchant's newspaper announcements, were given the names of ten residents of the city, regardless of race, creed, politics, social position, or address. These names were chosen at random from the city directory by one of the clerks, while blindfolded, the method being to open the book at any place and to take the name on which her finger rested. In this way a varied array of possible customers was made up. The announcement each day then went on to say that if the persons named therein would call at the store that day they would be entitled to a 10 per cent. discount on any goods they bought. While not all of the persons named took advantage of the offer, the salesman said that it was not long before practically everybody in the place was scanning the merchant's advertisements to see if their names were among the lucky ones. A careful system of checking avoided duplications, and a large number of new customers were brought to the store through the scheme.

***

Silk Buyers May Get Left.

In common with purchasers of several other lines, silk buyers are holding off longer than usual this year before making their Fall selections. The result is that, with raw silk at its present high levels, the manufacturers are refusing to make up any quantity of stock. This is taken to mean that, if buying does not begin soon in an active way, some of the stores are going to get left when it comes to deliveries later in the season. While there is more or less uncertainty regarding the silks on which the biggest business will be done, there is a strong feeling among well-posted men in the trade that it will be a big satin season. Satin liberte and satin Duchesse are favored by these men, and it is said that with these fabrics has come a good demand for crepe meteor. Taffetas are still in a somewhat uncertain position, and there is no little speculation regarding the chances of charmeuse. Stocks of the latter goods are reported low, and, because of their slow production, it is said that the manufacturers who have goods on hand will have a chance to make a good profit on them if any sizeable demand should develop. While there is an apparent inclination on the part of some of the manufacturers to hide the fact that they are getting higher prices for their goods, it is said by one of the best posted men in the market that the advances have been as large as 10 cents a yard in the more extreme cases. Advances of 2½ to 7½ cents a yard are common, he says.

***

Going After Discount Stealers.

It is said on good authority that prominent organizations of credit men are planning to make life miserable for those merchants who insist on taking discounts to which they are not entitled. This matter has been discussed from time to time without definite concerted action being taken, but it is said that the evil has reached such proportions now that it is figuratively a case of "dog eat master." The contention of men who are well posted on the subject in question is that discount terms are far too liberal now for the good of the wholesaler and the manufacturer and that the time has come to tighten up. When selling terms are as liberal, as they are in some cases, 7 per cent., ten days, sixty days' dating, it is contended that it is up to the stores to show some appreciation of them. Despite this liberality on the part of the manufacturers and the wholesalers, however, it is said not to be a rare thing to check in some large store, with the discount deducted, as much as thirty days after the end of the discount period. While most cases of discount stealing are not so flagrant as that, the fact remains that the stores that practice this evil are profiting from it to the extent of thousands of dollars annually. It is felt in some quarters that a campaign of education appealing to the fairness of the retail merchants would have the desired effect, but it is argued by others that it is employed executives, and not the merchants themselves, who are doing most of the trick, and that the desired end can be gained only by a determined refusal to accept payments with discount deducted that is not due according to the terms of sale. Recourse to the courts should be made, it is asserted, if it is necessary to go to them to get the full amount due. Two or three cases of this sort in the open court would have, in trade opinion, a thousand times the effect in checking the evil that any campaign of "education" would have.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Incorporated today:

330 Park Avenue Co.; $200,000. F. E. Anderson, N. W. Chandler, H. A. Mark, 128 B'way.

Film Stock Co.; $100,000. D. Gardner, Wm. Steiner, J. H. White, Longacre Bldg.

Western Utilities Corp., water supply systems, electrical generating devices, construction; $50,000. H. R. Frost, L. C. Haynes, Sydney Norman, 20 Broad St.

Hickox-Rumsey Co., Batavia, storage, refrigeration, farming; $100,000. Ethel H. Pollard, E. Dean Hickox, M. C. Rumsey.

Consolidated Metal Fireproofing Co.; $30,000. A. A. Jackson, A. A. Derer, Alfred Baruth, 550 W. 157 St.

W. & L. Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, autos, motor cycles; $30,000. P. U. and B. C. Lee, H. Z. White.

Sanders-Wilson-Barnaby, Eddyville, autos, motor cycles, &c.; $25,000. K. T. Barnaby, Thomas Sanders, Jr., William Wilson, Jr., 120 W. 57 St.

Model Dairy Co.; $20,000. F. L. and Anna H. Roy, J. F. McCauley, 246 8 Av.

Park Sales Co., vending machines, $10,000; Frank Palmer, P. W. Drescher, J. F. Stube, 456 Manhattan Av.

Maron Woodworking Co., $5,000; F. J. McSweer, Anna R. and F. A. Maron, 570 44 St., B'klyn.

Billy De Rade Co., Buffalo, pawnbrokers, $10,000; Ida Koerber, Henry Koerber, William De Rade.

D. & H. K. Corp'n., realty, $5,000; A. M. Levy, Hattie and D. L. Korn, 1,451 B'way.

Haughey & Irvins, hides, oils, fertilizers, packing houses, agricultural products, $25,000; C. Irvins, J. D. and L. C. Haughey, 149 B'way.

Demarest & Demarest, upholstery, cabinetwork, $25,000; R. W. Freedman, J. B. T. and Lulu D. Demarest, 191 Elm St., New Rochelle.

Joseph Anderson & Co., hats, $50,000; Max Machles, C. W. and Joseph Anderson, 1,507 Bryant Av.

Foster Mfg. Co., clothing, $10,000; Maurice Cohen, Louis Hahn, Jonas Fuld, 99 Nassau St.

Bartlett Distributing Corp'n, Mount Vernon, self-propelled vehicles, realty, construction, $10,000; W. M. Golden, Jr., W. B. Grahame, C. P. Carter, 233 B'way.

Arkansas Development Co., $5,000; R. E. Maisel, John J. Lane, H. Oman, 540 40 St., B'klyn.

Capital Increases—H. L. Herbert & Co., N. Y., $300,000 to $600,000; Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, $20,000 to $100,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Charters filed today: Frank Turner Realty Co., Camden, $50,000; Frank Turner, Elmer F. Turner, Annie Voegtlin, Camden.

Paterson Metal Ceiling Co., Paterson, $10,000. Bernard Herrfimann, Isaac Hirschberg, Paterson; Ida Herrmann, Jersey City.

Lowe Paper Co., Ridgefield, $150,000; Mary V. Lowe, Donald V. Lowe, Malcolm B. Lowe, Ridgefield.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 29.—Charter filed today: Suffragists Corset Manufacturing Co., New York, $150,000, ladies' wearing apparel. John McLaren, F. B. Knowlton, S. V. Dowling, New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The People's Cloak and Suit House of Los Angeles is now represented in this market by Cloos & Simon, resident buyers, 15 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Joseph Schiller, resident buyer, is now located in larger quarters at 1,133 Broadway. Two more rooms have been added to his list, they being M. Lurie & Co. of Amsterdam, Gloversville, and Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and J. Levine of Marshalltown, Ireland.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Forecasts:

N. Carolina and Ga.—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Local showers Thursday and probably Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; probably local showers near the coast; light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; moderate s. winds.

Western Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Utah—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

Oklahoma and Mo.—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thursday; warmer in n. e. portion. Friday, cloudy; moderate e. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Fair Thursday. Friday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers; light to moderate variable winds.

Wis.—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, probably showers; moderate e. winds.

Minn.—Local thunder showers Thursday and probably Friday; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Thursday; probably local showers in w. and central portions. Friday, partly cloudy; probably showers in e. portion.

N. and S. Dakota and Neb.—Local showers Thursday. Friday, fair.

Kan.—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, probably fair.

NO COMMISSION BASIS.

Business Cannot Be Done That Way with South Africa.

Coincident with the publication of a report by Consul E. A. Wakefield of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, regarding import and export trade on a commission basis, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has placed on file in the local branch, room 315, Custom House, a revised list of principal importers and exporters at Port Elizabeth. The list, which covers something like forty-five pages of typewritten matter, appears to be very complete and may be consulted by American manufacturers and exporters interested.

The Consul's report is a comprehensive discussion of the commission end as it is carried on in South Africa. The Consul says there is perhaps no more difficult subject to report upon in his district than the commission trade, because of the divergent views regarding business on a commission basis. He points out that there is a difference between the methods of the American export merchants and English houses performing similar functions, although it may eventually amount to much the same thing.

The report describes in detail the methods employed by both English and American firms in conducting their respective houses or agencies, as well as the manner of purchasing ostrich feathers, wool, mohair, hides, and skins. In conclusion, Consul Wakefield says:

"This explanation has been given at considerable length because this office has received numerous inquiries from America asking information as to trade conditions and requesting to be placed in communication with local exporters who are willing to ship goods to America to be sold upon commission. There is no likelihood whatever of business being conducted upon this basis. A few such shipments have been made with discouraging results. Purchasers wishing to handle feathers, wool, mohair, hides, or skins must be prepared to do business upon a cash basis at the start. Once connections were established, if trade progressed favorably different arrangements would follow."

Silver for Popular Purser.

Otto Seemann, purser of the Hamburg-American liner President Grant, who looks like former President Taft, who had completed twenty-five years with the line, New York and Hoboken friends will give him a silver service at a dinner now being arranged. Seeman has two medals for service in a German troop ship in the Boxer rebellion and in German East Africa. Seeman began his career as a diver for the Merritt Wrecking Company at the age of 14.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

In the wheat market prices were lower, closing at a net loss of 4¼ to 4⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 98¼c and No. 2 red at 96½c, cost, insurance and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.09¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.04½, free on board, afloat, all nominal.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Yr.
July	....	....	.98½	1.02	.96¼
Sept.	1.00	.96⅞	.96⅞	1.00	.94⅝
Dec.	....	....	.99½	1.03	.97¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.90½	.88	.88	.92¼	.84⅞
Sept.	.91½	.87⅞	.88	.92⅝	.85⅞
Dec.	.94¼	.91	.91	.95⅝	.89⅜

CORN.

Late in the session the corn market eased off, closing slightly above the lowest, with net losses of ⅛c to ⅞c. In the local spot market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, cost, insurance and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	74¾	73¾	74	74½	65¾
Sept.	72½	70⅝	71	71⅝	65⅝
Dec.	62¼	60½	61	61⅝	62⅛

OATS.

In the oats market prices were easier, closing at ⅜ to 1¼c net decline. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 44½@45c; No. 2, 45@45½c; No. 3, 44@45c; No. 4, 43@44c; ordinary clipped white, 43½@45½c; fancy clipped white, 45@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	36⅞	35¾	35¾	37	39⅛
September	37	36¼	36¼	37¾	41
December	39¼	37⅞	37⅞	38¾	43⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early, but gave way, closing about steady with a moderate rally from the bottom. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 4,000, and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	10.32	10.05	10.12	10.22	11.57
October	10.37	10.12	10.20	10.30	11.07
Ribs—					
September	12.10	11.87	11.92	12.05	11.60
October	11.65	11.40	11.47	11.57	11.40
Pork—					
September	21.00	20.50	20.60	20.82	21.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Final prices were 3 to 17 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.85@....	7.00
August	7.00	6.97	6.92@6.99	7.02
September	7.04	6.85	6.86@6.88	7.03
October	6.68	6.68	6.64@6.68	6.74
November	6.50	6.49	6.50@6.52	6.54
December	6.54	6.47	6.51@6.52	6.54
January	6.55	6.53	6.52@6.54	6.55
February	....	....	6.54@6.58	6.57
March	....	....	6.55@6.63	....

COTTON.

A much better tone developed in the cotton market, with final prices 8 to 12 points net higher. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.75 for middling uplands; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	11.84	11.60	11.82@11.83	11.73
August	11.88	11.50	11.86@11.87	11.74
September	11.80	11.60	11.88@11.92	11.20
October	11.98	11.66	11.95@11.96	11.80
November	....	....	11.92@11.94	11.80
December	12.17	11.91	12.15@12.16	12.04
January	12.05	11.79	12.01@12.02	11.90
February	11.90	11.90	12.02@12.04	11.91
March	12.11	11.86	12.08@12.09	11.99
April	12.03	12.10	12.29@12.30	12.17
May	12.35	12.11	12.30@12.33	12.21

COFFEE.

During the late trading prices rallied sharply, regaining all of the early loss, and closing net unchanged to 6 points higher. The Hamburg market closed at a decline of ¼@½ pfennig, and while the Havre market was reported to have suspended operations officially, prices were received showing an apparent decline of ½@¾f.

The local spot market was nominally unchanged at 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	7.87@7.88	7.81
August	....	....	7.87@7.88	7.81
September	7.50	7.20	7.50@7.51	7.46
October	7.59	7.50	7.60@7.61	7.56
November	....	....	7.70@7.71	7.66
December	7.81	7.55	7.79@7.80	7.76
January	7.62	7.62	7.85@7.86	7.81
February	7.65	7.62	7.90@7.91	7.87
March	7.96	7.72	7.94@7.95	7.94
April	....	....	7.99@8.00	7.97
May	8.05	7.77	8.03@8.05	8.01
June	....	....	7.90@7.91	7.86

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,859 pkgs. Insufficient supplies of high-grade fresh creamery have caused a further advance, and the market is quite firm at the higher rates. Creamery, extras, 28¼@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 22¼@24½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 20@23c; process, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 21¼@22½c; lower grades, 18@20¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21¼@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18c@19¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 19¼@20c; No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,432 cases. Receipts light, demand moderate, and the tone generally firm on desirable qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25@27c; extra firsts, 23@24c; firsts, 21¼@22½c; seconds, 19@21c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; dirties, No. 1, 17¼@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16@17c; undergrades, 8@15c; refrigerator, firsts, charges paid, 24½@25c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 29@31c; hennery whites, defective, 25@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@28c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 20@27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@25c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 23@26c.

WOOLENS AND COTTONS.

Market Conditions for the Fabrics and Raw Materials.

BOSTON, July 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market still continues firm, with a broadened inquiry and a satisfactory volume of business, sales for the week amounting to 5,000,000 pounds. Purchases during the week in many instances have been in large quantities, some dealers having sold over 1,000,000 pounds each during the last five days. Foreign wools and fleeces are somewhat neglected at the present moment, a greater interest being manifested in the new territories. The wools most in demand are half-bloods, and it is anticipated that higher prices will rule on this grade a little later in the season. It is an actual fact that a shortage of fine wools both in domestics and foreigns now confronts the manufacturer, and those who have delayed their purchases may find it difficult to secure just the wools they need. The war news has had no appreciable effect on prices, and the majority of dealers state that the effect will be negligible in this market.

"In the cotton market news of the Austro-Servian difficulty sent prices of cotton tumbling, a loss of 27 to 28 points recurring on Tuesday. Weather conditions have been favorable for a good cotton crop, and the recession in prices is attributed entirely to the war scare. Reports from the cotton belt are to the effect that with a few needed showers from now till picking time, the present year's crop will be the largest we have ever had.

"The women's wear market shows but little change, the majority of salesmen expressing confidence that more radical advances will be seen in this division of the market than has taken place on men's wear lines.

"The cotton goods market is in a rather uncertain condition, though prices have remained remarkably firm. Reports from retailers indicate that their business is not greatly below normal, but the primary market is decidedly slow.

"The woolen and worsted yarn markets show some improvement, due to the opening of the lightweight fabrics. Prices on worsted yarns are very firm, and it is practically impossible to secure any quantity at recessions from the quoted prices; 2-40's half-blood can still be purchased from a few spinners at 97½ cents, although the majority of the better manufacturers hold their yarns firmly at $1 a pound."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOSEPH KANTROWITZ, a dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods at 270 Bowery and Third Avenue and 127th Street, has assigned to Allen R. Meinhard. A petition was filed against him yesterday. He was reputed to own $75 and 397 Pleasant Avenue.

CHARLES KOSTER.—A petition has been filed against Charles Koster, manufacturer of bar fixtures at 29 West Thirty-second Street. Liabilities are said to be $16,000.

BUSHWICK JEWELRY AND NOVELTY COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Levy and William Schwartz, doing business as the Bushwick Jewelry and Novelty Company at 1,237 Broadway, Brooklyn. They assigned on Tuesday. Assets are $1,000.

MORRIS JOSEPH.—A petition has been filed against Morris Joseph, dealer in dry goods at 218 St. Ann's Avenue. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver.

WILLIAM F. MALL, a baker of 2,192 Second Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities $1,768 and no assets.

PRINT WEAVE COMPANY, lithographic plates, of 122 White Street, against which petition was filed on July 22, has put in an answer denying that Alfred H. Motley, Jr., and Herbert M. Pilkington are creditors. Judge Hand allowed yesterday eight small creditors with claims aggregating $358 to intervene.

MARKHEIM CO., INC., importer of laces at 12 West Twenty-first Street, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $163,884 and assets of $111,474.

UNGAR & ZWIEBEL, manufacturers of women's apparel at 132 and 134 West Thirty-first Street, show liabilities of $52,250 and assets of $8,784. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $1,485.

HELLER & LEIBOVITZ, wholesale dealers in dress goods at 346 Canal Street, show liabilities of $23,526 and assets of $11,090.

NEW YORK INCANDESCENT LAMP COMPANY of 184 West Fourteenth Street shows liabilities of $8,093 and assets of $18,419.

GOODFIT WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY of 99 Greene Street show liabilities of $4,255, nominal assets of $2,161, and actual assets of $1,072.

BELLMAN & DREYFUSS, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, have assigned to Edward M. Hyams. Their inventory of Dec. 1 showed assets of $53,812 and liabilities of $25,700.

UNIVERSAL SUITCASE COMPANY.—Harry Levine, proprietor, of 85 Franklin Street, has assigned to Morris Zwerling.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—August Lasance, a former lumberman; petition in voluntary bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $67,-551.50; assets, $550. He sets forth in his petition that his fortune was swept away in a land deal in Louisiana.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Acme Asphalt & Granite Paving Co.—City of New York, $111.

Adath Israel of New York, Inc.—H. Feuchtwanger, $141.

Ernaler, Thomas J.—Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co., $549.

Boisse, Jacques L.—H. C. Jankel, $160.

Brown, Jacob L.—J. Blauner, $195.

Cahn, Edgar B.—Botany Worsted Mills, $862.

Coon, Lewis—M. J. Kraus & Co., $489.

Cohen, Hyman—J. Arnauer, $301.

Dobkin, Abraham, and Morris Amsterdam—People, &c., $500.

Eagan, Emma J.—Commercial Trust Co. of New York, costs, $369.

E. B. Sheppard Mfg. Co.—International Silver Co., $380.

Feinne, Morris C.—Toledo Scale Co., $122.

Fiumefreddo, Santo—P. Zaccaro, $1,801.

Fenstein, Max—A. Bakst and others, $242.

Finkelstein, Anna—Madison Iron Works, $395.

Fenton, Marie—Jac-Mar, Inc., $142.

Hast, Rebecca—M. J. Borgstedt, $1,869.

Same—Same, $2,485.

Haberlin, James H.—H. T. White, $134.

Jennings, William S.—Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co., $147.

J. H. Mead Co.—B. C. Faulkner and others, $898.

Kellner, Emil—S. Custen and others, $138.

Kalfon, Emma I.—Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co., $174.

Kelly, William A.—P. O'Connor, $169.

Levine, Joseph, and Julius Oltarsh—M. L. Bodow, $450.

Lust, Mary E.—J. Kanefsky, $444.

Lennon, Julia M.—John Wanamaker, New York, $228.

McGowan, James—J. L. Jackson, $229.

Meyers, Jane M.—M. E. Kilduff, $440.

Mosconi, Bernard—M. Hirsch, $317.

McCaddon, Joseph T.—Catherine A. Cooper, Stanley F. Cooper, and Linda R. Cassard—Union Pacific R. R. Co., costs, $124.

Nathanson, Morris—I. Reich et al., $167.

Neuberger, Izaac—Marbrick Realty Corp., $275.

Rothstein, Joseph—B. Evedon et al., $186.

Steinberg, Samuel—S. Kaplan et al., $274.

Soltysik, Mrs. Mary—Dept. of Health, $111.

Seery, Frank—J. Kratochvil, $115.

Sandery, Rosina T.—Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. $159.

Sanborn, Cuyler K.—G. A. Price et al., $141.

Scimeca, Giuseppe—A. Bakst et al., $111.

Spiegel, Benjamin—E. Blout, $396.

White, Arthur H.—James Boyce & Co., $141.

Windsor, Marie—E. Baruch, $106.

Weiss, Samuel J.—L. J. Robinson, $133.

Woodl, Francis B.—Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., $191.

Yao, Cheno P.—Arthur M. Rosenberg Co., $187.

Zahler, Joseph—People, &c., $200.

In Bronx County.

Garfinkle, Philip—Auto Truck Storage and Exchange, $158.

Gross, Robert—M. B. Judinsky, $131.

Kearney, James and Thomas—Colwell Lead Co., $271.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Armstaedt & Co.—P. Herbst, June 12, 1912, $538.

Conlon, Eva K.—E. Dolan, Feb. 15, 1905, $620.

Fitzgibbons, Michael—W. W. Farley, Feb. 10, 1914, $1,820.

Guadagno, Vincenzo, and Paolo Lignori—G. Francesinli, June 27, 1910, $485.

Hancker, Julius and Elfriede—National Park Bank, Feb. 2, 1914, $540.

Muller, Otto, Pauline Muller, Gustav Roos, and Lena Roos—G. Singer, Nov. 1, 1912, $2,413.

Runkel, Pauline—European-American Bank, Feb. 14, 1911, $536.

Runkel, Maurice—European-American Bank, Feb. 14, 1911, (vacated,) $536.

Mooyer, Juan, and Russell Marston—E. A. C. Mecum, Feb. 18, 1914, (released,) $15,136.

Gabriel, Abraham—People, &c., Oct. 6, 1913, (canceled,) $1,000.

CANNON WILL MAKE RACE.

Ex-Speaker Formally Announces His Candidacy for Congress.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 29.—Ex-Senator Joseph G. Cannon today made formal announcement of his candidacy for Representative from the Eighteenth Illinois District. He said:

"I have not sought the nomination, but after consultation I agreed to become a candidate, subject only to the primary election to be held Sept. 9. If nominated I shall make a vigorous campaign. If another Republican be chosen I shall make a vigorous campaign for his election."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1009 Bryant.

ANNISTON, Ala.—J. Yalobits(general mdse.; Arlington.

APPLETON, Wis.—D. M. & A. Geenan, ready-to-wear and millinery; Martha Washington.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Strouse-Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, middy blouses; 1,182 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; G. Rubel, furn. goods; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, art embroideries; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Sampson, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; J. M. Parsons, wash goods; 15 E 26th.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BISBEE, Ariz.—The Fashion; A. Sporkin, cloaks, suits; 1,182 Broadway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 60 West 33d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Kay, merchandise manager; Mr. Schweikart, furniture; Miss Johnson, toys; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, domestics; F. Jury, house dresses; C. H. Hurd, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, silk waists; Mrs. M. Doyle, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Mr. Pratt, Mr. Lyford, fur; Mr. O'Callahan, Mr. Spear, misses' suits; Miss Mahoney, ladies skirts; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Hamlin; J. J. Sweeney, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; 116 W. 22d.

BUFFALO—Richards Apparel Co.; J. H. Rubin, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Spillone, ladies' cloaks, suits, misses wear; 214 Church.

CHICAGO—Theodore Ascher Co.; O. B. Tennis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Blum Bros.; J. Blum, furnishing goods; Grand.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. E. Parkhill, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; H. Schurmacher, men's, boys' clothing; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—Wallerson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. A. Lamond, domestics, bags; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Becker, Ryan & Co.; J. Anderson, notions; St. Denis.

CINCINNATI—A. Frey & Co.; A. Frey, millinery; Navarre.

CLEVELAND—Imperial Skirt Co.; H. Herz, skirtings; Hoffman House.

CLEVELAND—Freedman Bros.; M. B. Freedman, boys', men's pants; Wallick's.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss Cowan, corsets; 19 East 24th.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; A. F. Sitloh, cloaks, suits, waists; 30 East 20th.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss A. Farrell, women's suits; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; M. C. Prenderville, linens, cottons; 20 West 22d.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Hansman, Mr. McCarthy, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Imerman Brothers; A. Imerman, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; M. Prendeville, linens, white goods; 20 W. 22d.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss M. E. Maher, misses', girls' children's ready-to-wear; 95 Madison.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Sloan D. G. Co.; W. W. Sloan, dry goods, millinery; Navarre.

EASTON—Kline Bros.; A. Kline, dry goods; Breslin.

ENID, Okla.—Herzberg Dept. Store; H. Herrmann, ladies' garments; 693 B'way.

EUREKA—Daly Bros.; C. D. Daly, dry go

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:53|Sun sets..7:18|Moon sets..11:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:58	1:33	7:05	7:57
Governors Island	12:50	1:40	7:26	8:27
Hell Gate	2:40	3:50	9:06	10:07

Arrived—Wednesday, July 29.

SS Vaterland, Hamburg, July 22.
SS Oceanic, Southampton, July 22.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen, July 18.
SS Czar, Libau, July 17.
SS Orotava, Colon, July 21.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, July 15.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 21.
SS Maracas, Trinidad, July 21.
SS Belita, Cuba, July 24.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, July 23.
SS Canning, Manchester, July 18.
SS Washington, Liverpool, July 7.
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Isabella	Cristobal	July 21
Hagen	Hamburg	July 14
Italia	Palermo	July 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 28
Trinidad	Halifax	July 28
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 25
Creole	New Orleans	July 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	July 25
Michigan	Antwerp	July 18
Vandyck	Buenos Aires	July 9
Maracaibo	La Guayra	July 17
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 28
El Sud	Galveston	July 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	July 23
Lorraine	Havre	July 25
St. Paul	Southampton	July 25
Prins Maurits	Haiti	July 27
Gregory	Barbados	July 23
Seguranca	Havana	July 23
Goya	Montevideo	July 7
Lampasas	Galveston	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchester Port, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
G. Kurfuerst, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Campanello, Rotterdam	———	1:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	———	10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	———	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bantu, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Vaterland, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Princess Irene, Gibraltar	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bramby, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Juan, Bocas del Toro	3:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Portuguese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	———	1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Orotava, Kingston	———	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 29.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 848 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS St. Paul, Southampton to New York, was 1,901 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due Aug. 2, forenoon. American Line.
SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 1,600 miles E. at 12:45 A. M.; due Aug. 1, afternoon. French Line.
SS Stephano, St. John's, N. F., to New York, was 256 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 30th, forenoon. Red Cross Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 88 miles E. of Gedser Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 150 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 320 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 84 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 37 miles N. W. of Egmont Key at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 23 miles E. of Swin Bar at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 181 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 102 miles E. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 313 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 206 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Santa Marta, Santa Marta to New York, was 260 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Principello, at Rotterdam, July 28.
SS Willkommen, at Stockholm, July 23.
SS Lucifine, at Rouen, July 25.
SS Denis, at Para, July 28.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, July 26.
SS Canada, at Marseilles, July 26.
SS Rheinfels, at Aden, July 27.
SS Invercivde, at Shanghai, July 23.
SS Brand, at Port Said, July 29.
SS River Delaware, at Piraeus, July 26.
SS Mexico, at Havre, July 26.
SS Aragonia, at Hamburg, July 27.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, July 29.
SS Strathgyle, at Punta Arenas, July 23.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Southampton, July 29.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Cherbourg, July 30.
SS Germania, from Marseilles, July 28.
SS Meppen, from Oporto, July 23.
SS Waldenfels, from Table Bay, July 26.
SS Gregory, from Barbados, July 28.
SS Indrani, from Gibraltar, July 26.
SS Dunstan, from Buenos Aires, July 26.
SS Tagus, from Southampton, July 29.

Passed.

SS Venezia, for New York from Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Hovic, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 30, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 31, SS Vaterland; and at 5 P. M. Aug. 3, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 30, SS St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 31, SS Zeeland.
Greece—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia; at 10 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Pisa, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Falaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav, and at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. July 29, SS Napoli; at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 6, SS Hamburg.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 20; Shanghai, June 30; Yokohama, July 9, and Honolulu, July 29—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched east on July 25, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, July 30.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 1; Kobe, July 12, and Yokohama, July 13—which arrived per steamer Montcalm, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 31.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Part Consisted In Ridding the Files of Abandoned Cases.

In pursuance of its plan to rid the files of more than 40,000 protests abandoned by importers, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled several hundred claims of merchants in all sections of the country. In some cases large batches of the protests are grouped under the names of the attorneys appearing for the importers, while in others the names of the actual importers are shown. Besides this city, the other ports represented in the decisions include Rochester, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Burlington, Vt., Galveston, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Judge Sullivan sustained several protests relating to necklaces, hatpins, chains, lockets, &c., which had been classified by the Collector as articles of personal adornment and taxed 85 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff. In some instances duty was reduced to 60 per cent. as jewelry, and in others to 45 per cent. as manufactures of paste or glass. The successful importers were D. Lisner & Co., Albert Lorsch & Co., the Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Company, Guthman, Solomons & Co., Narcel Schmitt, A. Hamburger & Sons, Bloomingdale Brothers, C. H. Eden & Co., Stern Brothers, and G. A. & E. Meyer.

Importers of wood pulp and paper from Canada were sustained in a contention for the free entry of these products under the reciprocity treaty with the Dominion. Those succeeding were Stone & Downer, American Express Company, F. W. Bird & Son, Perkins, Goodwin & Co., G. A. Moore & Co., A. L. Pritchard & Co., Republic Bag and Paper Company, Germania Importing Company, George Irish Paper Company, Eyting & Co., Import Paper Company, Wilfred Schade & Co., and W. M. Stone & Co.

Massee & Co. and Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher were sustained in protests relating to chainmaking machines imported under the tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. The Collector assessed the articles under the two acts, respectively, at 45 per cent. and 20 per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of metal. They were claimed properly dutiable as machine tools at 30 per cent. under the old law and 15 per cent. under the present act.

The Okada & Ichida Company and others, San Francisco and Los Angeles, were given lower duty on a commodity invoiced as "shoyu," a kind of yeast. The Custom House men returned the product at 40 per cent. under the old law as "sauce of all kinds." The importers claimed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. A great deal of testimony was taken with the result that the board decides the claim well taken.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO
$1.50 ROUND TRIP
CHILDREN HALF FARE

Lehigh Valley Railroad
Spend Sunday, August 2, in the Mountains
Special Train Leaves:
New York (West 23rd St.) - 8.30 A.M. (Liberty St.) - 8.30 A.M.
Jersey City (Jackson Ave.) 8.50 A.M.
Return in evening
City Ticket Offices:
Broadway, 1460, 1265, 401, 94.

CANADIAN TOUR
NIAGARA FALLS, 1000 ISLANDS
St. Lawrence River, Lakes Champlain and George, Hudson River.
6-Day Tour, $27.75 and up.
8-Day Tour, $43.25 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

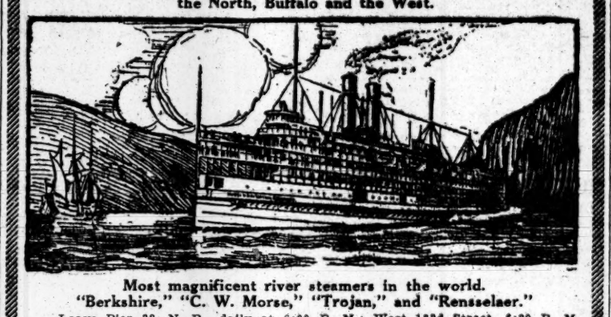
VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free.
Marsters Tours, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M. Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables, giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

MANDALAY.
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM,
DANCING FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup. Dancing Contests Mon. & Wed. Evenings.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIPS—NEWBURGH AND RETURN.
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily; Highland Falls Sunday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A.M. W. 131st St., 10 A.M. Yonkers, 10:30 A.M.
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.
Tel. 179 and 3263 Broad and 3884 Morningside
PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

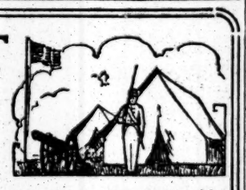


Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
West Point Saturdays
Beautiful sail every Saturday afternoon, 2 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. West Point and return.—Round trip 50 cents.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

MOONLIGHT SAILS

UP THE HUDSON—July 28—29—30
"ADIRONDACK"
ROUND TRIP 50 CTS.
Pier 32, N. R.....8 P. M.
W. 132 St.....8:45 P. M.
Returning.....11:30 P. M.
Phone Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
Big Dancing Deck Refreshments
KEEP THE ABOVE AD. FOR REFERENCE

WEST POINT SAIL
Saturday Afternoon
Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight
"ADIRONDACK"
ROUND TRIP 50 cts.
Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.
PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M. RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)



"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE
AND NEW ENGLAND SUMMER RESORTS

FARE Boat and Rail BOSTON, $2.75 ROUND TRIP, $5.30 | PROVIDENCE, Direct, $1.75 ROUND TRIP, $3.30.
First class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms (all outside rooms). The only independent line between New York and New England. Wireless equipment.
Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39 N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492. Write for booklet
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Study your comfort and plan your Trips by this Route.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK, 10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:35, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M. *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer. Str. "Grand Republic." Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 873.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 Miles INTERSTATE PARK UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. . 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 3:00, 5:30 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
Delightful sail to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, round trip $1.00.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Good restaurant, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Also Saturdays only leave Franklin St., 1:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:00 P. M. Newburgh and return $1.00.
Central Hudson Line

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10 & 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ½ hour later; E. 138th, one hour later than at Battery. Sundays hourly, 9:30 A. M. Boating, Bathing.
Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecture, "HALGVOR" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 5375.
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line for Providence and Boston. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., daily except Sunday, 6 P. M. Strs. Providence and Plymouth.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 19, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, Matapoisett, Marion and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 35, N. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M.; Pier 79, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 23, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at Pier, Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.
The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.75
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $3.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte. Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9236 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45, 3:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3, 4. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 2:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 1:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.
Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., daily at 9 A.M., 10:30 & 2:30. Tkts. & folders at hotels and tkt. offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 26, East River, foot of Fulton St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. Through tickets and baggage to all points West and South.

"OLYMPIC"
LONDON—PARIS
AUG. 8
Ten A.M.

Aug. 29
Sept. 19
Oct. 10
Oct. 31
LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
WHITE STAR LINE
9 Broadway, New York

CUNARD
Established 1840
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
S. S. "AQUITANIA"
Fitted with every device for safety and aid to navigation. Motor lifeboats with wireless telegraph apparatus. Restaurant and Grill Room a la Carte without extra charge. Swimming Pool, Garden Lounge.—Gymnasiums, Verandah Cafes, and Elevators in both saloon and second cabin.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Via Fishguard
WORLD'S FASTEST WEEKLY OCEAN PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE.
NEXT SAILINGS
"LUSITANIA" Aug. 4 9:00 P.M.
"MAURETANIA" Aug. 11 6:00 P.M.
"AQUITANIA" Aug. 25 4:00 P.M.
*Laconia, Aug. 19 9 P.M. | Lusitania Sept. 9 1 A.M.
Mauretania, Sept. 2 1 A.M. | Aquitania Sept. 15 4 P.M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings and Itinerary.
SAXONIA.....Aug. 1 | IVERNIA.....Aug. 22
PANNONIA.....Aug. 13 | CARPATHIA.....Sept. 1
Round the World Trips, $474.85 & up.
Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc.; send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 21-24 State Street, New York.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Only first-class passengers carried
REDUCED SUMMER FARES
CRUISES FROM NEW YORK
S.S. Almanzora—Metapan—Santa Marta—Zaapa—22-Day Cruise, every Wednesday to Jamaica, Panama Canal, and Colombian Ports. Minimum fare $115 including meals and berth.
S. S. Pastores—Tenadores—Calamares 18-Day Cruises de Luxe, every Sat. to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica. Minimum fare $80.00 including berth only, meals a la carte.
Short tours to Jamaica only and return $76.00
Additional weekly sailings from Boston and New Orleans to Havana, Panama and Central American Ports connecting for Pacific Ports of Central and South America. Write for Booklets.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
17 Battery Place
New York

TO ATLANTIC CITY every other day
BY STEAMSHIP
$3.50 Season Round-Trip / $3.50 one way. Children 5 to 12 yrs. half rates.
About an 8-hour daylight ocean voyage along the resort-dotted Jersey Coast. NEVER OUT OF SIGHT OF LAND.
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.
'Phone Beekman 2405 for full information. Brooklyn Bridge Pier, foot Roosevelt St., N. Y. Uptown Office, S. E. cor. Broadway & 23d St. Head of New Jersey Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Bell 3241.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-screw steamships
From Pier 64, N. R. (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia...Aug. 5, noon | Caledonia...Aug. 22, noon
*Ausonia...Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia...Aug. 29, noon
*Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.
FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

AUSTRO AMERICANA LINE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I. Aug. 19 Sep. 23 Oct. 28
MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, Sept. 16, Nov. 7
AND OTHER
SAILINGS SATURDAY or WEDNESDAYS 3 P.M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 4 P. M.
LONDON—PARIS—BOULOGNE
Rotterdam.....Aug. 11 | New Amsterdam..Aug. 25
*Potsdam.....Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1,10 AM
*Via Bougne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Monaco.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
@Grosser Kurfuerst.....July 30
*Kronprinz Wilhelm.....Aug. 4
@‖Barbarossa.....Aug. 6
*George Washington.....Aug. 8
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Aug. 11
‡Berlin.....Aug. 13
*Sails at 1 A. M. @Bremen direct.—‖Carries (II.) and (III.) cabin.—‡Via Plymouth and Boulogne s-M.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II.) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene.....Aug. 1
Koenig Albert.....Sept. 5
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ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
ST. LOUIS.....July 31 | NEW YORK.....Aug. 14
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 7 | PHILADELPHIA.Aug. 21
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 56, N.R., 18th St.
Minnewaska..Aug. 1 | Minnehaha..Aug. 15
Mesaba..Aug. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis..Aug. 22
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND.....Aug. 1 | KROONLAND...Aug. 15
VADERLAND..Aug. 8 | FINLAND.....Aug. 22
White Star Line Pier 59 & 60, N.R.
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OCEANIC.....Aug. 1, noon; Aug. 22, Sept. 12
OLYMPIC.....Aug. 8, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29, Sept. 19
New York-Queenstown-Liverpool. (noon)
ADRIATIC AUG. 5 NOON
Suites de Luxe, Electric Elevator Service, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, Swimming Pool.
BALTIC.....July 29 | CELTIC.....Aug. 29
CEDRIC.....Aug. 13 | BALTIC.....Aug. 27
Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic, from Boston Aug. 20, from N.Y. Aug. 21
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*NAPOLI.....July 30, 11 A. M.
‡Europa...Aug. 11, 11 AM | *America..Aug. 11, 11 AM
‡Lucania..Aug. 11, 11 AM | ‡Campania..Aug. 25, 11AM
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1st Cabin to Rotterdam, $60.00 upward.
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CZAR.....Aug. 4 | RUSSIA.....Aug. 25
DWINSK.....Aug. 15 | KURSK.....Sept. 5
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"VATERLAND" AUGUST 1 TWELVE NOON
"IMPERATOR" AUGUST 12 NINE A. M.
Other sailings by the well-known steamers
PENNSYLVANIA, Aug. 8, 12 Noon | PRES. LINCOLN, Aug. 15, 11 A. M.
FROM BOSTON "AMERIKA" AUGUST 1 NINE A. M.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN S. S. HAMBURG, AUG. 6, 11 A. M.
S

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eldorado Apartment, Held At $1,200,000, Bought By Investor—New Company Takes Park Avenue Corner for Improvement—Standard Oil Operation On Broadway—Good Leasing Market.

An out-of-town investor whose name was not divulged purchased in a cash sale yesterday the Eldorado apartments, covering the block front on Central Park West between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. The property has been held at $1,200,000. It was sold by the Trio Realty Company through the brokerage firm of F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company.

The Trio Realty Company was organized last March when it purchased the apartments from the Audley Realty Company, of which Audley Clark was President. The organizers of the Trio Realty Company were William A. Todd, Albert B. Kerr, and W. K. Brice.

The Eldorado apartment structure was erected about twelve years ago. It is an eight-story building, fronting 201 feet on Central Park West and 100 feet on both Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets.

New Park Avenue Apartments.

The Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street Company has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital of $500,000, to take over the property owned by the Swan Brown Company on the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

The site, which measures 100 by 90, will be immediately improved with a twelve-story apartment structure, similar in design and construction to the house at the adjoining Fifty-fourth Street corner, owned by the Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street Company, controlled by the same interests. The Swan Brown Company acquired the Fifty-fifth Street site in April from various owners.

Standard Oil Broadway Improvement.

The Standard Oil Company has acquired title to the property at 44 to 50 Broadway, running through to 41 to 47 New Street. The old buildings formerly there were lately torn down, the structure at 50 Broadway having been the famous Tower Building. The property has hitherto been owned by interests affiliated with the Standard Oil Company. It is understood that the plot will be improved within a short time but information regarding the size of the proposed building was withheld. Several years ago plans were prepared for erecting a thirty-story building on this site. The plot lies between 42 Broadway and the Exchange Court buildings.

Julius Kayser Takes Title.

Title has been acquired by Julius Kayser, the glove manufacturer, to the three three-story buildings 216 to 220 West Thirty-ninth Street, on a plot 67 by 98.9.

The property, which was sold recently by the Realty Holding Company, adjoins the twelve-story Pictorial Review Building, also owned by Mr. Kayser. It is reported that a twelve-story building for the printing trades will be erected on the site.

Bleecker Street Sale.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold for a client the four-story tenement at 388 Bleecker Street, covering a plot 19 by 50, north of Perry Street. The broker was D. M. Gallo.

A Recent Buyer.

Ferdinand H. Stellhorn is the purchaser of the flat 705 Amsterdam Avenue, near Ninety-fifth Street, sold by Bernard Gerdes last week.

A Bronx-Nyack Trade.

James S. Friedman sold to Lutera & Villone, Inc., 865 East 178th Street, a five-story new law tenement occupying a plot 50 by 100 by irregular on the corner of Mohegan Avenue.

In part payment the buyers gave a waterfront block on Gedney Street, Nyack, N. Y. About $50,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by S. J. Bloom.

Bronx Sales.

Phoebe A. Rose has sold to a client of Charles A. Weber 1,324 Teller Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100 feet. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 40 by 100 feet on Rosefield Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.

W. E. & W. I. Brown have sold for the McNamara estate the plot on the south side of Fordham Road, 81.9 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, to a client for improvement.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Charles Gahren the two-family brick dwelling 1,064 Fifty-eighth Street, on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

John H. Delack and J. J. Levey have sold the new two-story store building at 5,406 New Utrecht Avenue, Borough Park, for the Connelly Construction Company to an investor for $12,500.

Long Island.

As a site for a new residence park the Glendale Development Company has purchased from Welz & Zerweck eight and two-thirds acres land from Henry Roth about thirty acres at Glendale, fronting on the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, Myrtle Avenue, Vandine Avenue, and 947 feet on the west side of Trotting Course Lane, in the Forest Park section. The property is said to beworth $200,000.

Commercial Leases.

James N. Wells's Sons have leased for A. E. Straker the four-story building at 338 West Twenty-first Street to Middleton Bros. of London, England, and Toronto, Canada.

Webster B. Mabie & Co. have leased for the Duncan Realty Company the entire five-story and basement building 25 by 100 feet, at 12 East Eighteenth Street. The tenant is Arthur W. Ware & Co., now at 41 East Twentieth Street, manufacturers of umbrellas and canes, who will use the building for their factory and show rooms. The lease is for a period of ten years from Feb. 1, and the brokers also negotiated a cancellation of the present lease of the same property to A. A. Vantine for the purpose of securing possession for making extensive alterations. The rent obtained is practically the same as that paid by A. A. Vantine, and seems to indicate the strength and value of the property in this neighborhood in spite of the recent removal of the last of the retail stores.

Unger & Watson, Incorporated, have leased the two northerly stores of the building known and designated as 137-9 East Fifty-seventh Street, for a term of five years, to Max Furman, who will conduct a ladies' tailoring establishment.

The Guarantor Realty Corporation has leased a floor in the building at 502 to 508 East Seventy-fourth Street to the Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

Robert Brown has leased, for August Heckscher the west store at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Mme. A. Bruck now at 6 West Fortieth Street, for a term of years. This property now being altered was recently acquired by Mr. Heckscher, from the Roosevelt family, to enlarge his Fifth Avenue holdings.

Dwellings Leased.

Porter & Co., have leased the following private dwellings: For Eugene Higgins, 46 West 127th Street; for estate of Cyrus Hitchcock, 85 West 134th Street; for Alfred D. Compton, 40 West 126th Street; for Louis J. Pooler, 239 West 123d Street; for Mary Brown, 213 West 128th Street and for James Crawford, 158 West 118th Street.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have leased for Frank R. Lawrence his country seat at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., consisting of dwelling, garage, and finely laid out grounds, to S. Morton of New York City.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Marion A. Williamson her dwelling 126 Monroe Street, Ridgewood, N. J., to Thomas Hassett of New York City.

$5,500 For Big Mortgage Lien.

A mortgage lien covering a second mortgage of $50,000 on the eleven and twelve-story lofts at 141 to 147 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, was sold by Adrian H. Muller & Son in the Vesey Street room yesterday for $5,500. The buyer was Charles F. De Casanova, representing an unnamed client. The mortgage is subordinate to a first lien for $800,000 held by the New York Life Insurance Company, made by the McKeon Realty Company, Thomas A. Larkin, President, when that company bought the property last March from Nathaniel L. McCready. The mortgage bears interest at 6 per cent., and is due Oct. 8, 1914.

New Dyckman Apartment.

Gross & Kleinberger, architects, are preparing plans for a five-story apartment house on the lot, 50 by 150, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 250 feet south of 207th Street, purchased lately by the Times Realty and Construction Company, of which Charles Gross is the President. The building will accommodate twenty-five families, and is arranged in suites of three and four rooms. The façade will be of tapestry brick and limestone, and all the interior appointments will be strictly up to date.

City to Sell Brooklyn Plots.

Three parcels of city property in Brooklyn were authorized to be sold at auction yesterday by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. One is a plot 70 by 200, on West First Street, extending to Ocean Parkway, adjoining the Coney Island Railroad's right of way. The upset price on this plot was placed at $10,500.

Another plot is on Flatbush Avenue and Sterling Place, to be sold at an upset price of $35,000, while the third plot is on the southerly side of Butler Place, between Underhill Avenue and the Plaza, on which the upset price is $31,000.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed yesterday for a twelve-story apartment to be erected at 951 to 955 Park Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, fronting 77 feet. The façade will be of brick, limestone, and terra cotta. The Akron Building Company, Leo S. Bing, President, is the owner. Robert T. Lyons, the architect, has placed the cost at $225,000.

Title to the Columbia Motor Car Company's plant at Hartford, Conn., sold last month by Joseph P. Day, passed yesterday to the Billings & Spencer Company of Hartford, Conn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 181 West, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; H. D. Brewster against M. J. Hughes et al; E. H. Tatum, attorney; P. M. Crandall, referee; due, $4,724.49; taxes, &c, $313; subject to prior mortgages of $13,000; to the plaintiff for $18,270.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

96th St, 324 West, s s, 266.8 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8, six-story flat; Dora Schiffer against Sause Realty Co. and others; Wolf & K., attorneys; J. N. Tuttle, referee; due, $38,412.38; taxes, &c, $796.50.

By James L. Wells Co.

Lexington Av, 1,701, e s, 46.11 ft s of 107th St, 27x82.9, four-story tenement and stores; M. L. Constable against Samuel Hanes and others; Fuller & F., attorneys; Benjamin Tuska, referee; due, $19,429.51; taxes, &c, $687.43.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 1,942, s e corner of 178th St, 37.7x106.5x86x95.5, two-story dwelling; American-Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Hageman Construction Co. and others; E. C. Brown, attorney; T. A. McCarthy, referee; due, $13,047.28; taxes, &c, $2,225.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Gleason Av, s s, 250 ft e of Olmstead Av, for a one-story frame garage, 10x14; Edward J. Moberg, on premises, owner; John Schwalbenberg, 2,160 Ellis Av, architect; cost, $65.

Westchester Av, n w corner of Forest Av, for a one-story brick theatre, 46.8x175; John J. Murphy Estate, 105 Broadway, owner; Gordon & La Velle, 507 5th Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

Ryer Av, n e corner of 182d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 40x89.11; Phelan Brothers Construction Co., 2,046 Ryer Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Park Av, 951 to 955, for a twelve-story apartment, 77x81; Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, owner; R. T. Lyons, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $225,000.

124th St, 508 West, for a one-story repair shop, 50x100; Standard Gas Light Co., 130 East 15th St, owner; W. Cullen Morris, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 362 to 368, e s, at centre line of block between 128th and 129th Sts, 75x75; Mary Schaefer to George Schaefer, 368 Lenox Av, (mtg $57,000,) July 29.....$1

MERCER ST, 237, w s, 25x100; Charter Construction Co. to 100th Street Holding Co., Nassau St, July 28, (mtg $28,000;) attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x175; Heidrich Denker and another, executors, to Bertha Bechtold Corona, L. I., (mtg $27,000;) July 24; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$44,000

SULLIVAN ST, 223, e s, 300 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100; Teresa Andreiuolo to Emidio Andreiuolo, 223 Sullivan St, (mtg $26,000) July 24.....$39,000

WHITE ST, 90, n e s, 24x103.4; White St, 92, n e s, 44.1 ft n w of Elm St, 22.3x81.8x23.2x82.8; Alexander Laird, bank manager, Toronto, Canada, to E. Roper C. Clarkson, 15 Wellington St. West Toronto, Canada, receiver, B & S, (mtg $15,000,) July 20; attorneys, Hendrick & H., 2 Rector St.....$1

97th ST, s s, 151.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x80.11; 9th St, s s, 623.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x93.11; Clementina Furniss to Margaret E. Zimmerman, 280 Madison Av, ½ part, C A G. Jan. 6; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St.....Exchange

97th ST, s s, 600.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x99.11; 9th St, s s, 646.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x93.11; Margaret E. Zimmerman to Clementina Furniss, 280 Madison Av, ½ part, C A G. Jan. 6; attorneys, same.....Exchange

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; Dallas Flanagan, referee, to John L. Graf and others, 812 Broadway, July 28, (mtg $135,000;) attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.....$58,000

54TH ST, 329 East, n s, 323.4 ft e of 2d Av, 23.2x100.5; German Savings Bank to Ferdinand Ciliberto, 324 East 54th St, B & S, July 28; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$17,500

57TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 23x63; Preston M. Hart, Jr., to Dorothy Hart, 5 Riverview Terrace, July 25; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St.....$1

102D ST, 118 West, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.7x100.11; August Menken and another to Charles A. Merten, 134 West 103d St, (mtg $15,000,) July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

103D ST, 79 East, n w corner of Park Av, 27x75, (foreclosure, July 23;) Joseph C. Levi, referee, to William Jay, 22 East 72d St, and Moncure Robinson, 8 West 49th St, executors of E. Randolph Robinson, July 28; attorney, George Waddington, 37 Wall St.....$24,500

121ST ST, 157 West, n s, 110 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Morris Cooper, referee, to Helen B. Rennell, at Bridgeport, Conn., July 22; attorneys, Dutton & K., 203 Broadway.....$12,500

131ST ST, 152 West, s s, 370 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Caroline H. Greenough, 38 East 63d St, and others, July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

157TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Incorporated Plutus Realty Co. to F. S. Loewenthal, a corporation, 1,847 Boston Road, (mtg $132,142,) July 28.....$1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,507, w s, 20x100; William H. D. North to George J. Hubilitz, 1,512 Bryant Av, July 27; attorney, Charles Welshaupt, 320 Broadway.....$1

CLAY AV, 1,052, e s, 27x80; John Huter to Albert Helfrich, 300 East 162d St, July 27, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Albert Helfrich, 300 East 162d St.....$100

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e corner of 178th St, 78.4x irregular; Malvina Friedman to Sutera & Villone, Inc., 575 East 184th St, July 14, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Sutera & Villone, Inc., 575 East 184th St.....$41,750

HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, s e s, 143 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 36.3x172; Martha W. V. McNamara and others to Delia McNamara, Webster Av, 8 years from July 15; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., Amsterdam Av and 128th St.....$1,200 and $1,320

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 72d St, 104x180.5; Cornell & Underhill against Morrje Schinasi, owner; Gustave Kaufmann, lessee; Hemeke Engineering Co., contractor...$433

EAST SIDE of N. Y. Central Railroad tracks, 450 ft s of Dyckman St, 101x143.6; Pheon Contracting Co. against Vermont Hygeia Ice Co., contractor and owner..$3,000

Bronx.

WALKER AV, 1,125 and 1,127; Theodore C. Wood against Michael D. Howard and John Doe, owners; Michael D. Howard, contractor.....$213

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 94th St; J. P. Duffy Co. against West 82d Street Realty Co. and others, Jan. 17, 1914.....$1,095

SAME PROPERTY; J. & F. Wennemer, Inc., against West 82d Street Railway Co. and others, Nov. 25, 1913.....$28,600

MADISON AV, 2,020; Raisler Heating Co. against Regina T. Lohman and others, March 13, 1914, (canceled).....$470

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST HOUSTON ST, n s, 141.10 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x80; Morris Specter against Wolf Baratz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hirschman & Drucker.

EAST HOUSTON ST, n s, 159.7 ft w of 1st Av, 25x81; Morris Specter against Wolf Baratz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hirschman & Drucker.

MADISON AV, 1,584; Louis W. Harlem and others against Isaac Schmeidler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Heydt.

PARK AV, 1,548, and 112th St, 74 East; Julius Tishman against Abram Spanner and others, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorney, J. Manheim.

61ST ST, 233 West; Anna A. Ould against Samuel Rosenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

69TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 5th Av, 28x100.5; Bowery Savings Bank against Louis M. Jones and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

122D ST, n s, 116 ft e of 9th Av, 15x100.11; Donald Robertson Co. against John M. Hogencamp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. J. Meehan.

125TH ST, 114 West; Moritz Walter and others against Katherine G. Farrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Walter.

131ST ST, n s, 274 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Corn Exchange Bank against Bernhard Moral and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

CARR ST, n e corner of German Place, (known as Lot 73, Block 2,358, Section 9, on tax map;) Tax Lien Co. of New York against John M. Farley and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. Weyman.

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 181st St, 60x100, (2;) Creston Av, s w corner of 181st St, 50x50; Anna Rihm against Conrad R. Schmitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Boty.

TREMONT AV, n s, 44.8 ft e of Washington Av, 46.7x93.5; Mendel Marcus against Moses Lowenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Levison.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 152.7 ft n of 181st St, 20x118.3; Lizzie Van Riper against Home Specialty Co., Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thrall & Beam.

19TH AV, n s, 55 ft e of 2d St, 25x114; Fanny B. Gardner against William H. Grill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Allen & Sabine.

156TH ST, n w corner of Fox St, 100x100; George F. Johnson against Hasse Lippmann Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ferris & Storck.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOHDE, GEORGE W., (Jan. 30, 1914;) net estate, $57,517; two brothers and two sisters each receive $11,879 and two nieces $5,060 each; realty, 1-5 int. in 500-506 Hudson St., $3,000; 1-5 in 412-416 Greenwich St., $9,000; 1-5 in 117 Varick St., $7,000; 1-5 in 190 W. 10 St., $3,000; 1-5 in 298 W. 11 St., $2,000; 1-5 in 105 W. 42 St., $8,000; ¼ in plot at Piermont, N. Y., $2,125; bank, $1,535; mtge. and personalty, $14,447; stocks, $4,713.

BOUDINOT, JUNE T., (Jan. 21, 1914;) net estate, $13,897; Mt. Vernon Ladies' Asso., $334; Gerald R. Brown, $2,000; Euphemia C. Borrowe, life int. in $7,000; remainder to nephews and nieces; bank, $1,996; bonds, $5,081 U. S. Steel, $9,720 Nassau Elec., $945 West. U.

GUMBINER, PAUL, (Nov. 30, 1910;) net estate, $320,566, in trust for widow, Theresa, and daughter, Blanche C. Erdman; realty, 54 W. 70 St., val. $43,000, equity $17,718; bank, $25,903; bonds, $9,800 A., T. & S. Fe, $9,900 U. Pacif. Ry., $9,800 Read. Co., $9,500 U. Pacif.-Great No. Ry., $9,300 Rio Grande Ry., $90 Freudenschaft So.; interest in Paul Gumbiner Co., $213,918.

KING, JOSE PIERRE, (April 22, 1913;) net estate, $1,291,509; widow, Louise W.; personal effects and annuity of $30,000; Edward D., Elsie King, Emma King, Mary King, and David W., children, each a life interest in $196,869 and share equally in mother's interest after death; no realty; bank, $6,381; yacht Neola, $2,550; yacht Spasm, $350; 4,000 shs. J. B. King & Co., $1,521,160.

KRAUS, HENRY, (May 23, 1913;) net estate, $244,888; widow, $50,482; residue divided between six children; realty, 59 Bleecker, $60,000, equity $25,035; 40 and 42 Bleecker and 308 Mulberry St., $100,000, equity $40,715; 1,600 Shakespeare Ave., $17,000; lot Featherbed Lane, $5,000; bank, $938; cash, $18,139; notes, $19,895; bonds, $9,125 Col. & So. Ry., $640 Distillers' Secu. Corp., $1,000 Amer. Spirits Mfg. Co., 100 shs. Distillers' Secu. Corp., $1,600 140 shs. Life Belt Copper Co., (nominal.)

SANDERSON, Mrs. MARGARET B., (Oct. 27, 1913;) net estate, $176,838; all to three daughters; bonds, $138,000 So. Pacif., $10,000 Great Falls Power Co., and 332 shs. U. S. Steel pfd.

SIMPSON, SILAS FRANCIS, (March 27, 1909;) net estate, $8,795, to sisters and nieces; realty, equity in 1-5 int. in 581-583 8 Ave., $8,117.

SPIEGELBERG, Mrs. BETTY, (Dec. 27, 1913;) net estate, $218,069, divided equally between 12 children; bank, $12,401; loan to L. Spiegelberg & Sons, $188,184; personalty, $4,867; stocks and bonds, $25,925.

TAYLOR, WM. H., (Feb. 7, 1914;) net estate, $283,550, all to Eleanore S., widow; bank, $15,349; mtgs., $4,383; notes, $13,268; bonds, $50,500 N. Y. State Canal, $4,775 Read. Gen., $4,862 No. Pacif.-Gt. Northern, $67,225 St. L. S'west, $5,100 U. S. Gov., $4,612 Lake Sh. & Mich., $3,675 Den. & Rio G., $7,425 West. Pacif., $5,125 Mo. Pacif., $7,575 Erie Gen., $4,700 C., B. & Q., $4,768 Atchison Gen.; stock, 300 Chi., Mil. & St. P., $31,725; 100 U. Pacif. com., $16,200; 100 S. Pacif. com., $9,725; 1,000 St. L. So. W. pfd., $61,000; 100 N. Y. R. G. pfd., $2,700; 200 Long Island com., $1,425; 885 1-3 St. L. S. West. com., $22,498; 200 Read. R. R., $16,737; 242 Penn. R. R., $13,567; 100 Mo. Pacif., $2,700; 200 Man. "L" Ry., $26,600; 300 Steel com., $10,575; 50 West. U., $3,175; 15 Equit. Trust Co., $6,150; 10 Inter. Nat. Bk. Corp., $1,000; 10 Inter. Nat'l Bk., $1,200; 5 Rumson City Club, $500; 1 Amer. Ice, $28; 1 Jekyl Island, worthless.

Commerce, Finance, and Manufactures discussed in THE ANNALIST. Every Monday. High-class magazine of economics and analogous subjects. No investor can afford to be without it. Single copies 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Departure.

One-family brick houses. 7 & 8 rooms; large porch; at station of new Sea Beach Subway. $50 and $5 per month. Terms like rent. Send for booklet or call. OTTO SINGER, premises, 248 Kings Highway. Take West End "L" to 62d St.; change to Sea Beach trolley to Kings Highway Station.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick

hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 870 Elderts Lane, Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

PROPERTY

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY | ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON

PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Tish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

10 ACRES—$15,000.

Modern dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, stable, garage, outbuildings, large trees, shrubbery, fruit; excellent neighborhood; high elevation; views; station and trolley convenient. Owner must sacrifice.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

AT SCARSDALE

Greenacres; my beautiful new stucco dwelling; 11 rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, gas, electric light; large grounds; station five minutes' walk; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box S 112 Times.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent, $30

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS 100 W. 42d St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN, BRONX PROPERTY ONLY. $10,000, $12,000, $20,000, $34,000. E. J. BUSHER 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

BUILDING and PERMANENT money at 5½ per cent. to good builders. Bronx only. E. J. BUSHER 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, n w corner of Broome St, 60x99.3; Kenneth McN. Wylie to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$55,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 113th St, 80x73.10; Beth David Hospital Corporation to Saul Oliner, trustee, 67 Clinton St, July 27, due Aug. 1, 1929, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Winder, 220 Broadway.....$15,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Morris Weslock to Morris Hassakof, 1,506 2d Av, July 29, prior mtg $22,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Goldberg, 500 Broadway.....$6,000

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x175; Bertha Bechtold to Diedrich Denker and another, executors, 20 Beekman St, prior mtg $27,000, July 24, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, R. D. Gedwein, 59 Wall St.....$12,000

3D AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 85th St, 25.6x100; Cornelia E. McCormack to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$19,000

9TH ST, s s, 622.10 ft w of 5th Av, 69.7x93.11; Margaret E. Zimmerman and another to Warren Cruikshank, trustee, 70 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1914, due Aug. 1, 1915, 7 p. c.; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St.....$80,000

31ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 45x98.9; Adroit Building Co. to Bronx Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, July 28, due April 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$200,000

54TH ST, n s, 232.4 ft e of 2d Av, 23.2x100.5; Ferdinand Ciliberto to German Savings Bank in the City of New York, 157 4th Av, July 28, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$12,000

89TH ST, n s, 158.10 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.8; Hinna Unger to Louis S. Phillips, 266 West 132d St, July 23, due as per bond; attorney, William F. Unger, 25 Broad St.....$1,000

91ST ST, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Albert Ahrens to Paul Fuller and another, trustees, 31 West 10th St, July 29, due Oct. 21, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

131ST ST, s s, 370 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Carolina H. Greenough and others to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 23, due July 1, 1923; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

190TH ST, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 120x97; 190th Street Holding Co. to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, July 28, prior mtg $165,000, 6 p. c., due Aug. 1, 1917; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$25,000

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, 2,066, e s, 22x100; Thomas J. Eustace to Lena Bergman, 2,394 3d Av, July 29, due July 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$2,500

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, at n e s of 178th St, 36.3x irregular; Suters & Villone, Inc., to Malvina Friedman, 572 East 166th St, July 14; attorney, Joseph Friedman, 132 Nassau St.....$3,500

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 54.11x105.10x50x128.6; P. J. Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$65,000

GOODRIDGE AV, w s, 246.9 ft s of 250th St, 101.8x114.8; George A. Wyeth to Violetta W. Delafield, 246th St and Half Moon Place, July 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. R. Delafield, 27 Cedar St.....$11,000

GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden, 100x100; Fordham Road, 120, s w corner of Andrews Av, 28.8x114.1; Fordham Road, 124, s s, 21.9x102.11; Janpole & Werner Holding Co. to Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., 22 East 35th St, March 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$11,000

HERMANY AV, n s, 139.6 ft e of Olmstead Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, 2 mtgs, each $4,000; Edward J. Moberg and another to Central Mortgage Co., 60 Wall St, July 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St.....$8,000

UNION AV, 1,150, e s, 25x99.5; Anthony Plascyk to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,700

149TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x80; Edgewater Realty Co. to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 28, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 48 Cedar St.....$28,000

165TH ST, 942 East, s s, 25x irregular; Morris Flasterstein to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

176TH ST, n s, 53.6 ft w of Daly Av, 37.8x163.3; S. O. Construction Co. to Alex Livingston, 121 Buena Vista Av, Corona, L. I., July 6, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James E. Wilkinson, 128 Maurice Av, Elmhurst.....$5,300

215TH ST, s s, Lot 654, map of Laconia Park; Antonio Suozzi and another to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, July 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$2,700

239TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Katonah Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 3 mtgs, each $3,200; Ehrich Peterson to Central Mortgage Co., 60 Wall St, Jan. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St.....$9,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MONROE ST, 34; Hamilton St, 39, stores; Adolph Lipshutz to Giuseppe Prizzan, 22 Monroe St, 2 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, James Everard's Breweries, 72 East 133d St.....$840

6TH ST, 511 East, store and basement; Maria A. Buhler to John Goodman, 511 East 6th St, 5 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney Central Brewing Co., 68th St. and East River.....$600

102D ST, 326 to 330 East, all; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Nathan Moses, 396 East 8th St, 3 years, from June 1, 1914; attorney, S. Koffler, 233 Broadway.....$6,500

102D ST, 306 and 308 East, all; Arnold Brudner to Abraham Goldman, 85 Montgomery St, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Salem, 288 East Broadway.....$3,778

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, 513 and 515, all; Edw. Becker to George Giakas, 513 East Tremont Av, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$3,960

LINCOLN AV, 127, n w corner of 133d St, store; Charles Derleth to Frank Rys, 2,334

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Start a Chicken Farm

$150 IS ALL YOU NEED

And be independent; balance, $3 weekly, will buy a dandy poultry farm with well-built house; 6 large rooms, range, stationary tubs, big concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; handy to station and beautiful harbor; very healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; all year work to be had here; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address FARM, Box 138 Times Downtown.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Very pretty cottage of five large, airy rooms, everything clean; house in first-class condition; improvements; with nearly two acres of fine land; magnificent location; close to station and trolley; town of 7,000; all kinds of stores; handy to good boating and fishing; just suited for poultry raising; very high land; possession at once; will take $150 cash, balance about $18 a month. C. Seaman, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, until 8 P. M.

NORTH SHORE

We have several most desirable properties on the North Shore of Long Island, half hour from New York on or near the water that can be purchased for much less than their value. Shall we send you photographs?

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4030.

LADY WANTS TO SELL

within next 10 days small bungalow; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, fishing. Within easy commuting distance; $200 down, balance small monthly payments. No brokers. Address Chance, Box 94 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, is selling at private sale MODERN HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, BUILDING LOTS, at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These Properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Publishers and Printers

We have a client who will erect a Building of modern fireproof construction, suitable to your requirements, for a responsible tenant.

Frontage of from 125 to 225 feet; location most desirable.

Mark Rafalsky & Company, 527 Fifth Avenue, at 44th St. Tel., 5220—Murray Hill.

~109 Broad St.~

Large first floor in office building. Separate entrance. Suitable for shipping or importing business, &c. Will partition to suit. Reasonable rent. Inquire premises. Telephone 4143 Broad, or Renting Office, 567 10th Avenue (near 42d St.)

STORE 100 FEET DEEP

245 West 46th St., near Broadway. Suitable for storage or theatrical scenery and for workshop. Rent $150 per month. Possession.

J. Edgar Leaycraft

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Low temperatures for the season prevail east of the Mississippi River and over the South Rocky Mountain region, while warm weather continues in the West Gulf States, the Plains States, and on the Pacific Slope. There were scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in the Rocky Mountain regions and North Plains States. No storm of importance appears in the field of observation.

There will be showers Thursday and probably Friday on the East Gulf Coast and in the Rocky Mountain region, the North Plains States, and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley.

In other parts of the country the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday will be fresh to strong northeast and north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair; moderate to fresh north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New England—Cloudy Thursday; Friday fair.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	70	72	4 P. M.	83	69
6 A. M.	72	61	6 P. M.	79	64
9 A. M.	73	67	9 P. M.	78	63
12 M.	83	68	11 P. M.	77	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65°, for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 72 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 58 degrees at 4:30 P. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
1:25	197 St. at Ft. George Av.; Tide-water Construction Co.	$300
10:35	457 Grand St.; Louis Borden	$50
12:00	S. e. cor. 23 St. & 5 Av.; Edw. Smith	None
P. M.		
3:00	950 Hoe Av.; J. Wollins	Slight
3:30	53 Orchard St.; Rose Zimmerman	Slight
4:15	753 3 Av.; Michael Jennings	$2,000
4:25	934 Longwood Av.; Annie Link	Slight
6:30	133 W. 21 St.; Maurice Bob	Slight
8:30	210 E. 10 St.; J. Werfer	Slight
8:05	1,980 2 Av.; not given	Slight
8:50	502 W. 39 St.; Bernard Jenchen	Slight
9:35	1,534 Webster Av.; Sam'l Kurtz	Slight
9:35	63 Gansevoort St.; Angelo Gansoito	$200
11:00	358 W. 42 St.; Eureka Exterminating Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Promotions in the Infantry: Bruno W. Scher, 1st Lt., to Capt., 26 Inf.; Gustav A. Wieser, 1st Lt., 15, to Capt., 15 Inf.; Charles R. W. Morison, 1st Lt., 16, to Capt., 6 Inf.; Walter L. Reed, 1st Lt., 10, to Capt., 10 Inf.; Ira E. Travis, 1st Lt., 19, to Capt., 19 Inf.; Ned M. Green, 1st Lt., 15, to Capt., 15 Inf.; J. Alfred Moss, 1st Lt., 23, to Capt., 23 Inf.; Charles F. Leonard, 1st Lt., 28, to Capt., 22 Inf.; John W. Simons, Jr., 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 6 Inf.; Julian A. Early, 2d Lt., 20, to 1st Lt., 20 Inf.; Edward G. Taylor, 2d Lt., 4, to 1st Lt., 4 Inf.; Alfred H. Erck, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 5 Inf.; Fred P. Jacobs, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 29 Inf.; Walter S. Greacen, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 12 Inf.; Carl L. Crockett, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 2 Inf.; Oliver A. Dickinson, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt. 3 Inf.; Homer H. Slaughter, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 14 Inf.; Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., Ord. Dept.; John F. Curry, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 5 Inf.; James E. Chaney, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 9 Inf.; William J. Fitzmaurice, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 10 Inf.; Carl C. Oakes, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 1 Inf.

1st Lt. Sidney H. Guthrie, C. A. C., to Washington and New York City for the purpose of collecting data for use in connection with the instruction of enlisted men at the C. A. School.

Relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after name: 2d Lt. Donald M. Beere, 3 F. A.; 2d Lt. Harold E. Miner, 5 F. A.; 2d Lt. Claude B. Thummel, 5 F. A.

These 2d Lts. of C. A. C. relieved from assignment indicated after name: Francis A. Englehart, 168 Co., to Southern New York; William A. Copthorne, 6 Co., to Savannah; Sebly Frank, 35 Co., to Southern New York; Samuel J. Redinger, 5 Co. Junius W. Jones, 60 Co., to San Fran.; Manning M. Kimmel, Jr., 73 Co., to Oahu; Vern S. Purnell, 11 Co., to San Fran.; Robert M. Perkins, 168 Co., to Charleston; William C. Foote, 6 Co., to Boston; Stewart S. Giffin, from 35 Co. to L. I. Sound; Ward E. Duvall, 41 Co. to Charleston; James B. Gillespie, 168 Co., to Cape Pears; Francis J. Toohey, 58 Co., to Portland.

Lt. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4 Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty.

These officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Lt. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: 1st Lt. Earl J. Atkisson, 1st Lt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, 2d Lt. Rufus W. Putnam.

2d Lt. Charles L. Kilburn, C. A. C. relieved from attachment to the 69 Co. and to the coast def. of the Potomac.

1st Lts. James E. McDonald and Noble J. Wiley, 5 F. A., are relieved from assignment to that regt.

Leaves of absence: Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, two days; 1st Lt. George H. Paine, 15 days; Lt. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M. C., one month; Capt. Norton E. Wood, 5 F. A., one month; Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, chief signal officer, one month; Col. John W. Ruckman, C. A. C., 12 days; Capt. William G. Sills, 1 Cav., until Oct. 5; 1st Lt. John K. Cowan, 4 Inf., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Lt Robert R. Kraft, to Norfolk Navy Yard, Aug. 5.

Lt. J. C. Latham, academy practice squadron, to orders.

Lt. K. H. Donavin, com'd F-4, to academy, Sept. 1.

Lt. W. Le R. Helberg, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Ens. W. E. Cheadle, training station, Newport, to Petrel.

Ens. Ellsworth Davis, Florida, to temp. duty training station.

Ens. G. W. Whiteside, Petrel, to Florida.

Ens. L. P. Wenzell, recv. ship at Norfolk, to Hancock.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt, Idaho, to Illinois.

P. A. Surg. G. C. Rhoades, Dixie, to Naval Hosp., Norfolk.

Surg. K. A. Winn, Dixie, to orders.

A. Surg. W. E. Eaton, to Bureau of Medicine, Navy Dept.

A. Surg. E. E. Woodland, to Naval Hosp., Annapolis.

A. Surg. S. D. Hart, to Naval Hosp., Las Animas, Col.

A. Surg. H. F. Haigler, to Dixie.

A. Surg. H. W. Blaisdell, rec. ship at New York, to New York Yard.

Bosn. D. F. Mead, Idaho, to Illinois.

Ch. Gun. J. C. Evans, to recvg. ship, Mare Island.

Ch. Gun. Edwin S. Alberts, Puget Sound Yard, continue treatment Hot Springs, Ark.

Gunner A. E. Rice, Idaho, to Illinois.

Ch. Machinist C. H. Nelson, Idaho, to Missouri.

Mach. W. W. Holten, Idaho, to Illinois.

Paymaster Clerk C. C. Timmons, appointed to the Tennessee.

Paymaster Clerk B. H. White, appointment revoked.

Paymaster Clerk Leroy Moyer, appointment revoked.

Paymaster Clerk G. B. Kimberly, the Tennessee, retired July 24 and to home.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Rhode Island, at Halifax; Uncas, at Newport; G-4 Newport, at New York Yard; McDougal, Monaghan, Perkins, Sterett, Roe, Terry and Walke, at Buzzard's Bay.

Sailed: K-1 and K-2, from Newport for Buzzard's Bay; Missouri and Illinois, Gravesend for Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The number of applications filed for the examination for second grade clerk is 7,520. On the closing day, July 24, 2,179 applications were received. This is the record number for one day. The previous record was 1,500. The position pays from $600 to $1,050 a year. No date has been set yet for the physical and mental tests.

The mental test for photographer will be held today. Seventy-four candidates have been notified. The mental test for Lay Superintendent of the Municipal Sanitarium at Otisville, N. Y., will be held tomorrow. There are sixteen candidates.

The receipt of applications for court stenographer, fourth and fifth grades, was closed yesterday afternoon. There are about 400 candidates. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary ranges from $1,000 upward.

The receipt of applications for electrician will be closed on Aug. 6.

The receipt of applications for Farm Superintendent will be closed on Aug. 10. The salary is $1,500 a year. There is one vacancy.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 5 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for physician, for both men and women, as follows: One physician, (male,) Fort Peck Agency, Montana, Indian Service, $1,100 a year; one physician, (male,) Klamath Agency, Oregon, Indian Service, $1,000 a year; one physician, (male,) Pueblo Day Schools, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Indian Service, $1,000 a year; two acting assistant surgeons, (female,) Ellis Island, New York, Public Health Service, $150 a month each. Qualified men have an excellent opportunity for appointment to the Indian Service as a result of this examination. Female acting assistant surgeons in the Public Health Service are to be employed in connection with the examination and care of a large number of alien women and children arriving at Ellis Island. Others may be needed in connection with the investigation of sanitary conditions in New York carried on by the Public Health Service. The examination will consist of anatomy and physiology; surgery and surgical pathology; chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics; bacteriology and hygiene; general pathology and theory and practice of medicine; obstetrics and gynecology, and training and experience.

Men will be admitted to this examination for all branches of the service for which it is to be held. Women will be admitted only for positions in the Public Health Service. Only one application will be required of a male applicant in order to become eligible for appointment to all branches of the service for which this examination is to be held. Age, 21 years or over on the date of the examination. Eligibles who are over 40 years of age on the date of the examination will be certified only for positions in the Public Health Service. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Trade Teachers' Study Class will hold a meeting this evening in Borough Hall, Richmond, to discuss the subject, "The Principles of Trade School Teaching and Management."

A sketch entitled "Nine Crazy Kids" will be given by the dramatic society of Vacation Playground 155, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon.

The three trade schools of this city will close tomorrow. They are the Vocational School for Boys in West 188th Street, (P. S. 100,) the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East Twenty-third Street, and the Murray Hill Vocational School in East Thirty-seventh Street, (P. S. 49.)

Twenty-five names have been certified to the Board of Education from which to appoint an inspector of fuel at $1,150 a year.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Schoenman<Lausser.	Same<same.
In re McCarthy.	Osterhout<Duncan.
H W Savage<Kaufm'n	Feigl<Moravek<Feigl.
Jordan<Knick Ice.	McGuire<McLane.
Bedard<Little.	People<Leventhal.
Demarest<Gifford.	Cannon<N Y C RR.
Carpenter<Vinc Hos	E River Sav Inst<Travelers Rlty.
Muller<Knick Ice.	Kerbs<N Y R E.
Pollack<Byrnes.	Walsh<Enterprise Pub
Kempner<Newstate Co	Ludlam<Ludlam.
Same<same.	Gillet<Briscoe Dock.
Angell<Angell.	Archambault<Taylor.
Cross<Cross.	Whitehead<Whitehead.
Ashton<N Y Rys.	Trubin<Finkelstein.
Beckett<Hunt.	Bowers<Bowers.
Stearns<Daniels.	Orr<Hamb-am Line.
Gutman Co<Bruni.	People ex rel Import & T N B<Purdy.
Timme<Gross.	Marino<Marino.
Std Fashion<Remmick	Weln<Weln.
Rosenberg<Carnevale.	Demetri<Demetri.
Sanders<Morris Pk Est	Eckart<Eckart.
Defelippo<Defelippo.	Feigenbaum<Feig'b'm.
Wiegand<Weiser.	Katz<S & W Bauman.
Hill<Gildenberg.	Lichtenstadter<Lich'r.
O'Toole<Cunard SS Co	In re CNY (Leland Av)
Mirror<Laurenunis.	Armstrong<Abbott.
Levine<Miller.	Rosenberg<Thorley.
People ex rel Appleby<Polk.	Simpson<Simpson.
Aranson<Douglas.	Hahn<42 St & Mad Av Co.
Dry Dk Sav Inst<Fox.	Allen<Willets.
Appleby<McLaughlin.	Barber<Leuchtenb'g.
Same<same.	Cook<Roth.
Dugan<Bangs.	De Aiugaray<Am Vanadium.
In re Brogan, (Hahn.)	In re Donato.
In re sanduni.	Donald<Pause.
Farshtat<Kovacs Con.	F Gutman<Bruni.
Glorato<Godwin Con.	Handman<Devlin Stable.
Messer<Buratein.	McCann<McCann.
Mutual Life<Dalgren.	Machlowitz<Eitner.
Strobiak<Glassheim.	Stern<Stern.
Walsh<C A Comen.	Sullivan<Sullivan.
Zerega<Jacobs.	
Pike<Am Credit.	
Jarmulowsky<Cohen.	

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:	Mary Regan,
Johanna Marquard,	Louise G. Chappell,
Louis Susse,	Carrie V. Foster.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Camden Pottery Co<McElravey.	Ross<Downey.
Weber<Palonsky.	Kirby<Am Meter, (2 acts.)
Fenton<Brand.	Lerner<Griesman.
Stearns<Convent Garden.	Hillman<Fridiger.
Abrams<Abrams.	Knowlton<Simpson.
Holcomb<Sacks.	Selvage<Klein.
Frizzell<Rinson.	Powers Print'g<Baldwin.
Sonn Bros<Ilkovitz.	W Side Con<Price.
Wood<Bishop.	Luter<Union Ry.
Coussa<Comas.	Frisch<Caplain.
Echelman<Gree.	Goldstein<Lipman.
Civic<Bierman.	Silverstadt<Levison.
Rosenthal<same.	Tringoli<Verderosa.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Louis W. Harlem<Isaac Schneider—Max Altman. Alfred M. H. Heinsheimer<Nathan Genberg (3)—Lester Kafer.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Augustina Mele<Thomas H. Grosamith—W. Garrow Fisher. Florence E. Rutter<Adelaide C. Brown—William T. Hornidge.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bank for Savings<Silver—Phoenix Ingraham. Landeau<McGinty—Abraham Oberstein.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Earle<Kohn—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Goldsmith<Muller—Joseph N. Tuttle. Goldsmith<Rosenstein—Joseph N. Tuttle. Trowbridge<Conners—McDonald De Witt. Mutual Life Insurance Co.<Pinkus—Earle W. Webb. Same<Klingbeck—Archibald E. Bapter.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Nimmins<Parker et al	Same.
In re Corning.	Same.
In re Church Av.	Schulte R'lty Co<Dreyer.
Landgraf<Landgraf.	Small<N Y Cons RR.
Schaefer<Schaefer.	Kusevich<Acme Pdy.
Busch<N Y & Q Co R.	Gross<Gross.
Falkner<same.	Gordon<Gross.
McKeon<same.	McCunn, &c<Keough.
Duggan<same.	Norman<Broufman.
Richards<same.	In re Kellerman Ests.
Petersen<same.	Page<Nowak et al.
Nunziata<same.	In re Avenue C.
Walsh<same.	In re W 27 St.
Lynch<same.	In re W 32 St.
Edsall<same.	In re W 76 St.
Merritt<Gerhardt.	Matter of Rowitz.
In re Molinski et al.	Friedman<Brenner.
In re Wagner et al.	Cameron, infant<Cameron.
Walisk<Elect Chem'l Eng.	Mokarzel<Mokarzel.
Taylor<Rudden et al.	Curran<Catholic.
Speiss<Foward Asso.	Pines<McCrystal, (4 acts.)
Leydecker<Strassberger.	Gumpert<St'd Water Meter et al.
Same<same.	Lashinsky<Gaffee.
Marianno<Horton I C.	SNY<Gippoletti.
Tolman<Underp'g F.	
In re Parmuk.	

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:	James Kearney.
James Heron,	Aco't'g in ests.:
Albert Storz,	Emma J. Hatton,
Thomas Kenney,	Margaret Gilrony,
Charles Schmidt,	Garret Smith,
John Campbell,	Dennis Murphy,
Katharina Harz,	Charles Zisowsky,
Frederick Erlwein,	Charles J. Dunne,
Mary F. Mott.	Frederick George,
Adm'n of:	Francis Owen.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 4.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Goldstein & Sossin<Wahlig Co—James J Donovan. Greenbaum & Sossin<Wahlig—James J Donovan. Wesserman<Steinkopf—Jacob Leitner.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Tax Lien Co of New York<O'Reilly—William J McKeown. Scott<Mayer—James C Brady.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—In Orange, N. J., two rooms, with board, in best location; must be within ten minutes of station. Address, stating price and location of rooms, George S. White, Orange, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

WANTED, $15,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON FACTORY COSTING OVER $100,000, TO BE USED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION; WILL PAY 6 PER CENT.; PROPERTY WELL INSURED; COMPANY WELL RATED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. ROOM 408, 38 PARK ROW.

Loan $75,000 wanted on acreage Westchester County, near Briarcliff; value $250,000. Metropolitan, 135 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?
RENTS $5,472. PRICE $35,000.
ASSESSED VALUE $48,000

for three fres and clear 5-story flats; all improvements; on plot 56x99.11. If so communicate at once, Derschuch, 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Six-story double tenement in 112th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., plot 40x100; a bargain. E. M. Vickers, owner, 192-4 Bowery.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Detached house, plot 40x120, 17 rooms, 3 baths, pantries, laundry, 5 porches, steam heat and hot water supply; vegetable and flower garden and fruit trees; everything in very best condition; nicest part of Flatbush; suitable for 2 or 3 families; all rented. 424 E. 8th St., 2d floor, near Cortelyou Road.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

42 MINUTES FROM 42D STREET.
Delightful 7-room house on the Harlem Road above Bronxville. Steam heat, electricity. Plot 50x100. High ground. Rent. $42.50. Will consider offer. Will sell for $6,250. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent, C 65 Times.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Only minutes' walk to station; 12-room house, 2 baths; large lot; price $10,500; easy terms; great bargain. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

10 ACRES AT SCARSDALE.
FOX REALTY CO., 22 EAST 42D ST.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Twenty-five acres, 2 miles out, high locality, view of Long Island Sound; suitable building site for institution; sale only. William Kell, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Party wishing to sell for $18 a month home of seven rooms and bath, all improvements, electricity and gas, on large garden plot in very fine business town; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; within three blocks of all kinds of stores, &c.; very handy to trolley and station; want $150 cash; willing to do some decorating for buyer. Owner, Box 139 Times Downtown.

Nice little farm; everything ready to move right in; good five-room house; will sell very cheap to quick buyer; near station and big town; big opportunity to own a home in the country cheap; full price $1,800; want $125 cash, balance $15 a month; write for details. Jonson, Box 141 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH.
Choice 100-foot corner plot, in best section, near ocean; attractive price. Address Owner, Box 115 Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Ulster County

Choice location, Great Neck, near depot; 23 minutes out; 85x125; $1,500; terms; colony business people. Urgent, 110 Times.

Manhasset.—29 minutes Penn, Terminal; plot 103x106, $900; water, electric light, gas; trolley; terms. Individual Owner, 106 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$7,500; VERY EASY TERMS; CRAFTSMAN HOME NEAR THE WATER. Shaded grounds, 100x200 feet, 650 feet elevation; very short walk to Express Station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 fine baths, sewing room, trunk room; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing and bathing; select social organizations; every city convenience—electricity, steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address OWNER, P. O. Box 702, N. Y. C.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Two cottages at Asbury Park, N. J., in fee simple; one of 11 rooms and bath, and one of 6 rooms and bath. Address Howard W. Brady, Laurens and Monroe Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Westfield.—New house, 6 rooms, big plot, $4,300; $300 cash and payments. HOME AND GARDENS COMPANY, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Fanwood houses and plots, cheap; easy payments. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Seventy-acre farm, Litchfield, Hills; good location, good buildings; $5,000. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

To Let—Furnished.

Cottage, Long Island, furnished, within one hour of city; during August and September; $50 to $75 per month. L 217 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Small furnished house on ocean for immediate possession. K. D. McMurrich, 14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 8104.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Large, light, attractive office, furnished or unfurnished, for rent in new Bradstreet Building; two passenger elevators opening into reception room; floor space 21x40; ideal for publisher. Apply 11th floor.

WILL SUBLET DESIRABLE OFFICE. Prominent building; Wall St. district; furnished or unfurnished. P 854 Times Downtown.

Two lofts, corner Fulton and Front, suitable for light manufacturing; 50x50; rent $60 per month. Hugh McMaster, 81 Fulton St.

A.—At 69 Wall St., Suite 50; handsomely furnished private office and desk room.

Offices, light, large; well managed building; $15 up. 109 Broad St. Apply premises.

Lofts, Long Island City for rent, 22c. sq. ft.; built to suit. Galbreath, 319 W. 95th.

Part of office to rent; all accommodations. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

The coolest spot within 100 miles of New York is only 30 minutes from Broadway; commutation, $7.50 month; finest, safest ocean beach; glorious bathing, fishing, dancing; select house; high-class guests; offers beautiful rooms, bountiful table; room and board, $10-$15 week; Christian management. THE STAFFORD, GASTON AV., ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, N. Y. PHONE 415 HAMMELS.

New Jersey.

IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS for a few invalids, convalescents, or those needing quiet and rest; beautiful grounds; all conveniences; near New York; moderate prices. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

Sunnycroft, Greenwich, Conn.—An ideal all-year home, near the Sound; for exclusive guests; excellent table; large, cool rooms; exceptional opportunity. S. Wendell Doane Cutler. Tel. 1585.

Restful, modern, cozy Rosemary Cottage; beautiful country surroundings; permanent, week-ends; cuisine Parisienne. Fairfield, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

95th St., 336 West.—Lady will rent 6 sunny rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; high-class house; references.

Delightful furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, facing river, August, September, $225. L 53 Times.

219 West 80th St.—Bargain, five daintly furnished rooms; complete housekeeping. Superintendent.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

203-205 WEST 94TH ST.
BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER; $45 TO $60.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR OWN BROKER.

$1,100 to $1,800 for 8 rooms and bath, 18-16 Central Park West, cor. 61st St. CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Entire floor for business or living purposes, or both. 26 West 45d St.; $75 per month. Apply D. R. JAMISON, 500 Fifth Avenue.

14th St., 321 West.—Six extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; see janitor.

136TH ST., 607 WEST.—Five, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; very large, light and attractive; all modern improvements; $32 to $55.

181ST ST., 505 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; all modern improvements; elegant location; telephone; $30-$32.

67TH ST., 129-135 WEST.—Six large, light rooms and bath; hot water; new management; rent, $27-$29.

139th St., 515 West.—High-class, walk up; six rooms, all opening on the street; $40; concession.

COLUMBUS AV., 973.—4 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $19.

63D ST., 159 WEST.—6 large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; decorated; $33.

(Broadway,) 547 West 123; elevator; front; southern exposure; 6 rooms, bath; $50-$55.

86th St., 257 W.—Studio apts., 2 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $2,750.

127th St., 79 West.—Nice first flat, six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $25.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

OLD BROADWAY, 85—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water; $16.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warner & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath, $900 to $1,380. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St., or Superintendent, on premises.

124TH ST., 314 EAST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, heat, &c.; newly decorated; $26.

MADISON AV., 1,787 (near 118th St.).—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $31.

MADISON AV., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $21.

Floor, fine private dwelling; 5 rooms; housekeeping; references. 135 East 98th St.

Brooklyn.

357 Sterling Place, (Prospect Park.)—High-class apartments; best section; rents, $28 up.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV., 1,911.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all outside; very desirable; all improvements; $38.

TREMONT AV., 283 EAST.—Six large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; very desirable; $33.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 804-808 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3063 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Fine suites and separate rooms; excellent board; parlor dining.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 253, 255, and 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; cool; reasonable; Subway express; transients; superior accommodations; awnings.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; table board; subway, "L;" references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

75TH ST., 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; parlor dining; home surroundings; table guests.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single rooms; water, steam; excellent board; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Cool rooms, all with private baths; telephone; Subway.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Excellent, modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath, and others; telephone; extremely moderate.

82D, 50 and 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH St., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; reasonable rates; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 586 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

149TH, 540-558 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside.)—Healthiest section. "The Audubon," (office 544;) cool, bright rooms; board, service, surroundings A1; single, $7 up to $12; $14 up to $20 for two. Tel. 2767 Audubon.

160TH, WEST, (Broadway,) 25 Fort Washington Av.—South room; excellent board; reasonable; transients accommodated. Apt. 4.

183D ST., 586 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent board; near

BANK CASH WASTED, RICHARDS CHARGES

Tells Protesting Depositors of Failed Union How He Intends to Save $30,000.

HORGAN'S RECORD ASSAILED

Accused Official Explains Sojourn on Blackwell's Island—Committee to Consult Richards.

The meeting of depositors in the failed Union Bank of Brooklyn that had been called by Supt. Eugene Lamb Richards was held at his office at 61 Broadway yesterday and consisted largely of charges by Mr. Richards that the affairs of the institution had been managed wastefully for the last four years. Charges were made by members of the Depositors' Committee that Mr. Richards had interfered with the management to give jobs to political henchmen.

Matthew T. Horgan, who recently was appointed Controller of the Liquidation Bureau in the Banking Department and on whose examination Mr. Richards made his recent changes in the management of the bank's estate, was assailed as a former inmate of Blackwell's Island and in connection with the disappearance of certain evidence on road building graft from the rooms of John A. Hennessy in Albany. Mr. Horgan hotly answered the attacks.

The room was packed to suffocation by more than 200 depositors. Their interjections and applause showed they were overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, Edward L. Dodge, who was appointed by Supt. Cheney, in charge of affairs. Supt. Richards was told that the depositors had lost confidence in the Banking Department, not because of anything he had done, but because the Union Bank was permitted by one of his predecessors to reopen with Edward M. Grout as President only to shut up again.

Supt. Richards opened the meeting by giving details of the way in which he intended to save $30,000 a year to the depositors by putting its affairs into the liquidation bureau.

"Mr. Dodge," he said, "has not only been getting paid for week days, but until I took office he was getting paid for Sundays and holidays also. Louis Goldstein, as counsel for the Banking Department in the case, received first $6,000 and then $7,200 a year, while all the time he was an Assistant District Attorney and being paid as such. Miss Pratt, a stenographer employed at $1,800 a year, has also been paid for special work at folio rates, letting the work out to other stenographers and profiting by the difference.

Salary Roll of $21,000.

"John C. F. Bauer, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, has himself been employed at $20 a week as a note collector. These salaries amount to $21,000 a year. I have twenty institutions in the Liquidation Bureau, and altogether they haven't cost more for salaries.

"During the four years the salaries of Mr. Dodge and his clerks have been several times increased, although the work was harder at the start than now. These increases, made by Mr. Dodge himself, amount to $3,500 a year. A clerk employed at $2,500 a year has collected in notary's fees $351, although in any business office clerks are not permitted to charge notary's fees. A collector of rents has been employed on a commission basis instead of a salary, and has received $4,500 a year for this work, while another man, who performs the same duties and collects the same amount in rents, gets $1,200 or $1,300 in salary, which is adequate compensation.

"The bank had $343,000 in cash when it closed. Now it has $87,000. The rest has gone for expenses and for protecting equities in real estate, on which $208,000 has been expended. This may have been necessary, if it was advisable to pay interest on mortgages and retain the properties, but in many cases it was not advisable. Mr. Goldstein consulted District Attorney Cropsey on this point, and was advised to let the property go, but this advice was not heeded.

"The loss in cash last year was $38,700. Last year $72,000 was spent on repairs to realty on carelessly let contracts. No bids were invited and there was no competition. Our experience in the last few weeks has shown that by merely getting bids 25 per cent. can be saved on this repair work, amounting to $18,000 a year.

"I will tell you what I recommend and what I propose to carry out unless I can be shown strong reasons against it. The liquidation of the bank has ceased to be a banking proposition and has become a real estate proposition. Mr. Dodge is a bank examiner, and what is needed is a careful handling of a real estate business. I propose to eliminate Mr. Dodge, which will save $5,000 a year. I propose to put the affairs in the hands of Deputy Supt. Moore, whose services will be without charge.

Hopes to Save $11,190.

"I propose to put Chief Clerk Elsten's salary back to $2,000, instead of $2,500, to which it has been raised. Another clerk performing ordinary office work I intend to cut from $1,800 to $1,200. Miss Pratt we don't need. Three clerks with salaries of $1,040 each, will be cut to $780. Two other men getting $1,350 each will be replaced by real estate men at $1,200 each. The saving on salaries alone will be $11,190 a year. Isn't that worth saving?"

Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Depositors' Committee, introduced John C. F. Bauer, who wanted to know about the transfer of insurance policies made by Mr. Richards from a Brooklyn firm to Charles F. Murphy, Jr., nephew of the Tammany boss, and William Sohmer, son of the State Controller. Mr. Bauer said that although Mr. Richards had said the same rates were charged, he knew of an instance where the insurance now cost $46.50 more. Mr. Richards said if this were the case he would have it changed.

Milton J. Gordon of the Lamont Realty Company then started on Mr. Horgan.

"I understand," he said, "that Mr. Horgan has served three terms on Blackwell's Island. We'll have a great chance of getting our money from him."

"Mr. Horgan is not going to have charge of this matter, but Mr. Moore," interposed Supt. Richards. "Mr. Horgan is one of the ablest men I ever knew and is perfectly honest and square."

At this point Mr. Horgan was permitted to reply to the attacks on him. He said his incarceration on Blackwell's Island was an incident of an unfortunate domestic affair, which ended in a divorce and the award to him of the custody of his two children. He had been cleared of a charge of falsifying records in a city department, he said, and the record of his vindication was on file at Albany.

Louis Goldstein declared that Supt. Richards had talked generalizations.

"You haven't put your hand on a single transaction," he said.

"I'll put my hand on one of $3,600," broke in Mr. Horgan, who was suppressed again.

Mr. Goldstein said the money that had been paid out was not a loss, and that besides protecting equities the bank had had to pay large sums on account of contractural obligations incurred by Mr. Grout.

"When John A. Hennessy had gathered evidence of road graft," he said, "Mr. Horgan broke into his room and stole all the records, with the result that nothing came of the Hennessy investigation. Is he the kind of a business man to be put in the place of Mr. Dodge?"

There was a general chorus of "No" from the depositors.

Mr. Richards said the question was whether the depositors wanted to save $12,000 a year on salaries and wipe out the $38,000 deficit.

There were cries that they didn't and that the salaries were not considered excessive. Some depositors said Mr. Richards might make some of the cuts in expenses, but that the management should not be changed. Mr. Richards replied that the responsibility was his and that eventually he would have to submit his acts to the approval of the Court.

Thomas D. Clark, President of a safe deposit company, spoke of the loss of confidence in the department and added:

"I know Mortimer J. Brown, J. M. Brown, J. Mortimer Brown, and I don't want him to have anything to do with this."

"He isn't going to," replied Mr. Richards.

The upshot of the meeting was that a committee should be selected by the depositors present to work with Mr. Richards.

Mr. Horgan said afterward that John A. Hennessy had never made the charge attributed to him by Mr. Gordon.

McCOMBS VISITS CHICAGO.

Chairman Getting a Line on Politics in Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—William F. McCombs of New York, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in Chicago to gather information at first hand concerning the political situation. His trip to Chicago is part of a tour of several of the Middle West States. He will devote much attention to the Congressional contests. His idea is to get a comprehensive view of how the tide is running.

Mr. McCombs arrived this afternoon, and was soon closeted with personal and political friends at the Congress Hotel.

ST. LOUIS TRADE GROWS.

Equalization Board Report Shows Large Increases in Transactions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The report of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Equalization Board, completed today, shows large gains in the amount of business done in the last year by all the department stores and most of the wholesalers of this city. Some of the returns for the year are:

May Department Stores Company, (Famous & Barr Company,)—Stocks, $781,695; sales, $8,711,156; tax, $16,880.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company—Stocks, $741,590; sales, $8,129,746.85; tax, $15,917.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company—Stocks, $825,424; sales, $5,589,415; tax, $14,258.10.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company—Stocks, $1,254,435; sales, $14,753,519; tax, $27,926.

International Shoe Company—Stocks, $3,125,960; sales, $26,016,085; tax, $58,854.

Union Electric Light and Power Company—Stocks, $3,242,869; sales, $4,096,831; tax, $38,747.

Simmons Hardware Company—Stocks, $1,499,491.75; sales, $9,478,298.59; tax, $25,224.25.

American Car and Foundry Company—Stocks, $1,224,069.02; sales, $11,100,540.46; tax, $25,964.30.

Anheuser Busch Brewery—Stocks, $1,488,722.38; sales, $7,453,119.85; tax, $23,086.75.

JACK'S LICENSE RESTORED.

Mayor Finds That Conditions Complained Of Have Disappeared.

On Police Commissioner Woods's recommendation, Mayor Mitchel yesterday restored to Jack's Restaurant the all-night license which was revoked last March after a fight there.

The Mayor, in restoring the license, made it clear that he would not tolerate disturbances in restaurants, and said he had received assurances that there would be no repetition of the disorder at Jack's.

"At my direction," said Mayor Mitchel yesterday, "the Police Commissioner took means to discover that the waiters responsible for the disorder had been discharged."

GIRL OF 19 SHOOTS HERSELF

Relatives Unable to Explain Her Attempted Suicide.

RED BANK, N. J., July 29.—"I shot myself," said Miss Carmella Marasdio, 19 years old, of West Front Street when she was found today with a bullet just below the heart. She is in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in a serious condition. According to her family she had no love affair and the cause of the attempt at suicide was a mystery. The young woman had taken the revolver from her brother's barber shop without his knowledge. A five year old nephew of the girl heard the shot and found her lying in the yard in the rear of her home.

THINK ROOSEVELT PLANS 1916 FUSION

Ormsby McHarg Tells Him the Two Parties Must Come Together.

PROUTY TO BE INDORSED

Politicians Say Colonel's Plans All Appear to be to Unite Republicans and Progressives.

Many politicians decided yesterday that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is shaping his course with the idea in view of bringing about a union of the Republican and Progressive Parties for the Presidential campaign of 1916. Many things happened which pointed to that conclusion in the three hours which Col. Roosevelt spent at National Progressive Headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building.

There wasn't the slightest outward sign of rebellion against the Colonel's indorsement of Harvey D. Hinman for Governor, and it was said that the Colonel was receiving word from many old line Republicans who are opposed to State Chairman Barnes that they would back Hinman in the Republican primaries.

Ormsby McHarg, a Roosevelt scout in 1912 and since then a Republican, called upon the Colonel at headquarters and talked with him for half an hour. Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, State Chairman of the Progressive Party of Vermont, and the Rev. Frazier Metzger, Progressive candidate for Governor in Vermont in 1912, also called. Dr. Jackson brought the news that Charles A. Prouty of Newport, former Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a Republican, was seeking election for United States Senator on the anti-boss issue, and hoped to obtain the Progressive Party support in its primaries.

Prouty, it was understood, would go after the Republican nomination, thus creating a situation similar to that in New York, brought about by the indorsement of Hinman by the Colonel. It is understood that Roosevelt favored the indorsement of Prouty and that the Vermonters carried that message back to their followers.

McHarg was more than enthusiastic over the situation which had been created and the reports he had obtained. He said he had kept in close touch with the political situation since 1912 and that recently he had received letters from many of the prominent New York State leaders. It was truly surprising, he said, the number of them who were anxious to get into line in the fight against Barnes.

"Hinman will be nominated at the Republican primaries and elected Governor. I am positive of that from what I have learned," said McHarg. "Then there will be nothing which can stop the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for President in 1916. Roosevelt made a master stroke in politics by bringing about the indorsement of Hinman. He has created just the situation which the Republicans who were tired of some of the bosses were waiting for anxiously. It is the opening wedge, which will be followed in other States and bring about a solidification of the two parties.

"The Progressive Party is losing strength as shown by the small enrollment, but it is strong enough so that Republicans cannot hope to win unless the split is healed. The Republican leaders who are against Barnes and other bosses have been watching what the Wilson Administration would do during the past year and they have been waiting with the greatest anxiety for the chance to get into line for a fight in which they are now confident that they can win. That is the situation which confronts us today and Col. Roosevelt appears as the big figure in the fight.

McHaig was asked how he thought ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana would look upon a solidification of the parties.

"Beveridge and men like him will have to come in or they will be starved politically," he said.

Ex-Gov Stubbs was another name mentioned to McHaig. He said he was convinced that Stubbs would be with the Colonel in such a movement.

"I have received many expressions from other States," said McHaig, "and the trend is all the same way. I feel sure that by 1916 the way will be found for a solidification of the parties. The 'get-together idea,' which unquestionably has been born, is being well received everywhere."

Homer D. Call, State Treasurer, who is seeking renomination on a Fusion ticket, was at headquarters yesterday with Deputy Treasurer Ernest Cawcroft. Mr. Cawcroft will call a meeting of Progressives at Jamestown shortly to consider the Hinman indorsement. Mr. Call brought to the Colonel's attention the request of the State Federation of Labor that five labor men be placed on the ticket of each party for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Names suggested were Mr. Call, ex-Secretary of State John T. McDonough, Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, John Mitchell, and Samuel Gompers.

Everett Colby of New Jersey called to ask Col. Roosevelt to address a meeting in that State on Aug. 25. Another visitor was Assemblyman Michael Schaap, floor leader of the Progressives at Albany. The Colonel convinced him that the indorsement of Hinman was the proper course to pursue.

BARNES EXCORIATES HINMAN

Attack on Roosevelt Candidate Continued in Albany Editorial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Under the caption "Hobbled," The Journal, William Barnes's newspaper, prints the following editorial double leaded:

"Harvey D. Hinman has entered the race for a nomination for Governor of New York hobbled with falsehood.

"After Theodore Roosevelt had looked over the political situation and seen that his own candidacy would carry him to certain and ignominious defeat, he cast about for a substitute who would pay the price which he demaded for his support.

"After a time he found Harvey D. Hinman to be the one man willing to pay it. The price was the utterance of political slander dictated by himself against the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"Harvey D. Hinman publicly repeated that slander, previously publicly uttered by Theodore Roosevelt. That it is slander has been made plain to all persons who possess intelligence by Chairman Barnes's statement.

"Mr. Hinman's estimate of the sense of honor of the Republican electorate must be low, indeed, if he expects he can make a respectable showing in the nomination primaries with such a bargain with the man who betrayed his party in 1912 because he could not be its dictator to his discredit.

"The electorate can not and will not trust a man who initiated his campaign with gross and malicious violation of the truth, who made a bargain with a party traitor who is trying to sneak back into the ranks of the Republicans, whom he deserted and against whom he turned, thereby making possible their defeat by the political enemy.

"When he paid Theodore Roosevelt's price he placed himself on the same political level with Roosevelt."

STEPHENSON TO RETIRE.

Aged Wisconsin Senator Announces He Won't Seek Another Term.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 29.—Definite announcement was made today by United States Senator Isaac Stephenson that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

"There seemed to be no reason," he said, "for an earlier announcement. I have just kept them all guessing. I had not told any one; not even members of my family knew."

Senator Stephenson is 85 years old. He has long been known as the Lumber King of the Northwest. He has been in the Senate since 1907. His term expires next March.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Mary Downey, 7 months old, died in the City Hospital yesterday from poisoning by chewing a green paper toy snake. The infant was left in a baby carriage in front of her home at 269 Monmouth Street, Sunday evening, with her four-year-old brother, who gave her the snake to quiet her.

JERSEY CITY.—Edward Hansen, who said he could not afford to hire a lawyer, argued his own case before Vice Chancellor Griffin yesterday and won. It was an action brought by his wife for alimony, pending a suit for separate maintenance. Hansen said he earned $18 a week at his job, helped with the housework, and sometimes tended the children as his share of the domestic economy of the home. He says his wife complains because she cannot dress as well as other women and go away to the country.

NEWARK.—Referee Adams in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday certified as in contempt William A. Baglin, President of the bankrupt Kearny Hat Works. The court declared that he believed that Baglin went away to avoid examination. It was reported that Baglin went away on the advice of his physician.

ORADELL.—Abraham Hauvelt on Tuesday night fell from bed during a fit. His head landed between the bed and a box in such a position that he slowly strangled.

ORANGE.—Charles Mollison Close, for six years cashier of the Second National Bank, was elected yesterday to succeed the late Elias H. Bonnell, President of the bank, who died on July 18.

PATERSON.—Henry Snyder of Upper Saddle River yesterday sued Dr. William H. Lowe and Dr. Charles McNab of the State Board to Prevent Tuberculosis in Animals to recover $1,880 for the loss of fourteen cows valued at $80 apiece. The suit is the first of its kind and will test the new law.

TRENTON.—Hugh M. Smith of Westfield did not report the case to the local Board of Health when his sister Marguerite was ill of diphtheria at his home and under the care of a Christian Science healer. He is liable to prosecution, according to an opinion given to the State Board of Health by Attorney General Westcott, whose advice had been asked. It is said that the girl was ill but mingling with other persons for a week before her case came to public attention.

WHITMAN'S 'A TIMID SOUL,' SAYS DUELL

"A Spring Lie or a Summer Lie," Comments Organizer of Non-Partisan League.

"ROOSEVELT HIS IDOL"

Colonel Gives Out Long Telegram Which Reveals a Broken Political Friendship.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—Upon his return to Oyster Bay tonight Col. Roosevelt gave out a long telegram received from Charles H. Duell, Jr., in which Mr. Duell made another attack upon District Attorney Charles S. Whitman. The telegram was sent by Mr. Duell from Springfield, Mass. It was founded upon Mr. Whitman's last statement and read as follows:

Springfield, Mass., July 28, 1914.
Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Am astounded at Mr. Whitman's statement which I have just read in the morning newspapers. Regret exceedingly that private matters detain me today in Springfield, for the hypocrisy of the man in his now changed and newly announced candidacy for the Governorship should be exposed at once. The hidden truth which he attempts to cover over in this statement ought in very fairness to the people of the State to be brought to their attention. At the time he urged me to seek your support for him he wrote me a letter declaring his "hearty sympathy" with a "fusion fight"—"to rid the State of the kind of party control" which, in his opinion, was "responsible for these corrupt conditions."

He declared further that "the men and policies responsible for them were not confined to any one party."

Now the valiant soul comes forward and says that he is "a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Republican primaries only," despite his earlier assertion and the fact that as recently as two weeks ago he said that "if 3,000 Progressives wanted him, he would be their candidate, too." And he now says as well:

"I have supported at the election every Republican nominee for President and Governor since I have been a voter."

The fact that during the time he was urging me to gain your support for him, telling me that you were his "idol" and over and over again that he had voted for you in 1912 is apparently of no importance now.

All that he needed then was the promise of your support and the finest men of all parties, whether enrolled party members or not, to make up a "fine fusion ticket," and he would make "these men famous," as he said to me one night over the telephone in April. In April he remembers that he had voted for you for the Presidency, while in August he remembers that he hasn't.

Either he lied then and tells the truth now, or he told the truth then and lies now. In either event "the lie is there," whether it be in April or August—a Spring lie or a Summer lie. I, for my part, wouldn't believe him under oath.

He makes another brave statement when he says, "It is a known fact that since the Democratic Party came into power in this State there has been extravagance and corruption." Yet in his letter to me of Feb. 19 he says: "This is not confined to any one party."

As for his partly uncovered graft trails and the assertion that if elected Governor the corruption will be stopped—nonsense—he has been prowling around all Winter after these grafters and for some miraculous reason he hasn't overtaken one of them yet, certainly in his own party, although he writes me in his letter of Feb. 19 that "the conditions are not localized and the corruption not confined to any one party." In regard to Becker he asked me over and over again what effect it would have on "things" if Becker wasn't convicted at the second trial. That worried him a great deal, as he said the "average voter was fickle."

He now asks Mr. Hinman to make a pledge to support the Republican nominee chosen at the primaries. This pledge the timid soul now obviously seeks for the reason that should Mr. Hinman be chosen by the Independents and Progressives as their leader in the anti-boss fight against Barnes and Murphy, he, Mr. Whitman, would, even if nominated, be defeated at the polls. This last announcement of Mr. Whitman, in his twisting and insincere race for the Governorship, is so conclusive of the lack of any real character in the man that I don't see how any man this Fall who respects his vote can vote for Mr. Whitman either at the primaries or at the polls.

CHARLES H. DUELL, Jr.

Col. Roosevelt smiled when he handed the telegram to the correspondents. His only comment was that "it might prove interesting."

MR. WHITMAN IS SILENT.

Refuses to Enter a Controversy with "Young Mr. Duell."

Mr. Duell's telegram to Col. Roosevelt was read in part to District Attorney Whitman over the telephone last night. Mr. Whitman did not seem disposed to hear all of it, and when asked whether he had any reply to make he said:

"I will not enter any controversy with young Mr. Duell. I have nothing to say."

At the Whitman headquarters there was some talk about action against Duell, but some of the counsellors said a libel action would be useless. It was intimated that the District Attorney would welcome a libel action against Roosevelt if he had cause for action.

STRAW VOTE FOR WHITMAN.

Many Lawyers of State Reply to a Postal Card Inquiry.

Returns on a postal card straw vote for Governor among 2,682 members of the New York State Bar Association were made public yesterday by Daniel S. Remsen, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street. A total of 673 replies was received, and of these, 209 indicated Whitman as their favorite, 183 Hinman, 79 Gov. Glynn, 55 Job Hedges, 36 Col. Roosevelt, and 24 Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Out of 412 Republicans 171 voted for Whitman, 148 for Hinman, 47 for Hedges, and 9 for Elihu Root. Of 158 Democrats 62 were for Gov. Glynn, 14 for Franklin D. Roosevelt, 11 for Whitman, 11 for George McAneny, 6 for Sulzer, 5 for Hinman, 5 for Thomas M. Osborne, and 4 each for Hedges, Hennessy, William G. McAdoo, and Attorney General Carmody. The Progressive lawyers voted 25 for Hinman, 22 for Roosevelt, 3 for Whitman, 2 for Hedges, and 1 each for McAneny, Hennessy, Osborne, and Sulzer.

RAIN SPOILS BABY PARADE.

But Keyport, N. J., Enjoys Two Other Carnival Features.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 29.—Rain today spoiled the baby parade at Keyport. Scores of little boys and girls had been decked out and their carriages had been transformed with flowers and flags. Their fathers and mothers lined the sidewalks to see them, and even those not so directly concerned were delighted with the spectacle. But as the march began the rain began, and in a few minutes the torrents drenched the decorations and reduced the children's costumes to bedraggled rags.

The mothers ran to get their babies to shelter, and the procession had to be called off. This is the second time an attempt has been made to hold it. Before the rain the parade of floats and automobiles was held, and tonight the Mardi Gras with its march of firemen and Red Men proved a great success.

Saved from Drowning on Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—Jack Tierney, who was on the vaudeville stage twenty years ago as a trick roller skater, started to clean out a drain on the roof of a saloon at Prospect Place and Valley Road, West Orange, this afternoon. The clogged drain had flooded the roof so that at one corner the water was three feet deep. Tierney donned his bathing suit for the job, and a crowd of small boys watched him disappear over the edge of the roof. One of them, intending to give Tierney a splash, threw a stone after him. The stone knocked Tierney unconscious. Charles Weinert, a prizefighter, ran up the ladder, dived into the water, and saved Tierney from drowning on the roof.

HOLDS ADELE RITCHIE'S CAR

Source of Trouble Between Actress and Husband Attached.

The car which has been the main feature of the quarrel between Charles Nelson Bell and his wife, Miss Adele Ritchie, was seized under a judgment while in Mrs. Bell's possession at Asbury Park early yesterday.

Charles E. Burtis of Newark, a dealer in automobile supplies, holds the judgment. He asserts that while the car was in Bell's possession he supplied it with tires.

After Mr. and Mrs. Bell parted some weeks ago the car was taken from Newark by Mrs. Bell, who claimed it. Her husband had her chauffeur arrested, and got the car back, but subsequently it passed again into Mrs. Bell's hands.

To free the car some one must give bond to secure the judgment. If Bell gives bond it will release the car for the use of his wife. Mrs. Bell might file a bond, but that would secure the payment of her husband's debt.

New Remnants Added Suit to Measure, $18

$18 There are many light Summer cloths and some medium weight Fall materials. The variety and Value will tempt the average buyer to purchase more than one suit. Many patterns sold regularly for from $30 to $50. To measure only. $18

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Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th St.

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SEND FOR OUR BOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHS and our plan for building and financing your home.
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These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3092 Bryant.

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY. KNICKERBOCKER. Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp. "SURPASSES HUMAN BELIEF."—Amy Leslie, Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GEO. COHAN'S M. B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, ($1.25 in the Grille) DANCING. THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

Carlton Terrace BROADWAY AND 100th STREET. Dine and Dance with the HUDSON TO COOL YOU

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LAST WEEK AT AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42nd Street. Matinees 3:00 Evenings 8:45. "IN MUSIC'S THRALL" An entertaining one-act comedy with music and clever DANCING. ADMISSION FREE

Hotel Bretton Hall, BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL. 2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street, New York City. The very latest all fire-proof hotel. 400 light rooms, each with private bath. The most attractive hotel in New York today. Right next to Central Park, Carnegie Hall, Art Institute, etc. Beautiful Rooms with Bath, $2.00. Luxurious Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, one or two persons, $4.00 and up. Superior cuisine and service at exceptionally moderate prices. Write for our colored map of New York.

Luchow's, 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 70-72 W. 46th St. In the centre of the business and amusement district. High-class hotel offering most satisfying service at extremely moderate prices. One block from B'way, off Fifth Ave.—Just far enough off these busy thoroughfares to make superior service possible at these prices: Double room, running hot and cold water, use of bath, per day ..... $1.50. Double room, private bath and shower, per day ..... $2.00. Parlor, bedroom and private bath and shower, per day ..... $3.00. Parlor, two bedrooms, private bath and shower, per day ..... $4.00. Single room and bath, per month ..... $30. Parlor, bedroom & bath, per month, $90 to $100. Parlor, 2 bedrooms & bath, pr. mo. $130 to $150. EUGENE CABLE, Prop.

HOTEL BERKLEY, 170 W. 74th St. CORNER OF AMSTERDAM AV. APARTMENTS. Unfurnished by the year. RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

Eleven East 45th St. APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE. Restaurant a la Carte. SAME MANAGEMENT AS The Lorraine and Equinox House

HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56TH STREET & 7TH AV. EUROPEAN PLAN. Under New Management. Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel. Special Summer Rates. Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week. Special rates by week, month, or season. L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

North Beach, RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS. Boats East 99th and 134th Sts. Queensboro Bridge Trolleys also DIRECT

22 Years at This Address MEANS Something. Modern Dances. Successfully Taught in 6 PRIVATE LESSONS. $5. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers. Waltz, Two-Step, etc., guaranteed for $5. 4 class lessons, $1. REMEY'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 919 8th Ave. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1906. Latest dances taught by Experts. Summer prices. 6 strictly private lessons $5.00. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one can see or laugh at your mistakes. Closed Saturdays and Sundays until September.

MAXIXE ONE STEP HESITATION TANGO. All modern Dances Taught Privately from 10 to 10. Summer Rates. Prof. A. Albert Saato, Broadway, 86th to 87th St. Tel. 6425 Schuyler.

Miss Lewis EXCLUSIVE STUDIO Miss Bobby Boros. Murray Hill 2632. 56 East 34th St.

BENA HOFFMAN, 56 EAST 34TH STREET. Murray Hill 2632. Modern Dances. Large, cool studio. Hotel district.

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MANHATTAN SHIRTS are not often sold for less than their original price. Like government bonds they are worth their face value. Only when we must make room for the next season's supply—do you have an opportunity like this:—(at above 4 addresses)

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$1.50 Grades now $1.15 | $3.00 Grades now $2.25
$1.65 Grades now $1.25 | $3.50 Grades now $2.65
$2.00 Grades now $1.38 | $4.00 Grades now $2.85
$2.50 Grades now $1.88 | $5.00 Grades now $3.55
$6.00 Grades now $4.45

Underwear

$1.00 Grades now 75c | $2.00 Grades now $1.35
$1.50 Grades now $1.00 | $2.50 Grades now $1.85
$3.50 Grades now $2.35

Union Suits reduced in like proportion.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
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WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE TO SEE A WILD AFRICAN LION

CHARGING STRAIGHT AT A MAN WHO WAS DETERMINED, IN SPITE OF THE TERRIBLE DANGERS, TO TAKE A MOVING PICTURE OF THAT LION IN ACTION?

THIS YOU CAN SEE IN ALL OF ITS AWE-INSPIRING REALISM AT THE CASINO THEATRE, WHERE PAUL J. RAINEY'S SET OF 1914 AFRICAN HUNT PICTURES ARE BEING EXHIBITED.

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MOVING PICTURES HAVE RECORDED MANY THRILLING SIGHTS AND SOME MARVELOUS SCENES, BUT THIS SERIES FAR SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SHOWN.

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WHEN THEY ARE AT HOME IN THE JUNGLE.

REMEMBER, THESE EXTRAORDINARY PICTURES ARE ALL NEW AND THAT THEY ARE OF SUCH A CHARACTER AS TO IMPRESS UPON YOUR MIND THE REMARKABLE NERVE OF THE MAN WHO TOOK THEM.

AGAIN, CONSIDER WHAT A RARE PRIVILEGE IT IS FOR PEOPLE IN THIS ENLIGHTENED TIME TO GAZE UPON PRIMITIVE PEOPLE WHO ARE LIVING AS THEIR ANCESTORS LIVED HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEFORE CIVILIZATION.

THE KIKUYUS, WANDOROBOS AND OTHER ABORIGINES OF AFRICA ARE GRAPHICALLY SHOWN IN THEIR MATRIMONIAL CEREMONIES, GALA FESTIVITIES, AND ANCIENT AVOCATIONS.

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SEE THE MANY PICTURESQUE VIEWS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS "RIPON FALLS" OR "THE BIRTH OF THE NILE."

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DAILY MATS. BEST SEATS 25c. EVGS. 15c, 25c, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evenings 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30. APARTMENT 12-K LAST 4 TIMES. Next Monday—TOO MANY COOKS.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week at This Theatre TOO MANY COOKS. Moves to Maxine Elliott's Theatre next Monday. MONDAY AUG. 3 A New Comedy, (Seats Tom'w) THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20 KITTY MACKAY

Casino. 3&4 p.m. Best Seats 25c. Ev. 8:30, 15c-50c. PAUL J. Rainey's 1914 African Hunt Pictures

Steeplechase, Coney Island's Refined Funny Place. Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.

LUNA PARK CONEY I. COLE'S Ballroom. Free Dancing. Free Vaudeville Band Concerts. Free Toys for Kiddies

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2. Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane, Reed Sisters, Von Dell & Fenton, Vida Ramono, & others.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "My Official Wife" | "Uncle Bill."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & 50c Table. & Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. HOUDINI (Last Week), Winona Winter, Seven Bracks, Claire Rochester, Lane & O'Donnell.

B. F. Keith's PALACE. Joseph Santley, Joan Sawyer, Adelaide & J. J. Hughes, Sophie Tucker, Morton & Austin, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M., 10:50. "THE SCALES OF JUSTICE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nt Wk. 'Avenging Conscience'

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NILES FLYING UPSIDE DOWN. FREE—CONEY ISLAND. DAILY, 1 & 9 P. M. | LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. PAIR OF SIXES